Real-Estate Agen Randolph-st. ITURE, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at our sales

ERS & CO., Auctioneers. TRADE SALE. CLOTHING, Etc.,

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FION, at 9:30 o'clock SHOES

PERS.

ourt-House Bonds. 10,000.

g and executing the Cook nty-year bonds, no bids e 18th day of February. elved at any time prior nance Committee, care less than par will be en-ject any or all bids is re-use orders will be treated

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

The Great Skin Cure.

Salt Rheum

CAUTION-If procurable, use CUTIQUEA SOAP.

A Young Lady's Story

Decters and Blood-Purifiers Failures.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Dear Sirs: Inclosed find \$1 for a box of Curicura, which is doing wonders for me. I have been troubled exceedingly with Salt Rheum on my face for six years. Have had the best doctors our vicinity affords; have taken at least twenty-five bottles of "blood-sirups"; have drank of several mineral springs, all to no purpose, and when your Curicura was advertised, my father sent for a box, and using it, it brought the humor on the surface, which gradually fell off, until now my skin is as smooth as any, and with but a very little humor on it which is gradually disappearing. I thank you most kindly for the pains you took in sending a box of Curicura, and it has not only helped me, but a friend also. I agree with you that skin diseases cannot be cured by "blood purifiers," for I have had a fair chance to test them. Respectfully yours,

Note—We have not the young lady's permission to publish her name, which is therefore omitted. The original letter may be seen at our office. W. & P.

CAUTION. -If procurable, use CUTICURA SOAP.

Sore Hand, Bad Case,

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Dear Sirs: This may certify that Curreuna cured me of a very bad sore hand, which for three months baffled the skill of the Dispensary physicians. In three weeks Curreuna cured it entirely. I firmly believe that had it not been for Curreuna I would have lost my hand.

MRS. R. McKAY.

105 Oak-st., Boston, Sept. 8, 1878.

CAUTION.—If procurable, use Curreura Soap.

Note.—Cuticura is admirably assisted in cases of extreme physical weakness, or when the virus of Scrofula is known to lurk in the system, by the internal use of the Cuticura Resolvent, without doubt the most powerful purifying agent in medical.

The CUTLURA REMEDIES are prepared by WERKS & POTTER, Chemists and Bruggists. Boston. and are sold by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c: large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake, by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

Cured in Three Weeks.

G-, Mass., June 20, 1878.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

tween this date and the 4th of next March.

They expect very little of the present session, although they are still as busy in the lobby as the Devil in a gale of wind, and are building

high hopes on the next Congress; hence they are extremely anxious that it may begin as soon

as possible. If their conspiracy against the Public Treasury can be consummated early in the spring, they would have all the best of the

dicement to stimulate them to vigorous action.

South and in the Democratic party. Another

faction still wants to get the control of the

Senate out of Republican hands, and to that end will work night and day for that grand con-

summation. The Texas Pacific is not averse, it

if it is necessary to carry out their designs to a

practical result, and it may come to that at last.

The absence of Mr. Thomas Scott in Europe at this particular juncture in the affairs of the

Texas Pacific is not calculated to inspire his

friends with hope, although the interests of the project are not likely to suffer in consequence.

Yesterday the practical eye of the careful

ination on the part of these factions in the

observer could detect a certain studied deter-

House to load up the Army Appropriation bill

with objectionable amendments so that it will

be impossible to pass it at this session, and make an extra one indispensable. This is the only interpretation that can be put upon the conduct of some of the Democratic members while that important bill was being considered in Committee of the Whole.

But the Democratic party is not a unit upon this question. Some of the most experienced and sagacious men among them look beyond the ambition of Blackburn to be Speaker, and of Bill Springer to oust Mr. Hayes, and of the Texas Pacific Company to organize a raid upon the Treasury, and see that it would not be likely to be a good thing for their party on general principles. Thus, for example,

MR. SPEAKER RANDALL

ANOTHER CHECK ON THIS SCHEME

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

NEITHER MB. SEYMOUR, GEN. M'CLELLAN, NOR

MR. TILDEN

country—is most disastrous to the future political prospects of Samuel J. Tilden. If nominated again

HE WILL BE BEATEN AT THE POLLS.

and the managers here are determined that he shall not be nominated if they can prevent it.

shall not be nominated if they can prevent it. To this end they are looking about, scheming and figdring. Mr. Thurman is undoubtedly the ablest man in Congress on that side, but he lacks popularity with the masses, and he has lost caste with the sound money Democrats of the country, East and West, by his adherence to the Ohio "idee." Besides, he lives in a doubtful State,—so doubtful that he dares not accept the chances of a Gubernatorial nomination, and few soldiers want to follow a leader who is known to be lacking in courage. Senator Bayard is too much of an aristocrat to be a leader in the Democratic party, and the little scrap of territory he represents in Congress is so insignificant upon the map that it must be printed in colors or it would escape observation.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS

is not now in Congress or he might supply the Democratic party with a leader. As it is, the place remains vacant, and, if Mr. Benjamin F. Butler does not come promptly forward and kindly offer his efficient services, the different factions will probably continue their unprofitable jangle, and division and defeat will be the result.

ble jangle, and division and defeat will be the result.

Neither has the Democratic party been ablto agree upon a policy that has commended itself to the judgment of the most intelligent classes of people. Many of its would-be leaders and orators were sufferers from the greenback epidemic, and their opposition to resumption and their false prophecies concerning it are still fresh in the public
mind. Their efforts at economy and retrenchment in Government expenditures have not
been signalized by utility or common sense. As
they were blindly wrong on all subjects connected with finance, so they have legislated in
regard to the army and navy in a manner to
cripple both and get the ill-will of both. Added
to the lack of leadership and the absence of popular measures to inspire confidence, there are

wisely utilized

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC,

VOLUME XXXXIX.

SPRING DRY GOODS.

New Productions (uticura For 1879.

Early Spring Arrivals

Are now offering an unsurpassed assortment of CHOICE PATTERNS IN WASH MA-TERIALS.

CRETONNES and PERCALES IN NEW AND ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS.

MARSEILLES and PIQUES From 5c per yd. UPWARDS.

MATTRASS CLOTHS IN NOVEL PATTERNS.

WHITE GOODS.

We desire to call attention to our White Goods Department, in which will be found ENTIRE NEW LINES OF

JACONNETS, NAINSOOKS. SWISS MULLS, TARLETONS.

And LAWNS. These NEW SPRING PRO-DUCTIONS will be found wellassorted and marked at

LOW PRICES,

To which we cordially invite inspection. 121 & 123 State-st.

The above goods can also be found at our Branch Store, Twenty-second-st. and Michi-

Valentine's

Day.

Saint
Valentine's

Day.

Saint
Valentine's

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Saint
Valentine's

Prang's New Card Valentines, the celebrated Marcus
Ward Valentines, and HandPrainted Valentines, and HandPrainted Valentines, at all
prices.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

Sugar-Cured Hams.

We are selling to Dealers our choice Smoked Hams, 20 lbs. average, at 7 cts.; and 15 lbs. average at 71-2c, in the wholesale market of our Packing House, at Halsted-st.

Bridge (near Twenty-second-st.), where can be found everything in the pork line, fresh and salted.

PROPOSALS.

ROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1879.

ALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of elvertisement attached, will be received at this such noon. Wednesday, March 5, 1879, for furnit the United States Quartermaster's Department let following articles:
be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Philpha, Pa.;

Caps, artillery: I. 500 Dress Caps. Infantry; Cap Pompona, infantry: 500 Cap Crossed to Be to the condition of the caps of the

A. Cale.

S. Cape. Infantry: 600 Dress Cap Pompons. In600 Cap Crossed Rifles: 50 sets Stencil Plates,
50,000 yards 6-4 Sky-Blue Kersey, heavy
0,000 yards 6-4 Dark Blue Fiannel.
eles to be subject to a rigid inspection, and bidformed that a full compliance with specifill be insisted upon, and that no article inferistandard will be accepted.
Formment reserves the right to reject any or

hich are to be used in the States and he Pacific Coast will be received and in-

Territories of the Pacific Coast will be received and inspecied at San Francisco, Cal.

Bidders should state in their proposals on what dates
and in what quantities they can make deliveries of the
stricles they propose to furnish at the Philadelphia or
San Francisco Depois. For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information apply at this oface. Envelopes containing proposals to be informed:
"Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the
andspikmed. By order of the Quartermaster-General.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Proposals for Iron Stairs.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT. TEBAULRY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. S., 1879.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12
on the 28th day of February, 1879, for furnishing, itting, delivering, and putting in place complete the from
stars for the United States Custom-House and PostOffice at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings
and specifications, copies of which, blank form of
bond, and any additional information, may be obtained
a spelication at this office or the office of the SuperIntendent.

Acting Supervising Architect.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

JANSEN, M'CLURG & CO.

Elegant Styles only. W. G. HOLMES,

SHIRTS VALENTINES. Saint Valentine's Day

WILSON BROS.

Having always used much heavier Linens in their Shirts than are ordinarily used, thus rendering increased service, and having cut and manufactured them with much more than ordinary care and skill, enjoy the reputation of manufacturing as many first-class Shirts as any other twelve (12) firms in the Western country. This reputation they hope to maintain by continuing to make the best of goods and selling them at reasonable prices.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago. 69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis FOR SALE. VESSELMEN AND OTHERS!

FINANCIAL.

SILVER Halves and Quarters bought and sold at current market rates. HERMAN SCHAFFNER & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

OPTICIANS.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

PRICELESS

NOTICE. J. R. WOODBRIDGE. For 12 years with Methodist Book Concern, has become an active partner of the firm of J. M. ELDREDGE & CO., under the firm name of ELDREDGE & WOODERIDGE, Shirt Manufacturers and Men's Furnishers. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11. 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

Democratic Caucusing on Partisan Policy in Legislation.

WASHINGTON.

Sops to the Solid South Thrown by the Ambitious Thurman.

CUTICURA sasisted by CUTICURA SOAP, is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema. Ringworm, Tetter, Pushes, Chin Whelk, Psoriasis, Hemphigus, Impetigo, Leprosy, Lichen, Prarigo, Itch, Ground Itch, Barber's Itch, Jackson's Itch, Unnatural Redness of the Nose and Face. Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vesicular, Scaly, and Pustular Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baidness, and all Scaly Eruptions, Itchings and Irritations of the Scaip; Scrofulous Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds; Cats, Wounds. Bruises, Scalde, Burns, Itching Piles, Pain and Infiammation; Rheumatism, and Affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, and Hoarseness. Bayard's Admonition that the North Is the Debatable Ground.

The Postal Savings Bill Covering the Body for Ten Years. Permanently Cured.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON,
17 Congress-st., Boston, Feb. 28, 1878.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter-Gentlemen: I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time-about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the panent's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and itching seab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a few days of profuse application of Cuttura.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afficted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case.

CHAS. HOUGHTON.

CAUTION—If procurable, use Curigura Soar. Defeated for This Session.

Schemes of the Railroads to Open Up Indian Territory Lands.

The Blodgett Committee Extremely Reticent as to Their Report.

Some Reflections on the Lack of Competent Leadership Among the Democrats.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

MEASURES DECIDED UPON.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—A joint caucus of Democrats to-night agreed to attach to the Legislative bill a section repealing all laws giving the General Government the right to supervise elections for President and Vice-President and for Members of Congress, and also repealing the sections in regard to test oaths to jurors in United States Courts. The understanding was that the Democrats in each House would stand by those amendments, and either force them through or let the Legislative bill fail. The reason for the Democrats attempting to effect a repeal of all these acts at the present Congress is that if this is not accom-plished now it cannot well be brought about before the Presidential campaign of 1880, since if passed at a regular session next December the President would veto it, and as the Democrats are without a two-thirds majority they could not pass the bill over a veto. The Democrats pretend to believe that the Republicans will allow these amendments to pass rather than to have a called session, and so lose control of the Senate side of the Capitol immediately. There is a general feeling among the Republicans, however, that it will be an excellent plan to have the Democrats begin work with full control and responsibility as soon as possi ble, so that the country can begin to judge

Blackburn presided. Two hours were spent in deciding what legislation should be proposed. A portion of those present, led by Reagan and Mills, of Texas, wished to have a National party platform which they had prepared adopted Kernan opposed this, saying that there were differences of opinion upon which it was not advis-able to attempt to force unity. The result was legislation. It was argued against the Jurors' Test-Oath law that it had been repealed, and had wrongfully been placed in the Revised Statutes. The Judiciary Committee was in-

structed to report these AMENDMENTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE BILL, passed unanimously. Thurman proposed an amendment to Sec. 800 of the Revised Statutes providing for the drawing of jurors, and so that juries in United States Courts shall be drawn by the Clerk and by a Commissioner appointed by the presiding Judge, the Commissioner to be of different politics from the Clerk, and the names of at least 300 jurors to be placed in the box. A long debate ensued. Thurman argued that the Democrats should insist upon this change even if the wheels of the Government were stopped.

Eustis declared that the South is oppressed. Beck and Blackburn took the same view. Bayard made a notable speech against the resolution. He warned the Democrats that it was useless for them to take such a revolution ary course, and reminded the caucus that

THE ONLY DEBATABLE GROUND for the Democrats in this country is the North. and that no legislation should be attempted that should alarm that section if the Democracy hope to win. Bayard said they must so shape their legislation and construct their platforms as to make them accord with public sentiments in the North

Hill and Kernan supported Bayard. Thurman's resolution, however, was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Southard then moved the repeal of the Supervisors' law, which was adopted without a division. Changes will be made in the Legislative bill so as to make these amendments germane.

THE CAUCUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—A joint Democratic caucus of Senators and Representatives was held in the hail of the House of Representatives to-night. The first subject considered was the proposition to repeal the clause in the Revised Statutes regarding the test oath for jurors. Senator Thurman offered an amendment to the original processition, providing a ment to the original proposition, providing a mode of drawing jurors in States where there is no provision for that purpose.

Mr. Southard offered another amendment to repeal the sections of the Federal Supervising Elections law. Much discussion arose. Mr. Thurman urged his resolution in strong

Mr. Blackburn maintained that but one of the epealing measures should be attached to one Appropriation bill.

Senator Bayard opposed placing such repealing clauses to Appropriation bills. He was answered by Senator Thurman. Finally the above propositions with amendments were adopted, and will accordingly be appended to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill in the House.

The caucus was very well attended.

IN THE HOUSE. A POLITICAL DODGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.-The Demo rats, in order to place the Republicans in the House on record against the proposition to re-peal the Jurors' Test-Oath and Federal Supervison law, by an arrangement with the Speaker submitted a bill to repeal them for passage under a suspension of the rules. By a strict party vote of 126 yeas to 113 nays the motion failed, not having the necessary two-thirds. The understood purpose of the movement was to en-able the Democrats to take advantage of the record vote at a caucus this evening. THE POSTAL SAVINGS-BANK BILL

is defeated for this Congress. Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, moved to have his bill passed under uspension of the rules, but secured only 38 otes,-the vote standing 38 yeas to 184 navs The bill suthorized deposits as small as \$1. There would have been a larger vote if the measure had had an opportunity for debate, and ex-planation been allowed, but many who are in favor of a postal saving-bank system thought this measure authorized too small deposits, and would require vast expenditure for clerical who have bean particularly active in efforts to

THE SUGAR REPINERS met with defeat, by agreement of the House, by a vote of almost three to one, to fix Thurs-day, the 13th, for the consideration of the Sugar Tariff bill. The indications from the vote to-day are that the bill of the Committee is much stronger than had been expected, notwithstand-ing some of the most influential members of the Committee are opposed to it. The vote was NEW BILLS.

Representative Brentano to-day introduced a bill for the improvement of the river-front of Washington City, and especially to prevent the danger to health from the vast expanse of malarial marsh along the river-front. Representative Caswell, of Wisconsin, to-day

presented a memorial of Wisconsin citizens asking for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The House devoted the greater part of the day to the Legislative Appropriation bill. There will be a very earnest contest over this bill, both on account of the recommendations of the Com-mittee and of the amendments that are to be proposed. Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Committee reporting the bill, was compelled to acknowledge that there was great danger that there will be a large deficiency after the Sinking Fund is satisfied, as the revenues are falling off while the appropriations are increasing. The subject of rapidly-diminishing revenues with in-creasing expenditures, mammoth jobs, and re-duced taxation is one which the Forty-sixth Congress will have to meet at the very threshold of its life. The Committee has reduced the bill below the estimates a little less than \$1,000,000.

THE MOST MARVELOUS THING in the bill, perhaps, is the fact that the Demo-cratic Committee has found it necessary to incratic Committee has found it necessary to increase the salaries of some of the Government officers. There is certain to be a sharp antagonism between the House and Senate on the subject of the salaries of the officers of the latter branch, as the Committee in this bill has reduced them to the House basis. It is possible that the Senate Republicans will not make great opposition to this reduction, as their officials will not draw any of the salaries voted by the bill, but it is apprehended that Democratic Senators, in view of the forthcoming potronage, will oppose this reduction as an infringement of the rights of the Senate. Atkins maintained that such an attitude on the part of the Senate was

and a violation of its constitutional rights. The Senate, with seventy-six members, pays \$25,000 more annually for salaries of employes than the House, with 300 members. There are two and one-half employes for each Senator, while each member of the House has to be satisfied with three-quarters of an employe. The Senate employes are paid 25 per cent better than the House employes, and the latter 25 to 30 per cent better than the Department clerks. The section relative to national surveys will be strongly opposed. Mr. Foster plainly showed that the minimum of possible reduction has been reached, and that hereafter an increase of force in the Departments will be necessary. The business of the Land-Office especially is now greatly behind for lack of sufficient force, and Western members will soon be compelled to insist upon an increase of the force. The salary of Commissioner of Indian Affairs is increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000 in the bill.

RATES OF INTEREST.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Foster, to discourage usury and promote legitimate rates of interest, makes it unlawful for banks to allow interest upon deposits of any character. It further provides a tax of 5 per cent upon the gross amount of deposits in each year, such tax to be remitted on a proper affidavit being made that no interest has been allowed on deposits by the bank.

BLODGETT. THE KNOTT COMMITTEE RETICENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.-The Blodgett but they were extremely reticent, and declined to give any expressions of opinion either to Conmen or newspaper men. Indeed, at one o two Congressmen who approached them the Committeemen took offense, intimating that they were acting in a judicial capacity, and that it would be entirely improper to give any indi-cations as to their probable course. The testimony is to be reported to the House for printing and recommittal to the full Committee as soon as the stenographers can write out their note It is expected this will be done by Wednesday possibly by to-morrow. The testimony wi

OUITE A LARGE VOLUME. The nearest indication as to the mental co dition of the Democratic members of the Com mittee on this subject is that they are reflect ing upon the weight to be given to Hesing's ony, whatever that may mean. Some of the Congressmen who have conversed with the Committee say that, whatever may be said with respect to Judge Biodgett, there is no doubt that the report will contain severe animadversions upon the methods of procedure in the Bankruptcy Court and the administration of the Registers.

INDIAN TERRITORY. THE RECENT INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—A report re-cently published purporting to give the conclu-sions reached by the Senate Committee on Territories in the Indian Territory investigation turns out to be incorrect in several important particulars. For example, it asserts that the Committee have agreed to report that a civil form of government for the Territory can be organized under the treaties, while, on the contrary, there is the best authority for saying that the Committee will report that Congress could not establish such a government without a direct violation of treaties. The report mentioned also asserts that the Committee has ascertaned that no bonds predicated on land grants in the Indian Territory have been issued by any railroad company, but a member of the Committee is authority for the declaration that the testimony shows that bonds to a large amount have been issued on the basis set forth, but that the evidence does not dis close the names of the present holders. It had been a common report in Washington

for several years that some of the railroad bonds have been placed where they would do the most good toward furthering schemes to throw the Indian Territory open to the whites, and to Indian Territory open to the whites, and to dispossess the Indians of their lands, and it is a patent fact that the interests of the roads have been well represented. On the basis of a report that the Senate Committee would recommend the opening of Indian Territory to the railroads, the transactions of a single day last week in Wall street realized to the holders of securities of one road \$40,000.

IN THE SENATE. M'CREERY DISAPPOINTS HIS AUDIENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Senator M. Creery made himself liable to-day for obtaining an audience under false pretenses. It had been extensively announced in the newspapers that he would speak for the lest time in the Senate, and recollections of his paevious oratorical efforts, sparkling with wit, attracted crowds to the galleries, while scores of Representatives occupied the floor. But there was a general occupied the floor. But there was a general feeling of disappointment when the stal-wart Kentuckian concluded. His speech bore marks of elaborate preparation and wonderful memorizing, but it was only an imposing muster of antixue sophisins and respectable commonplaces. He did give some trenchant thrusts at the Indian peace policy, and dealt a few pard knocks at peace policy, and dealt a few hard knocks at those clergymen who have sought to master the problem of Indian guardianship, but with

these exceptions his remarks were flat and un-

force. Added to this opposition was that of representatives of the savings-bank interest, as a whole were in poor taste. AGRICULTURE.

Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, made an extended speech to-day on the subject of agricult-ure, advocating a more liberal expenditure by the General Government for its improvement. Paddock's speech contains much information of interest to Western agriculturists. He paid par-ticular attention to the increasing ex-port trade between the West and Europe. He showed that the increase in the value of the shipments of horced cattle alone from 1877 to 1878 was \$4,500,000. There were shipped over the Union Pacific Road last year more than 100,000 beeves. He showed that the cotton-worm, in 1874, cost the cotton-growing States \$20,000,000 in a single week. The Colorado potato-beetle caused vast destruc-tion. The chinch-bug, in 1874, caused the farm-ers a loss of \$60,000,000, and \$200,000,000 would not cover the loss from the locust-plague of 1873 to 1875. Fruit-growers are beset with similar pests. The increase of malignant diseases among farm animals is causing great loss. Diseases among swine have aggregated \$30,000,000 per annum, and then the segregated \$30,000,000 per annum. and there is great Ignorance as to the cause of the disease. The resolution which Paddock ad-vocated to authorize a more thorough investiga-tion of this agricultural subject was adopted.

COMMITTEE WORK.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 10.—The Senate Committee, on Appropriations held a meeting this morning, and considered the amendments made by the Sub-Committee to the Post-Office Appropriation bill. Although no definite conclusion was reached, it was understood that all the material amendments have been concurred in, the most important being that which relates to the Brazilian steamship subsidy. With a view of silencing the vigorous opposition which the project has received from Maryland Senators, the Committee have decided that Baltimore shall divide the honors of the northern line with New York, and will recommend that, instead of ply-ing monthly between New York and Rio Janeiro, the steamers should ply bi-monthly from New York and bi-monthly from Baltimore, thus making the round trip to Brazil once every-two months from each of the first-named ports. Norfolk is put down as a touching-point every trip, both in going and in returning, so it will have a monthly line to Brazil, and thus be better off than Baltimore and New York. This advantage it was supposed would secure the measure the support of the entire Virginia delegation. The Southern line is to run from New Orleans and Galveston to Brazil, the route being the same as in the amendment proposed by the Senate Committee on Post-Offices.

THE NAVY BILL. To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Committee of Conference on the Navy Appropriation bill agreed upon a report this atternoon. THE POTTER COMMITTEE,

will endeave: to conclude their labors this week, that the majority and minority may have time to prepare and present their reports to the House.

The House Committee on District of Columbia has rejected a provision for a sinking fund for 3-65 District bonds by a vote of 5 to 6.

THE SEWARD CASE. In the course of the Seward inquiry to-day, Mr. Frazer, a member of a Shanghai firm, testified that he always heard Seward spoken of with great regard, and that his administration of the Consulate was very commendable.

Counsel for the prosecution repeatedly objected to the testimony, and a heated discussion occurred between. Chairman Springer and the counsel for Mr. Seward, the latter averring that the Committee had admitted evidence which had originated among slums and in the gutters of Shangnai.

of Shangnai.

Mr. Springer replied that he could not listen to counsel with patience on any subject until he retracted openly the charge that he had made against the Committee.

CAPITAL NOTES. STATE OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The large mount of unfinished business before Congress. and the few remaining days of the present ses sion, are the two prominent factors, one would think, that are to settle the question of an extra session. Taking out the Sundays, and the legal holidays, and an occasional day devoted to the memory of a dead Congressman,—or to some other incidental subject,—there remains considerably less than a month in which to finish up and perfect a vast amount of highly important legislation. But it will not do to assume that the Republicans and Democrats have put their heads together in a perfectly disin terested and patriotic spirit to devise ways and means whereby the business of the session may be expeditiously transacted, because there are other considerations of a political and persona nature that sway Congressmen beside those of public necessity and economy. An extra ses sion of Congress is clamored for on the part of some, and objected to on the part of others, for reasons entirely separate and distinct from dictates of patriotism. For example, there is

MR. BLACKBURN, OF KENTUCKY, who wants to be the Speaker of the next House He is of the opinion that he has a sure thing of it already, and that if the Democratic caucus were to be held to-morrow he would quietly walk over the course, leaving Mr. Samuel Randall back at the distance-post, together with your Mr. Morrison, Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, and other incipient parliamentarians who would like to handle the gavel in the next House. This is not only the view which the Hop. Joseph C. S. Blackburn-takes of the to him very important and interesting question, but it is the view which nearly all the Democratic party of the "Solid South" takes of it, too; not that they care particularly about promoting the political ambition of Mr. J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, but because it is in keeping with a certain habit of the Southern Brigadiers and in perfect harmony with their traditional and settled policy. What they want and what they mean to do is to rule Congress and control appointments as they did before the War, and they intend to begin by claiming the next Speakership of the House, and Blackburn is manifestly the best qualified man for the position that is available. Blackburn is ANXIOUS FOR AN EXTRA SESSION,

therefore, because he will begin to strut before the country in his new feathers right off, whereas, if he has to wait until next December, ne may become the victim of a slip betwixt the cup and the lip. To have an extra session called right away would not only be exceedingly gratifying to the personal feelings of the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, but it would be a soft thing for all the subordinate officers, who would he drawing nine months' sinecure pay, to which no impecunious Democrats would strongly object, and a more hungry brood of chickens were never hatched than have already began to calculate the chances of getting good pay and light work under the new dispensation. Another faction on the Democratic side of the House, and a small and mear one it is too, that is in favor of an extra session of Congress, is the one that is composed of hose empty-headed idiots who still expect to IMPEACH PRESIDENT HAVES.

Mr. William Springer, of your State, aided and abetted by such men as Finlay, of Ohio, may be taken as a sample statesman who enter tains this highly patriotic view of the present political situation, and it is probably due to William to say that his labors on the Potter Investigating Committee have convinced him that somebody ought to be impeached, and why not Haves? Just how many others on the Democratic side would really favor the impeac foolishness cannot be definitely guessed, out it is to be hoped that they may be admonished by the fool-killer, and not help to inaugurate an agitation that could not fail to result in disaster

THE TEXAS PACIFIC BAILBOAD nen will favor an extra session if they PRICE FIVE CENTS.

internal dissensions in the party that will tend to make trouble in the future.

to make trouble in the future.

ONE OF THESE FAMILY JARS

has recently broken out in the House on the eccasion of Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, making a speech in opposition to the payment of any and all classes of Southern claims. THE TRIBUNE has already aired the subject sufficiently to give the reader a correct idea of Gen. Bragg's position, but a man must come here and get nis finger on the Southern Democratic pulse before he can realize the unanimous muss that the gallant commander of the old Iron Brigade has got the Coufederate Brigadiers into. Bragg's little speech was something more than a firebrand; it was a large torpedo that exploded with disastrous effects in the camp of his own party. The animus of that debate has attracted the attention of the country and opened the eyes of the people of the North to the fact that the day is not far off when the men of the South will seek to reimburse themselves for the loss of their slaves out of the public Tressury. Senator Hill denies this, of course, and so will Mr. Lamar and Alexander H. Stenbens and other discreet men who know full well that it will not do to proclaim it too soon; but there are many Congressmen here from the South who do not disguise their intentions

WHEN THE TIME AND OPPORTUNITY ARRIVES. These men are not fools; neither are they barren in expedients. Given a Democratic President to sign the bills passed by a Democratic Congress, and the pretexts will be readily found dodging all constitutional amendments that stand in the way of their anticipated grabs. Gen. Bragg sees all this, and will fight it inch sy inch, because he knows that it is rum for his party if these schemes are carried out, and it had better be ruined before than after the whole country is impoverished.

This is the view which your correspondent ONE OF THESE PAMILY JARS

had better be ruined before than after the whole country is impoverished.

This is the view which your correspondent takes of the Democratic situation as he sits under the shadow of the Capitol's lofty dome. That the party is in a critical condition at the present moment no candid observer will deny, with an almost certain liability to become suddenly and hopelessly aggravated by the unskillful conduct of the attending physicians.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES. REPORT OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE— YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA NOT INDIGE-NOUS—A NATIONAL QUARANTINE RECOMMEND

mittee of the Senate appointed to investigate the best means of preventing the introduction Senator Harris. The report states that the Com mittee held joint sessions with a Committee of the House appointed for the same purpose, and that the Committee of the two Houses in joint session appointed scientific experts to into certain branches of the subject.

mr. SPEARER RANDALL
can hardly be expected to retire from the contest at the request of Mr. Blackburn, nor step down and out simply because the gallant Kentuckian waves his hand, but will submit his claims to the members of the next House as a candidate for the position that he now occupies, although his success as a presiding officer cannot truthfully be said to overshadow all his illustrious predecessors in the chair. The Texas. Pacific folks and the Confederate Brigadiers are not devoted to Randall, and the fact that he belongs to a Republican State, while the Bourbonism of Blackburn's "Old Kentucky home" remains unchallenged is not calculated to advance his interests. Another thing that Randall does not lose sight of, probably, is that Mr. Blackburn has had more time to work up his case than he (Randall) has, and if the trial of strength is postponed until December next he will have a better chance to cope with his powerful adversary. Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, and Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, are not averse to being called to discharge the duties of the chair, and if the contest between Randall and Blackburn gets too hot a compromise candidate may be necessary to heal the division. Back of all these factions, and independent of all these selfish and sinister motives, is the fear that prevails among the more discreet Democratic managers that an extra session of Congress would be a sort of edge-tool with which the party might easily cut its fingers, and so oppose it on prudential grounds.

Another Check on this scheme session appointed scientific experts to examine into certain branches of the subject. After destalling the operations of the experts and of the Sub-Committees of the two Houses sent to New Orleans and Memphis, the report says:

"From the testimony of eminent medical men and the conclusions arrived at by the board of scientific experts, after the fullest and most careful investigation possible within the short time allowed, the Committee strongly incline to the opinion that neither yellow fever nor cholera is indigenous to any part of the United States, and that the great majority, if not al., of the epidemics of these diseases with which the country has suffered so greatly have resulted from importation.

"The Committee are of the opinion that the best and only certain means of preventing the introduction of these diseases from other countries is absolute non-intercourse with ports where they exist; and the next best means of prevention is a well regulated national quarantitie, strict in its requirements as to the observance of all proper sanitary measures at the port of departure by all vessels sailing from infected ports, and equally strict in requirement and enforcement of all necessary inspections of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers and crews, and the thorough disinfection of the same when necessary at the quarantine station before being allowed to enter any port of the United States.

"While the quarantine regulations may not

ANOTHER CHECK ON THIS SCHEME
is the fact that, while the Democratic party in
Cangress may be able to hold back business so
much that an extra session will a great necessity in order to make such aporopriations as are
necessary to keep the wheels of government
in motion, they may be circumvented to some
extent by the President, at whose option the
extra session will be called. The Republicans
generally are opposed to it, and Mr. Hayes
has already privately signified his determination not to call it, if call it be must, until about
the lst of June, and, as the fiscal year begins
July 1, Congress would be compelled to do its
work at once and adjourn in order to avoid the
discomforts of this sweltering climate.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA. tates. While the quarantine regulation while the quarantine regulations may not give absolute security against the importation of these diseases they will, in the opinion of the Committee, prevent importation to a very large extent, and secure benefits greatly in excess of any possible cost of their enforcement. The public health is second in importance to no question which addresses itself to the consideration of the legislator, and Congress should, in any possible cost of their enforcement. The public, health is second in importance to no question which addresses itself to the consideration of the legislator, and Congress should, in the opinion of the Committee, within the scope of its constitutional powers, adopt such measures as are best calculated to preserve and promote it. In the exercise of the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," the regulations should be such as not only to promote the commercial interests of the country by measures suggested by those considerations which have heretofore controlled these regulations, but should also so regulate as to prevent, as far as possible, the importation of all contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries and from State to Stats. To this end the Committee report and recommend the passage of a bill which prescribes certain duties to be observed and performed by all vessels coming from any foreign port where any contagious or infections disease exists before departure, and inspection, and, if necessary, disinfection and detention of vessel, cargo, passengers, and crew before entering any port of the United States; and it also establishes a Bureau of Health, with a Director General of Health as its chief executive officer, and a Board of Health composed of seven members, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon General or the Navy to be exoflicion members of said Board, and that said Board of Health shall be charged with the execution of all sanitary measures within the District of Columbia which are now, or may hereafter be, required by law or made in pursuance thereof, and also the making, with the supervision of all matters connected with the supervision of all matters connected with the provision of the Fresident, such uniform quarantine rules and regulations and between the States as may be necessary and proper to be done in this respect in the future, it is, in the co more apparent to the disinterested spectator from this standpoint than from any other, for the good reason that this is the stage on which many scenes are enacted that become bistorical in their significance for good or evil. All the Democratic doctors here admit that the party is in a bad way, and, although ther will have a majority in both branches in the next Congress, they are not exactly clear what good it will do them as long as the President and the Cabinet are against them, and there is every prospect that the Republicans will elect the next President. Indeed, the oid Bourbon party may be compared to a powerful locomotive with a tremendous head of steam on, and no one sufficiently competent to run the machine. A large number of unskilled persons are anxious to ring the bell, shovel in more coal, or to pull open the throttle valve, but few are willing to man the brakes, or to see that the track is in good order and all the switches are secure. The present Democratic dilemma originates in two causes, to wit: the lack of able, trustworthy, and efficient leaders, and the lack of a programme or policy sufficiently vital and comprehensive in its scope and purpose to merit the attention and secure the approbation of a majority of the people. Since Mr. Douglas died and the most conspicuous statesmen of the South went into civil war to overthrow the Government, the Democratic party has been little better than an unorganized mob that possessed numbers and strength enough to do a vast amount of good if its energy had only been judiciously directed and wisely utilized. NEITHER ME. SEYMOUR, GEN. M'CLELLAN, NOR MR. TILDEN
have been able to inspire that confidence in the minds of the rank and file of the party that is the unmistakable attribute of a great and successful leader. Mr. Seymour failed, ignominiously, because his sympathies were about equally divided between the friends and enemies of the Government in time of great national peril and alarm. Gen. McClellan mistook himself for a statesman instead of a soldier, and was no sooner placed at the head of the Army of the Potomac than he began to calculate the chances of getting into the White House, instead of taking Richmond, and, as a natural result, he didn't do either. Mr. Tilden made a fine run for the Presidency; had a large majority on the popular vote, and came near being. President through the intrigues and conspiracies of his most intimate friends. The effect of the cipher dispatch business upon Democrats in Congress—and in this respect they may be taken as the exponents of the whole Democratic party in the country—is most disastrous to the future rollitical prospects of Samuel J. Tildan. If

tries and from State to State. The bill reported by the Committee proposes co-operation with State and municipal authorities without interfering with their respective systems, and invites the State authorities to undertake the execution of its provisions, and provides for the appointment of quarantine officers of the United States only at such places as the State authorities may refuse or fail to execute the law of the United States and the regulations made pursuant thereto.

States and the regulations made pursuant thereto.

"While the Committee is of opinion that the enforcement of quarantine regulations is important to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic discases, it is equally well satisfied of the importance of enforcing strictly the most thorough local sanitary measures in every city and town that would protect the lives and promote the health of its citizens.

"While the weight of testimony greatly preponderates and the opinions of the Committee strongly incline to the conclusion that neither cholera nor yellow fever is indigenous to any part of the United States, yet the proof of the fact that the latter, if not both, may not originate here, it is not so conclusive as to justify or warrant cities, towns, or communities in relaxing the slightest degree in the observance and enforcement of all local sanitary measures necessary to and promotive of health."

LIVE STOCK. REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF URE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The agricultural report, just issued, says in reference to the condi-tion of live stock:

"Horses locreased about 3 per cent, only two States, Massachusetts and Tennessee, falling below 100; the Atlantic Coast States from Mary-

land northward about holding their own. The Southern States report a small increase, as also do the States porth of the Onio River. West of the Mississippi and on the Pacific Coast the increase is very decided, especially in the newer States and Territories. Prices have continued to decline. During the last five years the average price of horses over 3 years old has fallen off about 35 per cent in the Southern Inland States, 35 per cent; in the Southern Inland States, 35 per cent; in the States west of the Mississippi, 20 per cent; and in the Pacific Coast States, 10 per cent; and in the Pacific Coast States, 10 per cent; and the consequent settlement of the vacant areas of the Western States and Territories, account for the smaller decline of values in this region. A home market for horses has thus been created. Taking the whole country together the decline has averaged about 25 per cent. Cows show an increase in nearly all the States. The only States reporting a decline are Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Florida. Louisiana, Texas, and Vernessee, each 99. The States showing the greatest increase are Nebraska, 123; California, 118; Minnesota, 112; Michigan and Kansas, 111 each; Oregon, 110. Prices have declined in all the States. In some instances the decline is considerably over one-third. Cattle are about equal in number to last year. The greatest decline—10 per cent—was in Long Island. The greatest increase—25 per cent—in Nebraska. Prices have also declined. The number of sheep has increased about 5 per cent. There is a small decline in the Middle States, but all other sections of the Union show an increase eare 44 per cent. The Paratest increase—25 per cent—in Nebraska. Prices have also declined. The number of sheep has increased about 5 per cent. There is a small decline in the Middle States, but all other sections of the Union show an increase are 44 per cent in Mebraska. Prices have also declined. The number of sheep has increased about 5 per cent. There is a small decline in the Middle States, but al land northward about holding their own. The lows, which fall 1 or 2 per cent below last vear. Prices show a decline on the whole, but not so rreat as in other kinds of farm-animals. The Pacific States show positive increase, as also inces Pennsylvania. The prices for hogs received in January, 1879, are ruinously low. The records of this Department since its formation have never thown so low a price. Only in a few of the extreme Northeastern States, where the home consumption exceeds the production, does the price hold a fair comparison with the price of previous years. The numbers as compared with those returned January, 1878, shows an increase of about 5 per cent, which is mainly caused by arge increases in States west of the Mississippi River, the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentneky remaining nearly the same as last year. Mules increased about 2 per cent, kansas reporting 22 per cent, Minnesota 14 per cent, and Nebraska 10 per cent more than last year. A decline of 1 or 2 per cent is noted in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tentestates range from 100 to 105. Compared with the part tops of horses." five years ago prices show a still greater decline han those of horses."

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE DEMOCRACY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ABBINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—It is rumored that Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, is to be made Chairman of the National Democratic tee, to succeed Senator Barnum, of Con-

It is learned that the tactics of the opponents of the railroad telegraph proposition will consist in a motion to strike the provision from the will on the ground that it is not germane, and is subject to a point of order.

WHAT RANDALL SAYS. ker Randall said to-day that he did not ant an extra session; that the country did not esire it; that the records wish nine months of eace to see what will come of resumption. He lid not add that if the country could stand an extra session the Democratic party could not. The financial view of a called session would vidently be one of the most serious aspects of . The demands made upon the Treasury by the Arrears-of-Pensions bill, in view of the de reasing revenues, make dangers from inflation gislation very great.

The Chicago bill to relieve insolvent savings-banks from taxation may possibly come up Tucsday, as that day has been set apart for general business from the Ways and Means

NORTHERN PACIFIC. There seems little doubt but the bill to extend the time for the construction of the Northern Pacific will pass if its friends can keep it out of a combination with Southern lines. The supporters of the latter are insisting upon a union of forces. This at the present stage of the session will probably kill all.

Gov. J. C. Brown, of the Texas Pacific Railroad, is seriously ill at his boarding-house in this city. His family have been informed of his condition, a telegram being sent to-day to them at Pulaski, Tenn.

OBITUARY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Ex-Chief Jus-ce Casev, of the Court of Claims, died to-day,

THE POUR PER CENTS. Subscriptions to the 4 per cent Government an since Saturday's report aggregate \$4,052,

LIBERALITY.

At a debt-raising at the Old Foundry Method-ist Church yesterday, President Hayes contrib-uted \$500 of the \$15,000 secured.

SENATOR JOHNSTON ILL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A Washington special says that Schator Johnston, of Virginia, is alarmingly ill. His family have been telegraphed for.

The Senate confirmed the following Postmasters: Pennsylvania—Harry Derouse, St.
Petersburg; A. T. Morehead, Jr., Indiana;
Robert A. Smith, Honesdale; Margaret Sillyman, Pottsville. Illinois—Oliver C. Eaton, Harana: O. D. Sanborn, Chenoa. Michigan—
Luther Whittley, Muskegon; S. D. Bingham,
Lansing; Charles D. Crandall, Big Rapids. THIRTY-ONE SOCIAL QUALITIES.

THIRT-ONE SOCIAL QUALITIES.

By Talegraph to New Fork Tribuns.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Senate was in a playful mood to-day, and disported itself with much glee in considering Senator Burnside's bill "To introduce moral and social science nto the public schools of the District of Columbia." The bill, which was introduced last winter, and was widely noticed at the time, enumerates thirty-one "moral and social" qualities, as follows: Industry, order, economy, punctuality, patience, self-denial, health, purity, temperance, cleanliness, honesty, truth, justice, boliteness, peace, fidelity, philanthropy, patriotsm, self-respect, hope, perseverance, cheerfulness, courage, self-reliance, gratitude, pity, mercy, kindness, conscience, reflection, and the will. The Clerk had gotten part way through this list when objection was made to the present consideration of the bill, but the objection was soon witodrawn on a request from Senator Conkling to permit the reading of the bill. The almost interminable list was begun over.

The bill had been referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and reported back with this list stricken out. This being an amendment, the list was again read, much to the amusement of the Democratic Senators. The amendment was lost, and the list of virtues to be instilled into the minds of the youth of this District was left unchanged.

Another amendment, making it the duty of the Commissioner of Education to direct the operations under this act and report upon the result in his annual statement, was adouted, and the bill put upon its passare. As the vote was about to be taken the hour expired, and it went were for a day.

Gen. Burpaide did not seem to find much

over for a day.

Gen. Burnside did not seem to find much amusement in the proceedings. He said he was not ashamed of the bill, and added that some legislative bodies in the country would be better behaved if it had been made a law many

THE RECORD. THE SENATE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.-The credentials of Senator Carpenter were placed on file.

By Mr. Morrill, authorizing the conversion of National gold bonds. Referred. Also, a bill amending the Revised Statutes relative to the deposit of bonds by associations. Referred.

cates of deposit of the denomination of \$10, in aid of the refunding of the public debt, was passed with an amendment increasing the interest to 4 per cent.

Mr. Withers presented the petition of the

Catholic Young Men's National Union protest-ing against the discrimination made by the United States Government in the appointment of Chaplains in the army and navy by which Catholic soldiers and seamen are deprived of the benefit of their religion, and in the appoint-ment of Indian agents, whereby vast numbers of Indians who are Catholics are placed in charge of denominations in which they have no nterest or confidence. Referred. Mr. Bayard submitted a resolution requesting

the Committee on Naval Affairs to consider and report upon the advisability of making a suffi-cient appropriation for the completion of four double-turreted monitors,—the Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Terror,—now in process of construction. He sent to the Clerk's Wilmington, Del., to the effect that the Amphi-trite had been upon the ways for several years, esulting in a loss to them because they were prevented from taking other work on account of

that vessel occupying the ways. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Matthews presented a petition favoring the passage of a bill allowing the use of railroad wires for commercial purposes. Referred. The Army Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

on Appropriations.

The bill authorizing railroad companies construct and maintain telegraph lines for commercial purposes and to secure to the Government use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes came up and was laid aside to give parties interested an opportunity Mr. Matthews gave notice that he would call

Mr. Matthews gave notice that he would can it up on Friday, next day after the meeting of the Committee on Railroads.

After passing several billson the calendar, the bill to provide additional accommodation for the library of Congress was laid aside informal-ly, and Mr. McCreery spoke in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War De-

partment.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCreery's speech,
Mr. Paddock-called up the resolution submitted
on the 4th of December last by Mr. Davis (West
Virginia), instructing the Committee on Agriculture to consider what can or ought to be
done by the General Government to better advance, encourage, and foster agricultural interests. Mr. Paddock made a brief speech, and the

The House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Lexington, Mo., was reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce, and placed on the Mr. Garland gave notice that on Saturday next he would move to take up the Texas. Pacific Railroad bill.

After executive session, adjourned.

Following is the protest of Capt. Cowdon on the Mississippi Commission bill:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—To the Honorable Senate: Hones Bill No. 4, 318, which has passed that body, provides for the creating of a Commission said to be for the improvement of the Mississippi River.

This bill virtually places the fortunes and fates of the people of the Mississippi Valley in the hands of five men, whose will is to be almost abso-

hands of are men, or their successors, are to remain in office so long as they can find anything to do, and is it probable they would look with favor on any plan that proposes to do the work in a short time and at a small expense? Is it not more probable they would favor the plans that, when once started, would only end in squandering nundreds of millions?

There have been from time to time Commission

There have been from time to time Commissions to make surveys and reports, which have recommended plans that would cost vast sums and no definite time for completion.

Tais Commission, which requires \$250,000 for expenses (1), will doubtless do the same thing, for in all probability some of the same men will be on it who, not two years ago, recommended a plan for levees, costing some forty-six militions to make a beginning, and more recently a river jetty system that will cost as many more militions: and, as a test, ask only \$600,000 to deepen one sandbar, when there are forty additional bars.

Should this new Commission make a similar report, then what will Congress do? Will they be any more wise than now, or he any more willing to vote one hundred millions to build mud-walls and river-jetties than they are now willing to vote even \$3,500,000 for suca jobs?

Is there not something curious about all this, when a plan that will test the problem, not costing as much as the expense of tims Commission, is opposed by these men with great hostility?

Now would it not be more wise to appoint a joint committee, consisting of, say, five Senators and fifteen Representatives, to start from St. Louis on a steamboat and go down to New Olreans, and below, landing at many points, taking the testimony of practical river men, planters, civil enrimeers, and all who might appear? Let the advocates of outet, jetties, and levees all go along and produce all the evidence possible in favor of their respective plans.

This, together with what the Committee could

produce all the evidence possible in favor of their respective plans.

This, together with what the Committee could see, would bring out all the facts, and enable them to make an intelligent report, and defeat all jobs. This would not cost \$10,000, and result in not only saving hundreds of millions to the Government, but bring forth an honest, cheap, and speedy solution to the great problem.

Are these suggestions not worth considering? If Congress can appoint Commissions to investigate election frauds and many other questions of no great importance, why not treat this all important question in the same way? It was in this way Congress secured such vast information on transportation in 1873. Respectfully, John Cowdon.

HOUSE Motions to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the law in regard to the test-oath of jurors, and also the law for the appointment and payment of Supervisors of Election and their aids, were rejected.—yeas, 126; nays, 113,—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the afformative.

—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish postal savings-banks was defeated,—veas, 39; nays, 164.

Mr. Acklen introduced a bill to restore the franking privilege as to letters sent or received by members of Congress. Also a bill to abolish the mileage of members of Congress, and to substitute the payment of actual traveling expenses. Referred.

Mr. Whitthorne moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution setting apart Feb. 20 for the consideration of reports of the Nayal Committee on matters recently investigated by it. Defeated—veas, 123; nays, 107,—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blackburn in the chair) on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

(The bill appropriates \$15.15.475, as against.)

(The bill appropriates \$15,154,475 as against estimates of \$16,096,601, and as against an appropriation of last session of \$15,351,238.)
Mr. Atkius, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made a statement in regard to the bill and the state of the finances. Discussion was interrupted by adjournment.

KANSAS.

The Ingalls Investigation-Speaker Clarke's Notable Record.
Special Dispatch to The Pribune

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 10.-In the House this afternoon, Legate offered a resolution discharge ing the Senatorial Investigating Committee from further proceedings under the House resolution, but retaining the Committee to investigate any charges that may be presented against individual members, and requiring the investi-gation to be made with open doors. By a vote of 61 to 55 the House refused to consider Legate's resolution to-day. It comes in regular ble, nor is it likely that the House will accede to the Senate's demand for a joint investo the Senate's demand for a joint investigation. Pomerov returned here vesterday, and proceeded in a close carriage to a private residence, where he is furnishing aid and comfort to the investigation conspiracy. Speaker Clarke had a row with the proprietor of the Tefft House to-day over a board bill which was presented to him. He refused payment, and was denounced by the proprietor as a dead-beat of long standing and gigantic proportions. Clarke afterwards smuggled his baggage out at the side-door and left the house. He owes the same hotel for board furnished two years ago. The Joint Committee of Ways and Means have recommended the location of a State Reform-School at Topeka.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Paul., Minn., Feb. 10.—G. A. Sexton, of forthfield, a hardware dealer, shot himself last evening, lodging the fatal ball in his brain. He cannot recover. He had been drinking freely cannot recover. He had been drinking freely for a few days on account of being discaraed by a young woman of Faribault, to whom he was engaged, and, when tound, attributed his suicide to his love trouble. Last fail, while riding with the young lady, he was met by a highwayman and robbed of \$200 and a gold watch.

Samuel Levi, of this city, a glazier, a Polander by birth, committed snicide soon after midnight this morning by cutting his throat. Cause, chronic despondency aggravated by iliness. He leaves a wife and boy of 13, with a homestead and some money on hand.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Feb. 10.—State of Indiana, from New York, and Morayian, from Baltimore, have

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.-Arrived, Germa the Queen, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 10.—Arrived, City of Montreal, from New York.

London, Feb. 10.—Caledogia, from New York, and Lord Clive and Vaderland, from Philadel-

FOREIGN.

British Meet with Serious Reverse in South Africa.

A Column of Nearly One Thousand Men Nearly Annihilated.

Five Thousand Natives Reported Killed During the Terrible Engagement.

Small-Pox and Spotted-Fever New Sources of Alarm in Russia.

The Plague Has Appeared on an Island of the Grecian Archipelago.

Leading Provisions of the Recently-Signed Russo-Turkish Treaty.

A British Order Prohibiting the Landing of American Cattle in England.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A BRITISH DEFEAT. CAPE Town, via St. Vincent. -On the 21st inst. a British column, consisting of a portion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, a battery of artillery, and 600 native auxiliaries, was utterly annihilated near Tugela River, by 20,-000 Zulus, who captured a valuable convoy of 102 wagons, 1,000 oxen, two cannon, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 rounds ammunition, 60,000 pounds weight of provisions, and the colors of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. It is estimated that 5,000 Zulus were killed and wounded in the battle.

AMONG THE KILLED on the British side are two Majors, four Captains, twelve Lieutenants, and the Quartermaster of the Twenty-fourth Regiment; two Captains of the Royal Artillery, a Colonel, Captain, four Lieutenants, and Sergeant-Major of Engineers, besides twentyone other British officers commanding the

native levies. Seven attacks subsequently made by the Zulus have been repulsed, and the colony is now somewhat recovering from the utter consternation which at first prevailed. Natal, however, is in great danger, and disturbances are feared in Pongoland. Lord Chelmsford, commander of the exedition, has been forced to retire in conse

quence of the defeat. It is estimated that 500 SOLDIERS WERE KILLED, besides the officers enumerated above. Gov. Sir Bartle Frere has sent appeals to England and Mauritius for reinforcements The mail steamer for England was dispatched a day earlier than usual with request for six regiments of infantry and a

brigade of cavalry.

The men-of-war the Active and Tenedo have been ashore. The Tenedos was seriously injured and obliged to go into dock at Simons Bay.

HOW THEY WERE CAUGHT. LONDON, Feb. 10.-A dispatch from Cape Town says the British force was compelled o recross the borders. The force which was nnihilated was attacked while guarding the camp of the headquarters of the column at Insandusana, during the absence of Lord Chelmsford with a strong force reconnoiter-

TURKEY.

NEW BULGARIA. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.-The Russian Governor of Bulgaris and the Consuls of the Great Powers will attend the inauguration of he Bulgarian Government. THE PORTE'S CABINET. the bill.

believed that there are differences in London, Feb. 10.-A Berlin dispatch rethe Cabinet which must cause the retirement of either Kheriddin Pasha, the Grand Vizier, or Said Pasha, the Minister of Justice. SPOTTED TYPHUS. The Russian army in the Balkan peninsula uffers much from spotted typhus. THE DEFINITIVE TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A Constantinople disand Prussia voted for it. patch says the definitive treaty between Rus-THE POWMERANIA DISASTER.

sia and Turkey declares peace and cordial re-ations to be re-established between Russia and Turkey; provides that the articles of the San Stefano Treaty which were not modified by the Treaty of Berlin shall remain in force The mode of payment of the war indemnity and compensation to Russian residents of Turkey who suffered through the war is left for future agreement. All prosecutions for aiding the other side during the war are abandoned, and persons implicated in the

Roumelian disturbances are pardoned.

The protocol declares that the recognition of the Treaty of Berlin in the present treaty changes neither the character nor range of power. As Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania are independent, Russia leaves them free to come to an understanding for themselves with the Porte relative to their claims for war indemnity.

EVACUATING. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A correspondent at Constantinople states that it is announced from Adrianople that the evacuation by the Russians has already commenced.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CATTLE TRADE. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.-The steamer Istrian from Boston, arrived-to-day, and her cattle were all admitted without trouble. The British Government has issued no such order as that published in New York Saturday, declaring that the landing of live cattle from the United States after the 28th of February was forbidden. On the contrary, the Government has intimated that, unless future arrivals prove the existence of the disease, they have no intention of interfering with the cattle trade. The Mersey Dock Board

LONDON, Feb. AD.—Three of the largest jute factories in Forfarshire have stopped, owing to the depressed trade, and four in Dundee are expected to stop.

ORDER IN COUNCIL. LONDON, Feb. 10.—A special supplement to the Gazette has been issued containing an order of the Privy Council revoking, after March 8, 1879, Art. 13 of the "Foreign Animals' Order " so far as it relates to the United States. Under Art. 13 American slaughter or quarantine. The present order applies to the ports of Great Britain only. THE STRIKERS,

LONDON, Feb. 10,-The Liverpool laborers appointed a deputation to learn the views of the Steamship Owners' Association, but the deputation is prohibited from making any compromise. Not a single vessel sailed from Liverpool for a foreign port Monday. Several hundred sailors have formed a union.

The boiler-makers of London have struck. The bolt-makers, pattern-makers, and a hundred other trades are to follow. LONDON, Feb. 10.-A Liverpool dispatch

says the number of strikers of all classes now here is estimated at 50,000 to 60,000. The sending of the deputation of laborers to steamship owners is regarded as a hopeful sign. The sailors express a willingness to send a deputation with a view to adjust-

FRANCE.

PERE HYACINTHE'S CHURCH. Paris, Feb. 10.-Father Hyacinthe-Loyson's Old Catholic Church opened yesterday in the building formerly the Folies Montholon. Father Loyson said he expected the Bishop of Moray and two other Protestant Bishops would assist at the dedication, but circumstances prevented their attendance.

DE LESSEPS. La France says De Lesseps is a prominent candidate for the Governorship of Algeria.

EMBEZZLER SENTENCED. BORDEAUX, Feb. 10.-Delbecque, the Director of the Mint, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and 125,000 francs fine for embezzling 1,400,000 francs in bullion lodged in the Mint by the Rothschilds. Delbecque substituted galvanized copper bars for the bullion embezzled.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA. LONDON, Feb. 10.-The appointment of Gen. Chanzy as French Minister to Russia

appears to be finally decided upon. QUARANTINE AGAINST TRIPOLI. Malta has established a quarantine against Tripoli because of an outbreak of sickness among the troops there who recently arrived from Constantinople.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Paul Gervais, the eminent

EPIDEMICS.

THEIR PREVALENCE IN CENTRAL EUSSIA. St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.-Advices from the interior state that general unhealthiness and a predisposition to epidemic exist. The Government of Saratoff complain of the foul condition of the Kamishin. Typhus fever and small-pox are increasing in an alarming manner in the Government of Tver. The Siberian plague has appeared in an

other village. The cattle plague in the vicinity of Ekatermoslav has spread to twenty-seven neighboring localities. Of 2,000 head attacked, half perished. The plague has appeared at a village on the Kieff Railway. There is great mortality at Orsk from smallpox and another unknown disease. An unknown epidemic has appeared in two villages of Tambov, and the plague at Rostov. A large number of Cossacks who fled from Wetlianka were found frozen to leath on the banks of the Volga.

PLAGUE IN THE GRECIAN ARCHIPELAGO. Berlin, Feb. 10 .- It is officially announce ed that the Greek Government has received report from the Consul at Kavola, on the Egean Sea, confirming the rumors of the outbreak of the plague there.

· UNBURIED CORPSES. St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—The Golos pubsensational letters stating dreds of bodies of those who died from the plague in Astrakhan in December remain still unburied, and the corpses are strewn over eight versts of the Enostajewsker dis-

GERMANY. THE GAG-BILL.

Berlin, Feb. 10.-Previous to the passage of the Parliamentary Discipline bill by the Federal Council, Bismarck took part in a very lively debate. The representative of Wurtemburg ineffectually attempted to further amend the bill, and those of Bavaria, Oldenburg, Reuss, and Bremen voted agains

ports that Bismarck spoke forcibly but unavailingly in the Federal Council for the retention of the clauses of the Parliamentary Discipline bill which were stricken out by the Committee. It is also rumored that the bill only passed by one vote. The representatives of Saxony, Baden-Baden, Hesse,

HAMBURG, Feb. 10.-Judgment of the Maritime Board of Trade in the case of the sinking of the steamer Pommerania is that the collision was due to a wrong movement on the part of the bark Moel Eilian. The conduct of the Captain and crew of the Pommerania is worthy of all praise.

POLITICAL-CROPS. CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.-Advices from all points are highly satisfactory as regards the political and military situation. The rain holds off in the northwest

provinces, and the Punjaub harvest pros-

ects are most gloomy.

WILL HAVE NO TAAFE. VIENNA, Feb. 10 .- Count Taafe has failed o form a Cabinet, and will take his depart-

ure from Vienna. SWITZERLAND.

VILLAGE DESTROYED. Berne, Feb. 10 .- The Village of Megringen, a great tourists' resort, has been almost otally destroyed by fire.

BY MAIL.

HE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN'S PROCLAMATION TO HIS TROOPS AND PEOPLE.

"In the name of the most merciful and comassionate God." Officers, soldiers, public servants, people, and friends of Afghanistan proper: Know that when men embark themselves on an undertak-ing with an object in view, and, with the hope

of accomplishing it, spend thousands in money and waste all their bodily energies, God often grants it to them, and they reap the benefits thereof. In like manner the Koran was sent to the best and most approved of Prophets ("May peace and salutations be upon him!") as a re ward for the trouble and exertion he had un dertaken in its cause, for turning his back on worldly possessions, for observing poverty and fasting, and for undertaking the sufferings and fasting, and for undertaking the sufferings and toils of a "jehad" as if he were partaking of a most delicious beverage, until he was exalted with a nobie title. "O you faithful believers." O you that repent, "God has hastened to send down unto you the Koran to remove your sins and to grant you forgiveness. To God be the highest glory."

The leader of all true believers and the chosen of all Mohammedans (the ruler of Afghanistan) has, through years of toil and exertions, prepared for you all sorts of implements of war,

and caused to be prolished no end of circulars of advice, renlete with verses of the Koran and commentaries, with the hope that they may bear fruit when his subjects, with all their hearts, lives, and inner souls, may exert themselves in the interests of their ruler, seek from God their receinpense, and gain renown in this world. Thank God that all you officers and men are Mussulmans and full of religion.

Every Mussulman has certainly read the Koran, but has not understood its meaning, owing to its being in Arabic; wherefore we expound to you in Persian that the Imperishable Creator has in it said: "The Creator of the World has bartered Paradise with the true believers for their lives and their possessions." By which is meant that the Creator receives into His Paradise all true believers who have given

his Paradise all true believers who have given their lives and their wealth for a holy war un-dertaken for the ways of God, and you know that the Almighty is inexpable of deception. He is also incapable of breaking a promise; for He is also incapable of breaking a promise; for even a King, who is, after all, human, is ashamed of himself for not keeping his word to one of his subjects. Wherefore every Mussulman offers up prayers in thousands and asks for Paradise, without knowing whether it will be granted him or not. But God has undoubtedly held out a promise to those who strive and exert theemselves in a "jehad," when He says, "O you faithful believers, I will point out unto you a merchant who will save you from painful torments. Wage a holy war for the ways of God and His Prophet with your property and with your lives," What could be more assuring or more appropriate than the above?

above?

Let those who are rich give their wealth in this "jenad," and equip those who are neither mounted nor possess any arms or accourrements, and when all is ready let them give their When men with no resources have done so much, what would not the Lord of the World, who is the most merciful of the merciful, do for them! He will receive them in His Paradise of Bliss and bestow His favors upon them.

Bliss and bestow His favors upon them.

If we were to give you further quotations from the Koran our admonttion to you would run to too great length, and you would weary of listening to the truths of the Holy Book. If any one among you seeks for further information, let him read certain chapters [names given] of the Koran, and see for himself what great stress the Lord God lays on this point. You ought also to know that the Leader of our Faithful (Ameer Shere Ali Khan) has never without a cause attacked at tribe; while a foreign Faithful (Ameer Shere Ali Khan) has never without a cause attacked a tribe; while a foreign nation, without the slightest provocation, has laid the hand of oppression on our honor, and has made up its mind to invade our country and to conquer it. Should this happen, where will be the commands of God to His people and the boast and pride of the Afghans! It is also necessary that you should remember that the Ameer (the Leader of our Faithful) has spared his gracious person; no pains, and has cheerfully undergone noinite labor, in protecting your rights, your has spared his gracious person no pains, and has cheerfully undergone infinite labor, in protecting your rights, your persons, and your property, and in not tolerating foreign interference. He has also made great sacrifices of property for your sake. If it were otherwise, you would say, "Ruling Kings nowhere experience trouble or toil, for wherever they go they pitch their tents and array for turmoil." A due sense of power and shame ought to infinence mankind at all times. When our ruler has cheerfully undertaken the protection of his subjects, after such toils and hardships, it would be almost a thousand pittes that we should be unmindful of the bonor and interest of our master and of the commands of God and of His Prophet, and shrink back from the worthless infidel in hopes of living a few days longer.

onger.
This decree of fate is known to all that when

This decree of fate is known to all that when the angel of death overtakes one there is no escape from him, as isfully proved by the sacred verse which says. "Verily, when death from God comes down upon you, it does not give you much time to ast."

But if your death has not come no harm can befall you were you to charge up to the very muzzle of guns in thousands of fights, as you officers know of your own knowledge that there are some among you who have been up to death's very door in bundreds of fights without being touched; while when one's hour has come he will dis (perhaps of fever) where he stands. Thanks be to God that He has taken upor

Thanks be to God that He has taken upon Himself the obligation of requiting with the rewards of Paradise an appointed death, which is cailed "Tagurib." We men avoid this kind of death and run after the ignominious one, "which is diagraceful, as is self-evident." In this very sense the "leader of the caravan of the Faithful [Shah Murdan]—may God illumine his face!—has said:

mine his face!—has said:

"Two days to fear death is improver—
When it is ordained and when it's not;
The day it is, exertions avail not—
When it is not, repning is improper."

In short, since death is pre-ordained, why should we run away in war, for the Everlasting Creator has said in the Koran; "Those among you who are strong in faith when the Infidels close upon you in battle in greater numbers than your own, you ought not to turn your hake."

you who are strong in faith when the infidels close upon you in battle in greater numbers than your own, you ought not to turn your back upon them. And he who will turn except it be for the purpose of combat will incur the wrath of God and be committed to hell-fire."

Let this also be known, that God has made victory dependent on firmness and stubbornness, the limit of which is death. Wherefore, Mussulmans, let those who have put their faith in God and in His Prophet not shrink from dving the death of a martyr, for the Lord God hath said: "Those that are killed or die in the ways of God are forgiven. The grace and mercy of God be upon all of them." And, again, He has said: "Those that are killed in the ways of God are not dead, but alive near their God. They are made to taste of joy from the bounteous desires of the Lord. Glad tidings of them will be given unto those who follow them and their progeny. They know of no fear or grief. Glad tidings will be given unto them of the bounties of the Lord, for the Lord does not withhold His reward from the true believers."

Were the firmness and stubbornness displayed by you in the eventualities and difficulties of warfare greater than has been set forth, likewise will your reward from God be all the greater. You will get a great name in this world and be deserving of 1,000 favors from God and the generous Prophet, and be honored by them.

Besides remember that the Ameer Sahib Bahadur consi lers every officer and solder like children of his own, wherefore it is a duty you owe him as such that you should listen to his fatherly advice, which is fall of quotations from the Kora; and bear in mind that the Lord God has over and over again promised you victory if you remain firm,—that is, it is made dependent upon your firmness.

If all Mussulmans were firm and united, victory will be the greater.

the Koran; and bear in mind that the Lord God has over and over again promised you victory if you remain firm,—that is, it is made dependent upon your firmness.

If all Mussulmans were firm and united, victory would be their portion, and they will not gain it if they be inclined to give in after two or three days' fighting, in which case there will be no breach of promise from God.

This fact also ought to be borne in mind, that the worthless infidels [the English] are now bent upon deceit and treachery, and are prepared to bribe [or buy over to them] tribes of Islam, with promises of giving thousands of rupees! But truly, where is there a Mussulman who would barter the laws of God against the carrion of this world! As the poet has said, "Let not the heart of that mean one rejoice, who has for his faith of the world made choice." But the most astonishing part is that the tribes of the inidels should be received because (one says) I will sell unto you my children, my flamily, my goods and chattels, and those of my co-religiousists, for ten or fifteen thousand rupees. If any of you have faith and a proper sense of honor, I have strong hopes that you will treat this kind of speculation as utterly worthless and base. During the war in Swat and Boner the contestants had met in battle, when the Mussulmans of Swat and Boner and other parts stood firm and offered a stubborn resistance, without the means of doing so, and the ehemy, notwithstanding his numerons guns and rifles, was unable to carry their positions. There is not the slightest doubt that if you, officers, soldiers, and people of Afghanistan, were to act up to the teaching of the Koran, you would be honored both in this world and the next, and blunt the teeth of greed of the Infidels with regard to invading our country. This, our admonition, is necessary, as they on their side are ready. They (English) are possessed of lives and children, although they do not share future rewards; they are not afraid, why should we bef—we who are promised future rewards by G

BNGLAND'S ZULU WAR.

New York World, Feb. 6. England has on her hands another war which is likely to prove more troublesome than has proved her conflict with the ex-Ameer,—a strugproved her conflict with the ex-Ameer, —a struggle with the Zulus of South Africa. Since the Cape became a British colony the natives have kept the English authorities busy. In 1811 the first Caffre war broke out, when the Caffres were driven back to the Great Fish River, neither side taking prisoners. Eight years later the Prophet Mokanna headed an attack on Grahamstown, which, however, was repulsed with heavy loss. The second Caffre war was fought in 1828-'31; a third broke out in December, 1834, when 12,000 natives ravaged the settlements, the raid being the prelude to a long and bloody war Sir Benjamin D'Urban finally achieving a victory at an expense of £300,000

The then Cole declaring that the Caffres had ample justification for making war, and recalled him. Probably the Caffres had, but it is certain that the Glenelg-D'Urban disagreement has since proved a fruitful source of strife. "The War of the Ax" broke out in 1816, his countrymen having rescued from the police a Caffre on his way to prison for stealing an ax. It ended, of course, in the success of the English, Sir Henry Smith extending the boundary of the colony to the Keiler. In 1850 another war broke out, which lasted for more than two years, costing England £2,200,000 and the lives of 400 soldiers, to say nothing of the colonists massacred in the outlying villages. A prophet had instigated it, and soon after its close (in 1857) another prophet set aftoat a measage from the deities that if the Caffres would kill all their cattle, destroy their crops, and sow no more grain they would be supernaturally aided to recover their former possessions. They did so, and, in spite of the assistance of the English and Dutch farmers, were decimated by famine and plague, till it was thought that their spirit was broken. It was nearly twenty years ere they rose again. The Galekas' territory, after an abortive attempt at insurrection in 1856, was divided between the Gaikas and Fingoes, their ruler, Krell, being subsequently permitted to establish nimself on the sea-coast between the Kel and Bashi Rivers. Naturally the Galekas bore the Fingoes no good will, and though the strong hand of England kept both in order a spark only was needed to kindle a flame of open nostility. In a drunken brawl at a Fingo wedding, Aug. 3, 1877. a Galeka was killed; a week later the Galekas crossed the line and carried off all the Fingoes' cattle, reprisals ensued, and when Sir Bartle Frere visited the Transkei to settle the feud Kreli refused to meet him, and, collecting 5,000 armed meu, invaded Fingoland, the Galekas, Sir Artnur Cunynghame, and subsequently Lieutenant-General the Hon. F. Thesiger, directing the operations of the former. The Colonial forces in

though Gen. The greer was subscutently hampered by the volunteers returning home at the end of their term of service, the English went on harmoniously to success, and in June 1878, the war was closed, Sandilli being killed, and his brother Edmund surrendered unconditionally. The English lost twelve officers and 181 men, ten officers and 208 men being wounded; the rebels lost 3,620 killed and 171 prisoners, besides 45,000 head of cattle.

Meanwhile the Zulus on the border of the Transvaal and the independent Chief Secocoeni, near Pretoria, were coming into the complication. For nearly twenty years the Zulus, who claimed all the land up to the Blood River, had been on indifferent terms with the Dutch Boers on the leit bank; indeed they had been at war just before the British annexation of the Republic in 1877; but the Boers concluded a peace described by Sir Theophilus Shepstone as humiliating and likely to make Secocoeni think the whites were afraid of him. The English refused positively to recognize the Zulus' claim to the disputed territory, and the latter were the whites were afraid of him. The English re-fused positively to recognize the Zulus' claim to the disputed territory, and the latter were only kept from active nostilities by the firm at-titude of Col. Lanyon and the diplomatic tact. of Sir Theophilus Shepstone. Letewayo, the Zulu King, was found to be in correspondence with Secocoeni, and the instant that the Caffre war was ended Lord Chelmsford—Gen. Thesiger had in the interim succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the late Chancellor—massed every available man in Pretoria to meet the Zulus.

Zulus,
Sir Bartle Frere had meanwhile dispatched an
ultimatum to Cetewayo, the Zulu King, recognizing the justice of the Zulus' ciaim to the disputed territory, but insisting on compensation
for farmers who had to leave it through fear of
Cetewaye the propert of fines and arrender. Cetewayo, the payment of fines and surrender of certain chiefs engaged in outrages, the dis-banding of the Zulu army, the establishment of a British Residenti n Zululand with much power, a fair trial for all offenders, perpower, a fair trial for all offenders, permission for missionaries to return to the country, and the freedom of Zulus to marry on coming of age. A month was given the King to make up his mind, and he promptly refused to assent to the conditions. The extreme limit of grace expired on the 11th ult., and the war has been begun. It is not at all clear that the Zuiu King could have accepted some of the conditions. He had disbanded his army early in December, and ordered compensation to be made to settlers who suffered loss by the disturbed condition of the frontier, and some years say the Zulius were willing to receive a Resident. But to sucrender any of his chiefs would be to risk the mutiny of the others, and the questions of receiving the missionaries and changing the marriage customs of the country would be most dangerous, as the King's compliance would be followed by a loss of prestige and the awakening of fanatic prejudice.

Cetaway is the most powerful African more Cetewayo is the most powerful African monarch south of the equator. He has 300,000 subjects within the 10,000 square miles of Zuiuland, and they are a powerful, well-built; race, capable of great endurance. He has already assembled 8,000 men on the frontier and called outhis army. There are forty regiments, seven of which, however, consist of men over 60. Of the remaining thirty-three, fifteen are composed of bachelors and eighteen of married men, the latter being distinguished by their shaven heads, on which only a circlet of hair is allowed to grow. Each corps has its distinctive marks and special station. At 14 or 15 the Zulu males pass into the army and the formed into regiments with which older soldiers are mixed. Not till 40 is marriage permitted. At present the army contains 22,500 men under 30, 10,000 between 30 and 40, 3,400 between 40 and 50, and 4,500 between 50 and 60; total, 40,400. The soldiers have breech-loaders and some cannon.

so and 40, 3,400 between 40 and 50, and 4,500 between 50 and 60; total, 40,400. The soldiers have breech-loaders and some cannon. Each regiment has two wings of equal strength, subdivided into companies. The regiment has a commander and second in command; there are two officers to each wing, besides company officers and two or three junior officers. All have their rezulated duties and responsibilities, and their orders are readily obeyed. Drill there is none, though the Zulus perform some simple movements with method, such as forming a circle of companies or regiments, heading into companies from the circle or forming a line of march in order of companies or in close order of regiments. The commissariat and transport are simple. The former consists of a provision of maize or millet and a herd of cattle proportioned to the distance to be traveled; the latter of the youths of the regiment, who carry the mats, blankets, and provisions and drive the cattle. That they are "careless of the single life" in the field appears sufficiently from their tactics when they have to cross an unbridged torrent. They form in dense column, each holding on the other, and force their way through the flood by sheer weight, those behind pressing the others forward.

The last and greatest opponents of the whites in South Africa will be confronted by between 14,000 and 15,000 men, of whom 5,000 are British regulars and 6,000 native levies. Of the Caffres 10 per cent are armed with rifies and the remainder with assegais. They are officered by whites experienced in Cape warfare. The regulars are two battalions of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, one battalion of the Third Buffs), one of the Nineteenth and Eightieth, with twenty-six guns, manned by 500 artillerymen. There is also a naval brigade 300 strong from the ships Active and Tenedos, and the King's Own Royal Regiment, to which the Queen presented new colors in December, is on its way to the Cape. The Colonial forces consist of eight corps of mounted volunteers. The disposition of the for

into play in desultory warfare rather than in any of the regular operations.

THE PRESCH LOTTERY.

Dispatch to London Times.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The lottery drawings commenced at 10 this morning in the large half of the Trocadero. At 8 o'clock, though the roads were thick with mud, people began to collect outside, and on the opening of the doors an eager throng, furnished with people and paper, and having their tickets in their pockets, streamed in as if counting on going away possessed of a fortune. Alas, what disappointments! After the four hours' drawing many hopeful countenances were chapfallen and many brilliant dreams dispelled. The ptaces set apart for distinguished visitors were half empty. On the platform before the organ was a small numbered wheel to determine the series. Another wheel had twelve sides, numbered from 1 to 12. In front of the platform was the Bureau of the Commission. M. Marteau, the Director of the drawings, read and explained the mechanism of the machine. The galleries applauded, anxious to see the entertainment begin. Three men stood behind the wheel. Upon two tapa of an ivory hammer two of the men advanced, the third being a supernumerary. One of them put the

numbers. The big prizes come first, so this de-prives the rest of the drawing of interest. No. 978,599 of the fourth series won the chief prize of 125,000 franes, and No. 167,257 of the fifth series that of 100,000 franes. Not one person an-olauded. Evidently the winners were not pre-ent. nor were they in the case of the prizes of 50,000 franes, of 25,000 franes, and 10,000 franes. The speciators became within ent. nor were they in the case of the prizes of 50,000 francs. of 25,000 francs, and 10,000 francs. The speciators became rather anathetic, and only occasionally, when one series came out serveral times running, or when the numbered wheels produced some singular figure, was there any stir, after which they resumed looking at their tickets to see whether anything happened. This went on several hours, the wheels revoising seventy-five times an hour, the hammes striking, a member of the bureau calling out the numbers. till the people, jind of the monotony, left and made room for new arrivals, who had been shivering in the cold and mud. Considering that this is to go on for weeks, it is to be hoped the spectacle will not drive people out of their wits; and how many enemies the Republic is in danger of making—for everything that happened had been making—for everything that happened had been propole, who find that they have simply throw away their france? In the passages a crowder collected around a man who had fainted. The real sight was outside, viz., the gardens, the bridge, the Champs de Mars, and the banks of the river covered with snow, the sarues half buried under is, the statues draped in it, his pieces of water frozen, and not a living being to be seen. To think that three months are 100,000 people a day covered this now described spot was enough to make one melanchot.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 10.—Two sisters Maggie and Nellie Crane, the former aged 10 and the latter 14 years, were drowned in the Desplaines River, near the City Bridewell, this forenoon. The girls lived with their mother, a widow, on Desplaines street, the house bein situated only a few feet from the bank of th situated only a few feet from the bank of the river. Nellie went to the river for water, and the ice giving way beneath her she disappeared. Her sister ran to the resque, but the ice again gave way and left both stru ggling in the water. Their mother, hearing their cries, hastened to their assistance, only to break through and join her daughters. Help arrived in time to resust the mother, but all efforts to resuscitate the girls after the recovery of their bodies were fruitless. An inquest was held and a verdict of death by accidental drowning was returned.

ACCIDENT TO A BRIDGE ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 10.—The contribute of Reynolds, Saulpaugh & Co. receitelegram from Thomas Saulpaugh, at Gia Mo., this evening, announcing that at 10 of this morning the American Bridge Compa Chicago, lost a span between the frat second piers from the north shore of the building over the Missouri River at the The damage was done by an ice-gorge the false work out. Two hours later the have swung the span. The Bridge Compa-is between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The brid being built for the Chicago & Alsos Balanani would have been ready for use by the la March. The last span was 250 feet long and bridge, with its approaches, 4,000 tax long.

ACCIDENTAL POISO CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10.—William Ramyon and wife, and Granville Orent and low of the amily, of Greenville, Ind., were urday by eating buckwheat cakes. It seem that a farmer named Hall had put arsele in the barn to kill rate. A portion of it became mise with the buckwheat, which was afterwards so to the parties named. Runyon is quite ill; to others will probably recover.

SEVERELY BURNED.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10 .- During the Es

fire this morning John Brockmeir, who is saloon in the same building, was hadly be while rescuing two children. The latter also badly burned about the feet, legs, head. The total loss is now placed at 88,000 FATALLY INJURED. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 10. -William & win, a brakeman on the Pittsburg & Fe Wayne Railroad, was fatally inferred to

coupling cars at Monroeville to-night. 28 years old, and recently married. FIRES.

At 3:50 yesterday afternoon a one-story form in the rear of No. 175 Rebecca street, ed by August Zoellner, and occupied be Bosselman, was set afire by the latter's \$ old son, who was stated by the latters Dage nominal.

A still-alarm to Hook and Ladder No. 5 to caused by a fire on the roof of No. 38 wastreet, caused by sparks from the chimner. building was owned and occupied as a dwelliby John Kelley. No damage.

AT GREENCASTLE, IND. AT GREENCASTLE, IND.

INDIANAPOLIA, Ind., Feb. 10.—The old colege buildings of Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., were destroyed by fire to-day. The building was occupied by the students as sleeping rooms and by the preparation department for recitation purposes. Loss on building \$35,000 on the nuseum. The Waitcomblibrary was saved in a damaged condition. Loss covered by insurance.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11-1 a. m.-lodica WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11—1 a. m.—Inditions; For Tennessee and the Ohio Valleloudy weather and rain, southerly wind, abing to westerly or northwesterly fallies, lowed by rising, barometer, and lower tempeture, slight changes in temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weath with snow and rain, falling, followed by risibarometer, southerly winds, becoming variaband, in eastern portions, a slight rise, follow by a fall in temperature.

and, in eastern portions, a value by a fall in temperature.

For the Upper Lake Region, Upper Mississipp and Lower Missouri Valleys, areas of rain and snow, followed by colder northerly to westerly winds, with rising barometer during the day.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haves Milwaukee, and Ludington.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Cautoaco, Feb. 18.

Time. 12	lar. 7	he H	Wind V	el. Ra. Beath
	designation of the	Barrie and	-	o 10 Clouds
6:53 a. m. 3 11:18 a. m. 3 2:00 p. m. 2	1.059, 4	5 47	S 1	I Clouds
2:00 p. m. 28	0.840 5 0.798 5	0 8	81	Fair.
3:53 p. m. 2 9:00 b. m. 2 16:18 p. m. 3	786	5 0	8 1	Tale Pal
10:10 p. m. 120	. 1001	1 100	[S]	9 . 03 LA. Per
Maximum.		BAT O	RESERVATIONS	
	4.01.5	The same of the same		10-10:18 p.m.
Stations.	Bar.	IN.	Wind.	Kain Watta
Albany Boise City	30. 25	25	8., fresh	
breckenridge	30.13	91	N., brisk	Clear.
Cairo	21,98		8. fresh	.OT LA rain
Chevenne	29.82	35	M. W DITEM	
Chicago	29, 85	44	S., fresh	.03 Lt. FMB
I Cleveland	120 001	40	S. k. fresh	
Davenport	20.00	13	S. gentle.	Clear
Denver Des Moines	29, 69	85		
Detroit Dodge City	29.87	40	N. W. light	Clear Clear Clear
Duluth	30.00	17	N. W., brisic	.02 Cloudy
Erie	29.95	42	N- brisk	. 24 Lt. 8804
Pt (larry	190 90		S. E. fresh.	DEGET.
		41	E. light	
Indianapolis .		40	S. fresh	Threat
La Crosse Leaven worth		33 35	N., gentle	.39 Lt. 100
Louisville	29.80	35	S. fresh. S. fresh. N. gratic. N. W. fresh. S. E. light. N. E. fresh. E. fresh. S. W. fresh.	Of La rain
Madison	29, 68	40	S. E., light	Of Et. rain.
Marquette	29.91	50	N. E., fresh	OS Cloudy.
Memehia Milwausee	29,70	44	S. W., fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville New Orleans.	30.04	51	S. E., gentie S. E., fresh	
North Platte.	29.69	16	N. gentle N. W. fresh	Clouds.
Omaha	29.82	35		
Pioche	36,32	-10	N.W. fresh	Clear.
Pittspurg	30.07	43	S. E., gentle S., brisk	Clouds.
Port Huron	29.87	40	S. W., fresh.	Cloudy.
Sacramento	30.16	38 56 43	Calm	.02 Lt. Palls
Salt LakeCity Sandusky	29.94	43	S. E., gentle S. fresh	Pair
San Francisco	30. 15	56	S., light	.08 Lt. rein
Shreveport	29.78	46	S., fresh	
St. Louis St. Paul Toledo	29.84	27	S. fresh N. brisk S. E., fresh	Of LE SHOW
Vicksburg		45884574457	S. E., fresh	.00 Lt. rain.

THE CO A Wife Sues Her Hi

Pearce and Benjamin's Se to the Third

New Suits, Divor

Confessi

A bill was filed yeste Court by Sally Mariam husband, Charles Follans gage Eccuring about \$2 property. She states the Merrill Coburn, gave he street by 180 feet on Mos land now covered by also a lot on the northwavenue and Twenty-th feet on the avenue. I time owned forty feet immediately south of he sold the whole Palmer for \$60,000, her ner proportion. Her ner, was the more valual was worth \$50,000. In 1 ames ten acres in the N 883.38. About February rowed of Merrill Coburn rowed of Merrill Coburn Coburn assigned the not has since kept it. Folian money from the sale of Hyde Park property, and ness, but has promised to year 1871 the Wabash-ave proved by the erection to buildings at a cost of a complainant borrowed mortgage to secure tha Folianabee has managed in formation of the smounts received, ow of 1877 Folianabee's her counting was had between it was found the \$215,000, including interesome security, and he gates.

some security, and he gaveying to her the followis, inclusive, Block 21, it 38, 14; also Lots 1 to 5, is Block 32, in the 8. E, ½ of Sec. 21, 39, Lot 6, Block 22, 15; also Lots 6 and 44, B Addition; also Sub-Lot 1 the W. ½ of Sec. 21, 39, Lot 48, and Lots 42, 41, 48 lock 2, Sec. 3, 38, 14; also the N. 6 full and 22, Block 2, of M Sec. 34, 39, 14; also the feet of Lot 3, Block 21, Lots 21, 22, 39, and 40, Sub-Lots 12, 16, 37, 41, in B. W. Thomas' Subdit Block 7, in Rockwell's 19 and 39, Lot 4, Block also the W. ½ of Lot 4 37, 62, 68, 96, 98, and the W. 11 feet of E. 14 feet Lot 36 Canal Trustees' Subdit About six months after cout six months after and her husband then Wabash avenue and son ject to incumbrances for not sufficient in her e files a bill setting out th an account and a decree

Mr. H. W. Jackson, R tional Bank, filed a r Judge Blodgett, setth Pearce and S. S. Benjam an arrangement with the by which they conveyed their property in trust condition that the latter claims against them, inc the stock of the bank, the bank of Pearce & ving Pearce is upwards itors for whose benefit and the met and agreement of the set o claim: the undivided in Taylor & Kreigh's Su 14; also Block 85, in the cailed grounds for the F Semioary of the North the N. 15, of the S. W. 15, E. 15, and the N. 15, and the N. 15, and the N. 15, also the undivided 1-7 28, 50, 18. The Receive count of this property, 28,598.33 to take up a no property. He thinks to one, and asks to be allo order was entered to the

all the property so co

THE THIRD N

The Receiver of the 6 filed a petition vesterda stating that in 1877 the emy borrowed \$10,000 f security a trust-deed on E. ½ of the N. E. ¾ an E. ½ of Sec. 10, 38, 14. out any resources exce

UNITED

other that of the

TIES.

ED.
The Tribune.
-Two sisters named the former aged 19 ere drowned in the with their mother, a rest, the house being om the bank of the river for water, and her she disappeared, ic, but the ice again in gailing in the water, oir cries, hastened to reak through and join the to rescue to to result to result to result their bodies were held and a verdiet of the was returned. A BRIDGE.

The Trioune.

10.—The contracting gh & Co. received ulpaugh, at Glasgow, cing that at 10 o'clock n Bridge Company, of tween the first and the shore of the bridge River at that city. ours later they would Bridge Company's loss 0.000. The bridge was go & Alton Railroad,

POISONING. 10.—William Runyon rent and four of his cat cakes. It seems had put arsenic in the on of it became mixed h was afterwards sold anyon is quite ill; the BURNED.

.-During the Emery ockmeir, who keeps a ng, was badly burned INJURED.

10 -William Goode Pittsburg & Fors fatally injured while ville to-night. He was

75 Rebecca street, own-and occupied by C by the latter's 3-year with matches. Dam-

n a one-story Iram

ASTLE, IND. Feb. 10.—The old colry University at Green-yed by fire to-day. The the students as sleeppreparation department
Loss on building \$25,
useum. The Whitcomb
maged condition. Loss

ATHER.

INF SIGNAL OFFICER,

b. 11-1 a. m.-Indicaand the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, shift-thwesterly, falling, fol-er, and lower tempera-

emperature.

gion, cloudy weather,
ling, followed by rising,
ands, becoming variable, a slight rise, followed

egion, Upper Mississippi illeys, areas of rain and er northerly to westerly eter during the day. ntinue at Grand Haves,

Wind. Vel. Kn. Weather 10 10 Cloudy. 11 Cloudy. 12 Cloudy. 12 Cloudy. 13 Fair. 13 Lt. rais.

83. SERVATIONS. 2A02. Feb. 10-16:18 p.m. Wind. Rain Weather. Wind. Rain Weather.

5. fresh. Os L. rain.

5. fresh. Os L. rain.

6. brisk. Clear.

6. brisk. Fair.

7. Fresh. Os L. rain.

7. Fresh. Os L. rain.

8. fresh. Os Clear.

9. brisk. Clear.

9. brisk. Clear.

9. clear.

VER SUBSIDING!

b. 10.—So far as the ndebu report, there is south, although some have been caused by as of persons who died

are filed in ten days.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Comprny filed two bills yesterday against Andrew Dillman, A. N. Klinefelter, and W. L. Dillman, to restrain them from infringing its patent for barbed wire-fence.

William A. Amberg filed a bill against Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. to restrain them from using his patent for temporary binders, issued July 6, 1869.

Albert G. Mack filed a bill against Theodore and Mary Fettig to prevent them infringing his patent for a crocheting machine for making looped fabrics, granted to Charles Young Nov. 12, 1878.

on the ground of drunkenness.

In the case of W. W. Everts, an order was made for the saie of all the assets after three weeks' notice by publication.

John A. Farrow was appointed Assignee of William McGuire; and George W. Campbell of George E. Church. An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Henry C. Reno.

CIRCUIT COURT. Joseph Slater filed a petition stating that he was arrested on a charge of vagrancy while he was under arrest on another charge. He thinks the second arrest was manifestly illegal, having been concocted while he was on trial for

vagrancy after an arrest without a warrant, and asks to be discharged.

W. H. Hoyt sued James H. Rees, Luther H. Peirce, and E. E. Hindley for \$1,000.

James McDougall commenced a suit in trespass against Arthur Farrar and Samuel H. Wheeler and the Wheeler Sewing-Machine Company, claiming \$5,000 damages. A Wife Sues Her Husband to Foreclose pany, claiming \$5,000 dama PROBATE COURT. Pearce and Benjamin's Settlement of Indebtedness

THE COURTS.

a Mortgage for \$215,000.

to the Third National Bank.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments,

Confessions, Etc.

Court by Sally Mariam Follansbee against her husband, Charles Follansbee, to foreclose a mort-gage securing about \$215,000 on certain of his property. She states that, in 1851, her father,

property. She states that, in 1851, her lattier, Merrill Coburn, gave her a lot 80 feet on State

street by 180 feet on Monroe, being part of the land now covered by the Palmer House, and

also a lot on the northwest corner of Wahash

avenue and Twenty-third street, fronting 200 feet on the avenue. Follansbee at the same

time owned forty feet front on State street,

ber ner proportion. Her lot, being on the cor-

per, was the more valuable, and she thinks it

was worth \$50,000. In 1867 she bought of J. L.

14, which her husband sold soon after for \$35,-

33.33. About February, 1867, Foliansbee bor-

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

The German National Bank.

The Receiver of the German National Bank filed a petition yesterday before Judge Blodgett stating that in 1877 the St. Francis Xavier Academy borrowed \$10,000 from the bank, giving as security a trust-deed on the N. W. ½ of the S. E. ½ of the N. E. ½ and the S. W. ½ of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 10, 38, 14. The Academy is without any recourses excent this five acres, and

out any resources except this five acres, and, being unable to pay the loan, offers to turn over the land in satisfaction of the trust-deed. The Receiver advised that this offer be accepted, and the matter was referred to the Master in Chanters to except.

Emma F. Mahan filed a bill yesterday in which she told an unusually plaintive tale of the cruelty of her husband, Thomas H. Mahan. She was married to him in August, 1873, but about 1877 he began drinking and abusing her until she left him. Soon after, he fell sick, and hergred her to come herk, promising, as usual.

es ten acres in the N. W. 14 of Sec. 15, 38,

listely south of her property, and sold the whole tract to Potter mer for \$60,000, agreeing to pay

bill was filed yestercay fin the Superior

Augusta Wagner filed a guardian's bond of \$70,000 in the estate of Rose Wagner et al. minors, and in the estate of Charles H. Wilkins a new bond of \$50,000 was filed and approved. In the estate of John George Roth, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Frederick Sulzer, under bonds of \$310,000. The settlement of this estate is now going on in the erick Sulzer, under bonds of \$310,000. The settlement of this estate is now going on in the chancery courts. The deceased, John George Roth, was divorced, and again married in Germany, and the contest is between the widow here and the one in Germany. The property in question includes the building on the northeast corner of LaSaile and Randolph streets, the one next it, and property on Wabash avenue, and other places. The present administrator is appointed pending the settlement of the question as to who is the widow.

CRIMINAL COURT. John Rourke bleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was remanded for sentence. John Boyle was called to answer the same of-fense, but failed to respond, and his ball was Andy Johnson pleaded guilty to larceny, and

THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND—Gone to Madison.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions.
JUDGE GARY—201, 207, 210, 211, and 216 to
24014, except 225. No. 192. Grant vs. Becker,

240½, except 225. No. 192. Grant vs. Becker, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON-Assists Judge Gary. No. 186, Carroll vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, on trial.
JUDGE MODER-8, 9, 10, 11. No. 7 on hearing.
JUDGE ROBERS-Set cases 8,015, Ckty vs. Fullerton; 6,137, Wood vs. Preston, and calendar Nos. 455½, 478½, 482, 483. No case on trial.
JUDGE BOOTH-534, 483, 528, 536 to 541, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE MCALLISTER-Motions.
JUDGE FARWELL-2, 089, Moore vs. Cash. No. 1,053, Kimball vs. Lincoln, on trial.
JUDGE KOMBENS-NOS. 1,120, 1,121, 1,123, 1,125, 1,130, 1,135, 1,040, 1,141, 1,142, 1,148, and 1,150.
JUDGE WILLIAMS-NOS. 936, 937, 941, 942, and

Judge Williams-Nos. 936, 937, 941, 942, and 954. JUDGMENTS.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCHT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—R. W. Emerson et al. vs. Philip Goldman, \$1,246,85,—C. H. Fisch et al. vs. Same, \$809.—Louis Schuman vs. Same, \$609.22.—Jonas U. Green vs. Same, \$931.51.—George W. Johnson et al. vs. Same, \$1,392.52.—S. M. Curner vs. Same, \$1,102.80.—E. A. Strong vs. Same, \$1,797.68.—O. W. Robbins et al. vs. Same, \$375.10.—C. E. Johnson vs. Same, \$1,304.47.
SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Edwin Tuttle vs. Richard K. Richardson, \$3,437.31.—Francis L. Manning vs. Jacob H. Becker, administrator of Jacob Becker, deceased; verdict, \$1,214, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—W. B. Gray vs. John Lomax and William Coulson; verdict, \$200, and motion for new trial.

CINCELY COURT—CONFESSIONS—James L. Higgie

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—James L. Higgie vs. David Dall and Margaret Dall, \$825. 82.

LOUISVILLE GIRLS.

Two Very Lively Damsels.

14, which her husband sold soon after for \$35, \$23.33. About February, 1867, Foliansbee borrowed of Merrill Coburn \$10,000, and soon after Coburn assigned the note to complainant, who has since kept it. Foliansbee received all the money from the sale of the State street and Hyde Park property, and has used it in his business, but has promised to repay it. About the year 1871 the Wabash-avenue property was improved by the erection thereon of seven fine buildings at a cost of \$85,000. To meet this, complainant borrowed \$50,000, giving a mortgage to secure that amount. Since then Foliansbee has managed the property, collecting the rents and paying the interest, taxes, and insurance. Ever since 1860, also, Foliansbee has managed all of complainant's property, and has collected in rents, including interest on the amounts received, over \$167,000. In the fall of 1877 Foliansbee's health failed, and an accounting was had between himself and wife, when it was found that he owed her about \$215,000, including interest. She then asked for some security, and he gave her three deeds conveying to her the following property: Lots 1 to 8, inclusive, Block 21, in the W. ½ of Sec. 27, 39, 14; also Lots 1 to 5, and the E. 50 feet of 6, Block 32, in the S. E. ½ of the S. E. ½ of the S. E. ½ of Sec. 21, 39, 14; also Sub-Lot 2, Lot 6, Block 22, in fractional section 15; also Lots 6 and 44, Block 4, Fort Dearborn Addition; also Sub-Lot 13, Lot 1, Block 37, in the W. ½ of Sec. 21, 39, 14; also the S. 16 feet Lot 43, and Lots 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, and 36, Block 2, Sec. 3, 38, 14; also the N. 100 feet Lot 55, in Margaret Johnson's Subdivision of Sec. 3, 38, 14; also the N. 6 feet of Lot 20 and Lots 21 and 22, Block 2, of Moody's Subdivision of Sec. 3, 38, 14; also the N. 50 feet of Lot 34, the W. 11 feet of Lot 35, and the E. 14 feet Lot 36, Block 57, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 33, 14, and Lot 2, Block 13, in Carpenter's Addition About six months after Mrs. Foliansbee became satisfied that this property was not suffi LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.—The Commercial of this morning says: On Friday a lady well dressed appeared at the office of the Clerk of the Police Court, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of a young girl, Frances, the daughter of Mr. D. O'Hare, a wealthy merchant. About four mouths since Mr. O'Hare and his wife went to Europe, leaving Miss Fannie and an elder sister, Josephine, in possession of the house. Two provision stores were thrown open to them, any number of dry-goods stores, and in all they were provided with the necessaries and luxuries of life. While absent, Mr. O'Hare sent several drafts for large amounts to them.

Imagine his surprise when he returned a short

time ago to find that a number of valuable articles had been taken from the house and sold to second hand dealers. The doors of several rooms had been battered and broken in with axes (these rooms having been left locked by Mrs. O'Hare), trunks and wardrobes entered and their contents taken out and sold. Of course Mr. O'Hare wanted to know who had taken of his absence to exercise the Mr. H. W. Jackson, Receiver of the Third National Bank, filed a report yesterday before Judge Blodgett, setting out that J. Irving Pearce and S. S. Benjamin had recently made an arrangement with their principal creditors, by which they conveyed to Bryan Lathrop all their property in trust for their creditors, on condition that the latter would surrender their claims against them, including their liability on the stock of the bank. The indebtedness due the bank of Pearce & Benjamin and of J. Irving Pearce is upwards of \$110,000. The creditors for whose benefit the assignment was made then met and agreed that Lathrop should be allowed to deed to the Receiver the following property in cancellation of its claim: the undivided of the W. 1/2 of Block 1, in Taylor & Kreigh's Subdivision of Sec. 4, 38, in Taylor & Kreigh's Subdivision of the land

away for hours. Since that time such scenes have been daily occurrences in the house of the O'Hares, and the neighbors, even, have begun to hate the spiteful girls. But there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and to that end did Mrs. O'Hare appear in the City Court Clerk's office yesterday. Her business was to swear out a warrant against Miss Frances, the worst of the two girls, and the officer's business at the house was to serve it.

When the officer appeared at the residence of Mrs. O'Hare with the warrant, the scene was a very painful one, but the officer had to do his duty. As gently as the sible he ordered the young lady to prepare Herself to accompany him. She finally got ready to go, and, heavily veiled, started out of the door. As she passed, her father looked at her. She turned, and shrieked. "Oh, you cruel villain, I'll drown my self!" With a quick jerk she broke loose from the officer, and flew like the wind through the gate into the stable-yard, making directly for a large open well. The officer divined her purpose, and, by making superhuman efforts, overtook her just on the brink of the yawning hole, and, grabbing her by the skirt, gulled her, desperate and screaming, away from the frightful place. The mother shrieked. The father turned pale, and the other sister cried frantically, "You have ruined her forever,"

The girl begged her parents not send her claim: the undivided ½ of the W. ½ of Block 1, in Taylor & Kreigh's Subdivision of Sec. 4, 38, 14; also Block 35, in the subdivision of the land called grounds for the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest; also the E. ½ of the N. ½ of the S. W. ½ of the N. W. ¾ of the S. E. ¼ and the N. ½ of the S. W. ¾ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 24, 38, 14, containing 100 acres; also the undivided 1.7 of the S. W. ½ of Sec. 28, 39, 18. The Receiver has paid out on account of this property \$561.81 for taxes, and \$2,508.33 to take up a note and mortgage on the property. He thinks the compromise a good one, and asks to be allowed to accept it, and an order was entered to that effect.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

The girl begged her parents not send her away, but they were unrelenting, and the Deputy Marshal finally got her quiet enough to reach Main street, where he took a car, and was soon at the Clerk's office. Mr. O'Hare soon put soon at the Clerk's office. Mr. of hare soon put in an appearance and gave bond for the young lady's appearance in the City Court this morn-ing, when it is his intention to have her sent to the House of Refuge.

When the case came up in the City Court this

morning, it was announced that a "making-up" had been effected, and the Judge, therefore, dis-

Praising Jay Gould.

she left him. Soon after, he fell sick, and begged her to come back, promising, as usual, to treat her better. She went back to him, and in October last they began housekeeping at 58 State street. Here they employed a girl named Mina Stricklet, and the fickle Thomas allowed himself to be captivated by her wiles. The more his wife remonstrated the angrier he became. She begged him again and again to reform, but he only answered by kicking or threatening to kill her. At last, after she had had repeated proof of his infidelity, she upbraided him, and he then drove her out of the house, threatening to murder her if she did not go. He is a saloon-keeper, and worth \$3,000 or more, and she asks for him to divide with her, and also for an injunction to prevent him from transferring his property to the girl, and for the usual decree of divorce.

Ellen Reynolds also filed a bill for divorce from B. J. Reynolds on the ground of cruelty.

Jukge Farwell yesterday granted decrees of divorce to the following parties: Minnie Winship from Joseph C. Winsnip, cause desertion; Ida A. Oliver from Peter F. Oliver, for cruelty; and George W. Hackman from Annie Hackman, on the ground of drunkenness. Praising Jay Gould.

OMAHA. Feb. 2.—To the Editor of the Republican: The Chicago Tribure editorial of Friday last on "Jay Gould" says it never knew of his doing a generous deed. In this The Tribure has done that gentleman a great injustice, and I am of the opinion that Mr. Medill will cheerfully admit it when his attention is called to these facts.

When the grasshoppers had destroyed the crops of Nebraska, and the settlers on our frontier were in danger of starving through the ravages of these bests, Mr. Gould contributed the sum of \$2,500 out of his private means to the relief of the sufferers without solicitation on the part of any one. This, I believe, was the largest amount contributed by any one person. Not only this, but the Union Pacific Railroad, of which he is the principal owner, contributed \$5,000 more, through the action of President Dillon. It also carried free to all points on its line supplies of every kind to the desolate people, and in this way hundreds and thousands were enabled to retain their homes and escape the terrors of starvation in the Far West. By these generous measures on the part of Mr. Gould, which are a matter of record and cannot be disputed. Nebraskal has been since enabled to rally from the dreadful blight of the grasshopper ravages of that year, and presents to the world her wonderful and phenomenal Judge Drummond leaves for Madison, Wis., this morning on his circuit. He will be gone about ten days.

Judge McAllister was in court yesterday looking very much improved. He will be in court daily now for motions, but will not take up jury cases until next week.

In the case of Hunt vs. Dobbins, before Judge Blodgett, the Receiver. R. E. Jenkins, filed a report stating that be had sold all the interest of T. S. Dobbins & Co. and all claims of theirs against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company to C. D. F. Smith for \$400. The report was ordered to be confirmed unless objections are filed in ten days.

UNITED STATES COURTS. enabled to rally from the dreadful blight of the grasshopter ravages of that year, and presents to the world her wonderful and phenomenal agricultural prosperity the past year,—so much so that, notwithstanding the commercial depression of the past five years, Omaha, the chief commercial city of the State, shows an increase of 10,000 and upwards in her population, and also an increase of \$20,000,000 and upwards in her trade during the three years just closed. What is better, the increase continues as the mighty stream of immigration is pouring into the West.

How Chicago has prospered in the same time

the West.

How Chicago has prospered in the same time on account of the increasing population of the West, is not for me to say. If the good deeds of Jay Gould, the Union Pacific Railroad, and the generous becopie of the country, had not been forthcoming to arrest the evil effects of that calamity, I doubt very much if Nebraska would now be boasting of an overflowing treasury, an increasing population, a prosperous people, and a most wonderful material prosperity.

The "Wedder-Indicator,"

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Old Ike stood shivering and eyeing the thermometer for a few moments, and then, running his head into the door of the store in front of which it hung, said: "Boss, dis wedder-indicator out heab is liable to fo'ce a man to buy a warmer ovaheoue ef it hangs upside down much longer. De stuffio' in it done gone down into de cellar, an,' ef you don't come out an' take it in, it'll freeze up an' bus' sho; kase de longer it hangs dar de col'er it am a gittin' out doahs. I'se a noticin' hit close."

BAUM'S JURORS.

Judge Williams Decides Not to Punish Them ... A Word of Warning.

Henry Greenebaum Denies the Charge of Tampering with a Jury.

The case of Richardson and Schmidt, late Grand Jurors, against whom was entered a rule to show why they should not be punished for contempt of Court, came up before Judge Willams again yesterday morning. The Grand Jury, it will be remembered, accused one of them of visiting the notorious Baum and offering for a money consideration—to be put up at McDon-ald's—to indict the Rev. Mr. Crafts, and asked the Court to deal with them as the merits of their case deserved. MR. RICHARDSON
was the first witness called. He testified that

he had been at McDonald's saloon, but not nore than once in the past year. He had been on the Grand Jury a year ago when the George Eager case was looked into, and had visited Mc-Donald's in the investigation. His conduct was subsequently overhauled by the Grand Jury. He did not remember that he ever went out of a back door of McDonald's with any one. He had been auxious to get at the oottom facts, and thought Eager ought to have een indicted, but he finally voted against finding a bill. He had visited McDonald's as one of committee of three appointed by the foreman of the jury to investigate the Eager case, and also Trude's office. He saw McDonald twice while he was on the late Grand Jury, but had not seen him oftener.

William Newth was called as to character, and testified that he had known Richardson for ome years, and had never heard anything against him. Bailiff Campbell testified that on the day

Richardson was charged with visiting Baum's place, the Grand Jury adjourned about 4 o'clock.

one of the defendants, was next sworn. He had met Baum on Wabash avenue Tuesday or Wednesday, and went to his saloon with him. Saum asked him how the Crafts case had got-Baum asked him how the Crafts case had gotten on, and he told him he ought to know, and that the Grand Jury did rot propose to advertise his business for nothing. He had never talked to Richardson about the Crafts case, or had any understanding with him, but he had known Baum some time. The Grand Jury adjourned between 3 and 4.0'clock the day he was charged with visiting Baum's.

Edward Bush, a butcher, was next called. He knew Richardson, and had seen him at his place Wednesday. He knew it was Wednesday, because a Mr. Mouatt was there to get some lard.

wednesday. He knew it was wednesday, because a Mr. Mouatt was there to get some lard. Mr. Mouatt was pointed out to the witness, but he was not certain that he was the man. He had never seen Richardson but once before, and could not remember any other person who had been at his place upon any other evening during

the week.

L. B. Schlessinger testified that he had known Schmidt some years, and had met him Tuesday or Wednesday at Baum's between 3 and 4 o'clock, and heard Schmidt, in speaking of the Crafts case, tell Baum that if he wanted any ad-Crafts case, tell Baum that if he wanted any advertising done he had better go to the papers and pay for it as other business-men did.

Lawrence Mouatt testified that he knew Richardson, and had met him at Bush's market Tuesday evening. He was positive he saw Richardson Tuesday, and not upon any other evening. He was the gentleman who had engaged lard, and before going to the market had talked with his wife about it.

ASSISTANT STATE'S-ATTORNEY WEBER ASSISTANT STATE'S-ATTORNEY WEBER was next called. He was in charge of the Grand Jury when the Eager case was being examined into, and did not know of any committee being sent out to investigate the Eager case. Such a proceeding would have been improper. A committee was appointed, however, to examine charges preferred against Richardson and others in connection with the Eager case, but he did not think that the accused was one of the Committee.

MR. HENRY GREENEBAUM. MR. HENRY GREENEBAUM, at this juncture, asked to be put on the stand, in order to make a statement under oath, since it was alleged Mr. Richardson had intimated to Mr. Baum that money had been used to prevent an indictment in his (Greenebaum's) case.

No objection was interposed, and Mr. Greenebaum was sworn.

baum was sworn.

He said whoever stated that he had, directly or indirectly, used any money for the purpose of influencing the Grand Jury, or any of them, and preventing an indictment, stated that which was absolutely, infamously false. He would not was absoluter, inflamously laise. He would not do such a thing. His case had been decided on its merits. He felt now, as he always felt and repeatedly told his friends, that, while perfectly innocent of the charge that, while perfectly innocent of the charge made against him, he would sooner have gone to the Penitentiary than to have bribed the Grand Jury. He said he would not have come into court were the matter not aggravated by untrue statements which some weeks ago found their way into the newspapers. It had been stated that he called at the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court for a list of the Grand Jury. Whoever made that statement to a reporter stated that which was false. He had visited the office of one of the papers, and the city editor had told him that the item was received the office of one of the papers, and the city editor had told him that the item was received late in the evening, or he should have sent a resorter to him, but did not do so because he knew he (Greenebaum) was adverse to lending his assistance in the matter of "colloquial sensations." He had some business with Mr. Stewart when he called on him, and Mr. Stewart told the reporters, the day after the publication, that the item was untrue, no allusion having been made to the list of Grand Jurors. Mr. Greenebaum asked that Mr. Stewart be called to corroborate him.

Mr. Stewart be called to corroborate him.
The Court, however, thought it unnecessary, as Mr. Greenebaum was not being investigated, so the banker retired.
Mrs. Smith testified that Richardson was at her house the Tuesday when Mr. Mouatt said she saw him in Bush's market. He came there on business, remained for supper, and could not have been at the market the hour stated.

GEORGE SHERWOOD
testified that he was foreman of the Grand Jury
of January, 1878. He remembered Richardson
as a member of the jury, and heard some reports to the effect that he was hobnobbing with
Eager, meeting him outside, etc. Richardson
was investigated, and it appeared that he had
met Eager twice at McDonald's or Dan Webster's, and drank. He never appointed a committee to examine the Eager matter, but had
appointed Richardson as one of a committee to
examine into charges against another member GEORGE SHERWOOD

appointed Richardson as one of a committee to examine into charges against another member of the jury, named Graham.

Mr. Weber was recalled, and testified that the evidence before the Grand Jury was, in effect, that, while Richardson was out investigating Graham, he was seen with him and Eager in McDonald's drinking, and this while the Eager case was still pending before the jury. Richardson had been regarded with suspicion while on the jury, and was, among the others, investigated, but he finally voted for a bill in the Eager case.

ger case.

This concluded the evidence, and the attorneys briefly addressed the Court in review of the testimony.

In disposing of the matter,

neys briefly addressed the Court in review of the testimony.

In disposing of the matter,

JUDGE WILLIAMS SAID:

I coincide entirely in what the State's Attorney has said in regard to the importance of this case, and I am very glad that the majority of the Grand Jusy brought it to the attention of the Court. It is true that bad men get upon our Grand Jusies. It is true that bad men get upon our Grand Jusies. It is true that bad men get upon our Grand Jusies. It is true that, by some means which I have not been able yet to ascertain, one man of a character so infamous was put upon the leave, and he did. It was an outrage (who committed it I do not know) that such a man should have been put upon the Grand Jury. The fact that this matter has been brought to my attention indicates that there were men upon that Grand Jury who fally understood what their duties were, and who were determined that no one who was guilty of improper conduct should escape without the animadversions of the Court at least, and I feel greatly indebted to them for their action in the premises. If it is true that men can be indicted, or saved from indictment, by the influence of money, we had better do away with our entire criminal jurispraceding, which is now initiated, though necessary for the absolute life of our Court, is a proceeding criminal in its character, and one where the Court would not proceed to punish unless satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the party had committed the alleged misconduct. It is misconduct on the part of a Grand Jury reside or do ousiness. Jurors have no right to do so, and I wish now to express my entire condemnation of this infamous course. It is laying themselves oven to be bribed; it may lead to any amount of corruption. Nothing of the kind has ever been sanctioned by the State's Altorney or his assistants; they understand their duties too well and do them too thoroughly to lead me to believe for a moment that such things are sanctioned by them; but that such things are sanctioned by them; but that s

in a lot of associates or relatives who want to save him from the Penitentiary, but a case where a man who has been recognized as respectable in the community calls in three respectable men who are not at all associated with him, and who have no motive to tell anything that is false. An alitium-der these circumstances is not as suspicious-as it would be in an ordinary criminal case, and I must take the testimony as I would any other. In view of the fact that two witnesses contradict Mr. Baum.—swear positively that he was at another place, which is entirely inconsistent with the idea that he was at Mr. Baum's, —this is not one of the clear cases that justify me in proceeding to the harsh remedy (for it must be considered as that) in punishing Mr. Richardson. If he were guilty of this act,—if he went to Mr. Baum's for the purpose of inducing him to pay money,—the offense is one which I should puffush severely. It would not be a matter of a fine or of a few days' imprisonment, ont, being an act which goes to the very foundation of the administration of justice, it would have to be punished more signally. I am not ready to subject a man who is proved to have had in the main a good character, and who is not proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, to such punishment. If this was some small matter where local dne him a few dollars, it would be another thing. I am free to say that I am not allocether certain that Mr. Richardson and Mr. Schmidt are free from blame. It was indelicate for him to go to Baum's saloon (if he did so), or to meet Eager, under any circumstances. It was indelicate for Mr. Schmidt to go to Baum's. But I cannot punish an act of that kind, and I see nothing in this case to justify the signal punishment which would be meted out to men who were proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. I shall therefore discharge the rule.

RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODISTS. The Methodists met at No. 57 Washington street, the Rev. S. H. McChesney presiding in

the absence of Elder Willing. The Rev. Mr. Youker, from a committee appointed for the purpose, reported that there was a law on the books requiring a detailed report from ministers of marriages performed by them. The report was discussed at some length, the unanimous opinion being that the law was impracticable, and a good dea! of a nuisance generally, compelling the ministers to do that which could be more properly and satisfactorily done by the County Clerk, to whom the parties applied for licenses, and who was therefore in a position to secure such information as to their names, occupations, etc., as was necessary to go into the report. The matter was finally disposed of by the adoption of a resolution, by the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, requesting the Hon. E. B. Sherman to secure the passage of the bill which has been proposed, and by which the whole matter of record shall be referred to the County Clerk. erally, compelling the ministers to do that which

The Rev. J. H. Alling read a very theological ssay on "The Witness of the Spirit as an Ex-

essay on "The Witness of the Spirit as an Experience."

In the discussion which followed, the Rev. Mr. Youker planted himself firmly as a believer in the element of feeling in religion, and stated that he had little or no sympathy with the position of those who called themselves sons of God, but had nothing to point to but the Bible.

Bishop Merrill said he had little opportunity to hear the revivalists of late years, but from what he had heard he was impressed with the thought that most of them overlooked the work of the Spirit. He subscribed to and firmly believed in the old Methodist doctrine. God's Spirit witnessed directly to our spirits, and the fruits of the Spirit were confirmatory of that direct witness. If there was any drifting away from the old doctrinal moorings it should be checked, the lost ground recovered, and this doctrine of the witness of the Spirit be made more important and more impressive.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst believed that the Methodiat Church was never more positive, exceptive and the surface of the content of the witness of the Spirit be made more laborator was never more positive, exception of the surface of the s

The Rev. Mr. Farkhurst beneved that the Methodist Church was never more positive, explicit, or plain than it was to-day on the question of the witness of the Spirit. He did think, however, that there was need of greater study of the Bible among the Methodist people in order that it might be made the prominent feature of all revival services, and be more intelligently and ably explained and commented upon to those seeking selvation than it had been in a number of instances which had come under his

wn personal observation.

The Rev. Mr. Hatfield took the opposite ex-The Rev. Mr. Hatfield took the opposite extreme when he stated that a man who could not read a word in the Bible might better understand its substance than the man who had it by heart from Genesis to Revelation. It should be remembered that there was a diversity of ways in which the Spirit was manifested, and that the Kingdom of Heaven came without observation as well as it no doubt did in the old method in which howling and shouting were no unimportant adjuncts.

Dr. Willing, who had come in, reported, as Dr. Willing, who had come in, reported, as Chairman of the Business Committee, for discussion by the Rev. Mr. Gurney at the next meeting, a resolution declaring intemperance to be the result of moral weakness or discase, and that moral suasion was to be depended upon for its cure; and another resolution inviting Bishop Merrill to address the meeting on the wholest of the Atcompast weekly

subject of the Atonement a week from next Monday. The report was adopted. The discussion of the pending topic was con-tinued by the Rev. Mr. Crafts, Bishop Merrill, Elder Boring, and the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst the apparent edification of those present. The meeting then adjourned.

PENTECOST. The First Congregational Church was filled again last night at the revival services conducted by Messrs. Pentecost and Stebbins. The customary song services ushered in the regular exercises, and the worship was opened with the singing of the hymn, "Hiding in Thee."

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin then read the reque for prayer, and Prof. Fisk offered prayer. After the audience had sung a familiar hymn

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin then read the requests for prayer, and Prof. Fisk offered prayer.

After the audience had sung a familiar hymn commencing, "Precious promise God hath given,"

Mr. Stebbins sang "Flee as a bird to the mountain." The Rev. Mr. Pentecost then announced his text from Deuteronomy, xxxii., 39: "O that they were wise, that they understood, that they would consider their latter end." The text was, the speaker said, Jehovah's lament over the footish course taken by His people. His theme should be the wise men of the Bible, and, in comparing those wise men of the wise men of to-day, he referred to the wisdom displayed in forethought in business affairs, and mourned that men did not show the same forethought for their latter end. Death was a certainty; no one escaped. One could not tell how nor when the messenger would come, and it therefore behoved people to so consider their on that they would be found ready at all times. There were, it was true, possibilities and probabilities of long life, but death would come at last. Death, he said, was a penalty for sin, and according to a man's life so would his death be. Here the speaker told several incidents showing the difference between the death of men who passed away in the joyous expectation of being received into Jesus' bosom and those who died wishing that they might close their eyes and see and know no more forever. The speaker touched upon the vital importance of making preparation for death,—not the preparation of the world,—not the making of a will and the taking out of a life-insurance policy, but the preparation that comes of a wise consideration of the latter end,—a preparation through the redeeming blood of the Savior. He read from St. Matthew the parable of the houses, the one built upon the sand and the other upon a rock, and said that even as the wise man had founded his house upon a rock, so would the wise man build his life upon the saving grace and in fellowship with the life of Jesus Christ. It was not necessary, the speaker said, that

would remain for prayer and consultation, and the meeting was dismissed with the benedic-tion. Many remained.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers met yesterday at No. 71 Randolph street. Dr. Hewitt presided. The Rev. Mr. Savage, of Waukegan, led the devotional exercises, and thereafter outlined his sermon of the preceding day. The Rev. Mr. Perrin, of the Western Avenue Church, also outrin, of the Western Avenue Church, also outlined his sermon, which was for the most part an answer to Ingersoll's objections to the Biole.

Dr. Owen, of the University Place Church, then read a paper entitled "Peter, Paul. and John, and Their Work in the Building up of the Church." The speaker thought that Peter was foremost of the three in rank and power. Before Paul was known Peter was recognized as the head and front of the Church, and had he not done his work aright there would have been no place for Paul. No man since the world began had occupied a position so important and critical as that occupied by Peter when he preached the first sermon on the crucifiion. For what he asid then the world would hold him in tender remembrance, even though he had never preached another discourse. It seemed that he was the man born for the emergency, He was to set an example in preaching what was to be followed through all ages. He was recognized by friend and foe as the first among the Disciples. During his life the Church was formed, and the time would come when Peter would be permitted to take a place in front of Paul, who was regarded as the greater Disciple. Paul's first labors were confined to Asia Minor at a time when a continued peace had made that portion of the world prosperous and populous. He went forth with a light heart to bring the people to Christ. During sixteen years of active work he had made himself felt. from Corinth to Antioch. He was alone in the work, all the other Apostles being kept away until his work was finished. He was placed in a position that gave his labors the first place in the country then and for all time. John was at first in constant association with Peter, although very little was said of him. Few understood the grandeur and scope of St. John's preaching. He was no longer a Jewabut a Christian, when at Epesus. He was a his work showed, not the weak man he was by some people supposed to be.

to be.

The usual discussion followed. Prof. Morgan The usual discussion followed. Prof. Morgan thought the position of the "first among the Aposties" should be awarded to the Apostie. Paul, who showed his right to that position by his writings and his work. He thought that Peter betrayed his weakness of character in the denial of the Lord.

Dr. Owen responded that Peter's self-confessed faults should not be hafbored up against him, because of the forgiveness which had been granted him, and the noblity which he showed in confessing his weakness and using his own failings as a warning to those whom he essayed to teach.

The question was discussed by others, and all expressed their desire to have the paper pub-

expressed their desire to have the paper pub-lished in the Standard.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian pastors held their regular Mouday session yesterday morning, the Rev. H. H. Kellogg in the chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sewall The discussion as to the amount of doctrinal subscription that should be required of applicants for admission to the church was concluded. The discussion was participated in by the Rev. Messrs. Halsey, Sewall, Patton, Mitchell, Patterson, Walker, Miller, and Dr. Grav. Next wask the will discuss the constitution. week they will discuss the question of Chinese immigration as expressed in the pending bill be fore Congress. The Rev. G. L. Noyes will read a paper on the subject.

IMMIGRATION INTO NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON. D. C., Feb. 10.—There arrived at the Port of New York during January, 1879, ,982 passengers, of whom 2,331 were immigrants; and during January, 1878, 2,753 passengers, of whom 1,711 were immigrants. Of the total arrivals of immigrants at the port during January, 1879, there were from England 561 Scotland, 123; Wales, 12; Ireland, 209; Germany, 667; Austria, 36; Sweden, 46: Norway, 14; Denmark, 19; France, 136; 127; Spain, 4; Italy, 234; Holland, 23; Belgium, 11: Russia, 50; Poland, 5; Hungary, 17; Turkey in Europe, 4; Dominion of Canada, 8; Mexico, 6; Greece, Japan, Panama, Guatemala, Peru, and Hawaiian Islands, 2 each; and from other countries, 5. The arrivals at the same port during the twelve months ended Jan. 31, 1870, and for the twelve months ended Jan. 31, 1878, respectively, were as follows:

Total.... 122,924 96, 273 Yellow-Fever in Memphis

66, 170 25, 394 4, 709

Vellow-Fever in Memphis.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Dr. H. T. Lowry; of this city, has just returned from Memphis, where ne went during the yellow-fever epidemic, with other volunteer Cincinnati physicians, and remained until the present time. He called at the Health-Office yesterday and had a talk with Dr. Minor on the subject of yellow-fever. Let it be borne in mind that the Surgeon-General of the United States two weeks ago officially reported the existence of yellow-fever cases in several portions of Mississippi. Mr. Lowry says that he has reason to believe the same true of Memphis. Only a day or two before he left the place he knew of yellow-fever prescriptions being put up in a drug-store where he happened to call. He says that chills prevail to a great extent in Memphis, and that the conditions are not only favorable but almost inviting to a revisit of the pestilence. This is specified in the neglect of proper sanitary measures in the city, and fhe prevalence of chills badly affect the general health.

A matter of course—A horse-race A matter of coarse-Cheap clothing A matter of cores—Apple sauce.
A matter of cause—Effect.
A matter of corse—Grave-robbing. A matter of coerce—Compulsion. That's what's the matter!

A constant cough, with shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all betoken lungs more or less seriously affected and demanding prompt treatment. By using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant serious results may be either avoided or palliated.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

4. k. R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.

5. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.

KOBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

4. C. HERRICK. Geweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-su, corner Lincoln. BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, \$4 to \$40 per week, with use of plano and bath: day board, \$50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST. - FIRST - CLASS BOARD walk from State and Madison-sts. West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON ST. -NICELY FURNISH-with board, for two; also single room, CLARTENCE HOUSE—100 WELL FURNISHED blocks south of the Palmer House. Board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10. Also furnished rooms to real without based.

E NGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST. Single warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Twe ty-one meal-tickets, \$3.50. Transients, \$1 per day. NEVADA HOTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV. near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1, \$1, 25, \$1, 50 per day: a liberal reduction to weekly boarders. SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Permanent board at very low rates. Transient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see

DOARDING—WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR A large number of first class boarding-houses and for many-criate families, who will not advertise. Reliable weight wanting choice board or rooms will do well to early on us. No charge to boarders or tenants. ROOM RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Koom 3 Tribune Building.

BOARD-GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND SINGLE a private family. To avoid needless calls state particulars very fully. Address C 85, Tribune office.

BOARD.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER of plane and voice-culture wishes board and room in exchange for instruction. Address C 93, Tribune. BOARD-BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH AMER lean family, having no other boarders. Location no object. Address C 25, Tribune office. TO LEASE. TO LEASE-I WANT TO LEASE FOR 20 YEARS, lot 22x100 feet, south front, on Adama-st., between Clark and Dearborn: it is right opposite new Custom-House, and is No. 1 blace for an office building: lease on these terms \$350 per year for first dive years and taxes; after five years op per cent on valuation. There is a party wall, and will not cost much to build. Good chance for some one.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOR SALE—\$3,800—BRICK BANK BUILDING asfes, vault, and everything complete for doing banking business; lot 25x125; building cost \$4,000 business pays \$5,000 per year income; over \$20,000 or deposit now; will self building, business, and good-will for \$3,800; in one of the best towns and counters it lows: bad health cause of sale. T. B. BOYD, Room 7,179 Madison-84. FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, RESTAURANT 173 T and 175 West Madison-sts.

POR SALE—AT YANKTON, DAK., A STOCK of hardware, stoves, etc., with well established business. A fine opportunity for a party having \$3,000 or \$4,000 cash, and wanting a good investment. For particulars spply to Chicago & Eric Stove Co., or MARKLET, ALLING & CO., Chicago.

PERSONAL. DERSONAL—SUNDAY. 5 P. M., COTTAGE GROVE car, will lady mistaken for Flora Smith grant an-ther interview; confidential? Address C 100, Tribune

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STOR Fed: advancesmade, 10 Fc year; money loaned lower rates on good se curity without removal, 100 W. Monroe

this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per on. Each additional line, 10 cents. FOR SALE—AT \$80,000, THE ARCADE BUILDING,
Nos. 158 and 169 Clark-st. the greatest bargain
ever offered in the Chicago market: the improvements
cost \$65,000, and 1 refused \$80,000 for the lots before the improvements were made: Clark and
Madison-st. is the business centre of the city, and this
block is worth more than the Quinlan property, that
cost Leiter \$155,000. Call immediately, for it must
be sold this week. E. H. CUMMINGS, office store 159
Clark-st., where I can be found daily to show the proparty.

For SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—I HAVE FOR SALE

\$2,000,000 worth of improved business-property in
all parts of the city, which will pay from 7 to 10 per
cent interest on investment at present low rentals.
Capitalists wishing to invest in Chicago's first-class
property should not wait too long, as prices in our good
lecated property will go up in the next twelve months
more than a great many persons will have an idea of,
inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st. POR SALE—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT stone swell-front house and lot, No. 405 Forent-av., near Thirty-eventh-st. east front, at a bargain. PLERCE & OUTHET, Real Estate Brokers, 162 LaSalis-

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT FOUR-I story marble front house, with all modern improvements. No. 2 i3 Ashlandaw. Inquire at northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sis.

FOR SALE-86,000-10-ROOM DWELLING, ALL modern improvements, completely and nicely furnished, and lot 25x125, south-front on Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen-sis., with furniture and everything for \$6,000; it is a bargain; call and examine it; \$1,500 down, balance can run at 7 per cent. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE—\$500—NOW, HERE IS 12-BOOM TWOstory nearly-new frame dwelling; was built five
vers ago; it cost \$2,000 to build, and the lot is 50x125
feet; it is about 100 feet west of Stewart-av., fronting
north on Pittieth-st.; house needs some little repairs;
we loaned \$1,000 on this property and took it lat months
ago on trust deed; it is close to Stock-Yards and only
four blocks to Rock Island car-shops; have complete
abtract and perfect title; now, if you are looking for a
great bargaia, here it is for \$500 cash, house and both
lots; go and see it and come and buyl; T. B.
BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE—FOUR LOTS FACING CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE-FOUR LOTS FACING CENTRAL PARE on Madison-st., at a great bargain for cash. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-CENTRAL PARK-100x180 FEET ON Madison-st., fronting Central Park. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 116 Monroe-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-SEVERAL HOUSES AT KENWOOD and Hyde Park: bargains; also to rent. B. A. BLRICH, 90 Washington st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATES FOR SALK—A GOOD STOCK AND GRAIN FARM
In Marion Townshin, Lee County, Illinois—240 acres
well fenced, good Imprevements, good house and outbuiltings, orchard, and four wells of water. Will sell
outreasonable terms. For further information apply to
GEO. KEITH, Box 343, Dixon, Lee County, Illinois. POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 330 ACRES
on Cedar liver, Menominee County, Mich., having
one mile of fronton the river; 210 acres of well-broken
farming land, 120 acres best spruce pine timber. Will
sell very chean or exchange for Chicago property. S. H.
KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A HOUSE AND LOT WORTH \$2,50 on West Side, for 80 acres of choice Iowa land and cash. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st

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O RENT-EIGHT NEW BUILDINGS: BRICK.
Inquire at buildings corner Western and Park-avs.
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TO RENT-DOUBLE STORE, 38 AND 38 RIVERst. I. P. COATES, 35 Washington-st.

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Solicited.

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Tribune office.
Tribune office. WANTED-ENTRY CLERK IN A WHOLESALE who is a good penman, rapid and correct at degrees, salary \$25 a month. Address WHOLESALE, care of Carrier 2. WANTED-A BOOKKREPER; ONE THOROUGHL T conversant with shelf hardware, and willing to-make himself generally useful, to go to a Western city, single huan preferred. Address, with references, O 97, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDISH
Ook; can come well recommended from present em-CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GER-man girl to cook, wash, and from in a private (am-ity: reference. Call at 90% Indiana-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY SEWING BY THE
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to do general housework in a private family; good
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SOOD Scandinavian or German female help can be
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A readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner
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A GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fourteen years'
experience. K. A. T. D. -KING'S AROMATIC TAR DROPS
stop cough instantly.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Monroe. Engagement mic Opera Company. "Les Cloches de

Hooley's Theatre.

ph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Entof Mme. Janauschek. "The Countess."

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. "Nip an Tuck." Variety entertainment.

Metropolitan Theatre. Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1879.

Senator CHRISTIANCY'S resignation was yesterday communicated officially to the Legis-lature by Gov. Croswell. The field is now clear for the Senatorial aspirants, and Mr CHANDLER and his forces are already on the scene and ready for active operations.

Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature found themselves without a quorum yesterday, chiefly by reason of the exodus of some forty or fifty members of the Free-Lunch and Deadhead Committees who left for their two weeks of "boarding round" among the charitable institutions. Legislative business will be more or less at a standstil untill the unketers return from their succession of Thanksgiving dinners at the State's expense.

Russia is apparently overrun with epidemics of almost every known description. In addition to the plague, which has carried panic and desolation into many districts, small-pox and spotted-fever are now decimating the inhabitants of that unhappy realm. It is related of a certain band of Cossacks who fied from a plague-stricken town, that every one of the number only escaped the scourge to freeze to death in a polar storm while on their enforced pilgrimage to the

The English cattle importation regulation has been so modified by an Order in Council as to prevent the introduction of day of March. This will not be likely to interfere with the shipping business, as extensive arrangements are already in progress looking to the slaughtering of cattle immediately on arrival, and in cases where disease has manifested itself on shipboard it will be to the interest of those engaged in the trade to see that the cargo is properly quarantined in order to prevent more serious

Gen. Sherman, upon the occasion of his recent visit to Atlanta, Ga., was impressed with the evidences of vigor and prosperity which abounded in that region, and was induced by Mr. E. P. Howell, editor of the Constitution of that city, to embody his views and impressions in a letter. What ever Gen. SHERMAN finds time to write is quite certain to be read, and the Atlanta etter, which we print this morning, will prove no exception. Not alone the railroad tropolis of Georgia, but the entire South can get some points worth having from the SHEBMAN letter regarding the best way to rage immigration and invite new capi-

The Russo-Turkish Definitive Treaty, signed s few days since at Constantinople, declares, as all previous treaties between these two Powers have done, that the gentlest of gentle peace now exists between the Czar and tan, and that those portions of San Stefano Treaty not abrogated by the Treaty of Berlin are in force and possess full vitality. The most important question, that relating to inity, is still unsettled, the Powers intersted agreeing to enter into a separate convention on that subject. Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania are left to settle their several claims against the Ports as to them shall

against the concurrence of that body in the Mississippi Levee bill, just passed by the House, is sufficiently blunt and plain-spoker to attract some attention among the Senators, and to suggest the propriety of so ding the House bill as to require of the sion a fair examination of all the plans of river improvement. His suggestion of the mode of taking observations, and inviting testimony from river men, planters, detail of the important negotiations. Of civil engineers, and others, by means of frequent stoppages at points along the river, is so fair and practical that it ought to receive careful attention in the Senate, and bear fruit in the form of amendments which shall require the Commission to give some attention to other plans besides the expensive levee

It appears by the foreign news that there is an odds beyond which it is unsafe for the British troops to go in their campaign against the South African natives. The Zulu triber which have waged war against their natural enemies the English for several months have, it appears, more fighting men than their would-be conquerors have given them credit for, and are possessed of a courage and persistency which have proven disastrous to the invaders. According to the accounts, which are necessarily English, a British sclumn of something less than a thousand men has been caught napping by 20,000 na-

while the Africans are said to have lost 5,000 in killed during the engagement. It is quite certain that her Majesty's forces in that locality have been seriously crippled, as the most urgent call for heavy reinforcements has been forwarded to the Home Govern

The public money, says the Charlesto (S. C.) News and Courier, in an argument supporting Southern grabs, "belongs to the South as well as the North." This is on the theory that the Government revenues are raised by taxing the whole people. Something might be said about the proportion i which the two sections contribute to the support of the General Government that would illustrate the peculiar injustice of distributing through the South money that is contributed for the most par by the North. But, aside from view of the case, an admission that the pub-lic money "belongs to the South as well as the North" by no means carries with it a justification of any sectional subsidy or any demand for reimbursement on account of war losses. During the years of the Rebellion the South was engaged in the effort to break down the Government. That effort was unsuccessful, and left the South in an impecunious condition, with crippled resources and palsied energy. These results lamentable as they were, form no claim upon the General Government for a reimburse ment of losses in a war which the Souther people precipitated and a disaster for which they themselves were responsible. If they lost property, time, or opportunities during that period, and consequently fell behind th North in material progress, they must lie in the bed made for themselves, and not look to the North to even share the expense of new upholstery and decorations. public money can only be legitimately used for general and necessary public expenses and not for reimbursement of losses brought on by the folly or wickedness of any section

ELUDING THE TRUTH.

The conclusion that perjury is a common crime is irresistible. It is equally beyond doubt that the crime is sometimes committed by persons in high social station. It is sufficient to our present purpose to cite, in illustration, the BEECHER trial. The sharp conflict of testimony in that case demonstrates the fact that there was extensive lying under oath by several persons who had theretofore enjoyed spotless reputations in the most distinguished religious and social circles. At the close of that case the country was in doubt as to which side did the most lying, but there remained no room for doubt that in the conduct of the case lying was reduced to a fine art, and elaborated to the degree which seemed requisite to the end sought to be accomplished. We do not propose to institute a parallel between the BEECHEB-TILTON case and the TILDEN cipher case There is a similarity between them, but there is also a striking difference. BEECHER had one powerful distinguished enemy-TILTON. TILDEN in the cipher investigation seems to have had no enemy. TILTON strained every nerve to ruin BEECHER. On the other hand, in the matter of the ciphers, every person who from personal acquaintance with the subject had the power to ruin Tilnen strained every nerve to shield and protect him. This being the case, it became comparatively easy to carry out concerted movement based upon a series of omprehensive, uncompromising lies. To save TILDEN from the ruinous effects of the bribery negotiations it became necessary for his accomplices to degrade themselves below the level of ordinary criminals, -in a word, to the level of idiots. In swearing that neither Trange nor the Democratic National Co. mittee had any knowledge of their bribery negotiations, PELTON, MARBLE, and WEED swore in effect that they offered to commit a felony without the least idea from whom the large sums of money they proposed to pay were to come. MARBLE in substance telegraphed to Pelton: "Will you pay \$50,000 for the Electoral vote of Florida?" PELTON replied: "Yes." WEED telegraphed to Pel-TON, in substance: "Will you pay \$80,000 for the Electoral vote of South Carolina? Pelton replied: "Yes." Now, these persons, who enjoy the reputation of being shrewd politicians and sharp business men go on the stand and solemnly swear that none of the Democratic statesmen by whom they (MARBLE and WEED) were surrounde in Florida and South Carolina, and neither TILDEN at his (PELTON'S) elbow, nor any member of the Democratic National Committee with whom he (Pelton) was in daily consultation,—that none of them had any knowledge whatever of these negotia tions! In a word, these three men swear that they acted in the whole matter without advising with anybody at either end of the line. The statement is utterly preposterous. What were the other visiting Democratic statesmen doing while MARBLE and WEED were negotiating and telegraphing the results thereof? It is not

who, in a court of justice, should testify to such stuff would be scorned by Judge and It is pretended that when TILDEN was informed of his nephew's negotiations he became very indignant, and ordered him home from Baltimore by telegraph. Where is that message? Maj. Cooper says he saw PELTON at the moment of his departure for Baltimore, and received a cipher from him with the statement that he might want to telegraph for money. He says that the interview occurred in Mr. TILDEN's house. Is it not strange that Mr. Coopen omitted to speak of Pelton's departure and of his proposition to telegraph for money to Mr. TILDEN that evening? We are not assuming that Mr. Cooper knew of Pelton's plans; we acquit him of that business. We are convinced that he was ignorant of those plans. We think the fact of his being made acquainted with them resulted in their over-

throw. Doubtless TILDEN uttely misjudged

shown that they did anything or telegraphed

anything to TILDEN or the Democratic Na-

tional Committee. It is not shown that the

Committee, in constant session at the Everett

House, did anything or telegraphed anything

to anybody at the Southern end of the line.

It is not shown that they took the least in-

terest in the contest raging in the two dis-

puted States. The testimony of TILDEN, and

PELTON, and WEED, and MARBLE, if true,

shows that interest in the dispute was con-

fined solely to the three gentlemen last

named. The expenses of WEED and MARBLE

were' doubtless paid by the Democratic

National Committee, but we are asked to be-

ieve the Committee were kept in profound

gnorance of what their agents were doing.

ELTON was an impecunious relative and em-

ploye of TILDEN, living in TILDEN's house,

and in that house receiving and sending

scores of dispatches in a single day concern-

ing the high interest of his uncle, and yet he

kept his uncle in profound ignorance of every

course this theory is bosh. The witness

the high character of Coopes. Dout tless he tirected PELTON to inform Cooper that he (TILDEN) did not know of his proposed journey to Baltimore. This theory accounts for the fact of COOPER's neglect to speak of the proposed journey of the nephew to the uncle that evening. Of course the \$80,000 for WEED's purchase was ultimately to come from TILDEN's from PELTON, because the notorious poverty of the nephew would in that case create the irresistible inference that it came directly from the uncle. Hence he (TILDEN) in structed Petron to arrange to drav on Cooper, the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, assuming that he (Coopen) was ripe for the vile transaction and knowing that Scorr, of the Committee could raise the money. But when Cooper poor innocent, brought the nefarious scheme directly to the notice of the principal in it, Mr. TILDEN realized that he (COOPER) was capable of blowing it to the four winds of heaven, and knew that the game was up. He made a virtue of necessity, and professed ignorance of the plot, and expressed indignation that he dil not feel.

If any man doubts that Mr. TILDEN would in an emergency testify in a way to criminate or blast himself, we think we can convince that man that he errs grievously. There is now in the archives of the State of New York a paper over the signature of SAMUEL J. THIDEN, Governor, which is of such character as to render it certain that it was deliberately made with a purpose to deceive. On the 25th of May, 1876, Gov. TILDEN filed with the Secretary of State a message or memorandum in which he pretended to show that certain retrenchments and reductions in taxation had been effected by his administration. In that message occurs the following: REAPPROPRIATIONS-These are paid out of cash

in the Treasury: The central statement here made is that under Gov. TILDEN's administration no reappropriations were made, and hence that ther was a saving, as compared with the administion of his predecessor, of \$917,379. Now, as a matter of fact, on the 28th day of April (less than a month previous to the date of this statement), Gov. Timpen had signed a reappropriation bill for \$300,368; and on the 20th day of May (five days previous to the date of his statement), he had signed a reappropriation bill for \$25,000; and on the day of the date of his message he signed a

of a great State, would subscribe to a statement so absolutely false as this, merely to appear in the role of a reformer, would swear so to protect himself from the impending disgrace of complicity in the attempted Electoral bribery business.

SOME AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE REVENUE LAW. The proposition pending in the Legisla-ture to appoint a Special Commission to conider during next summer the various schemes for a State Revenue law meets with nore opposition than was anticipated. This is to be regretted. Framing the present law was a large undertaking. The reduction of the conflicting patchwork of revenue laws of the State, county, city, town, incorporated village, and school district into one law, applicable to all alike and harmonious parts of one system, as required by the new Constiution, was a difficult job. The work was solidate inconsistent laws and systems came vernments, and these, at the end of six years, can only be said to have fairly got under way under the new law, tempered, as it has been, by remedial legislation and judicial decisions. The law is still imperfect. The interpretation of the Courts, the experience of six years, and unforeseen changes and conditions, have demonstrated the necessity of additional changes. In fact, the law has already assumed the appearance of a series of detached laws; other amendments will make this condition more striking, and hence the desirability of picking up all these amendatory acts and making of the whole one complete and harmonious code governing the assessment of taxes and the

now than it was in 1873, but experience has shown how little can be done in a Legislature with such a large subject, -considered, as it must be, at the same time with fifty other ubjects. The idea, then, of preparing during the recess a general law embracing the whole question of taxation, and adapted to the wants of all classes of local governments and ommunities, and having such law discussed and matured at a special session next winter held for that purpose exclusively, has commended itself strongly, especially to the people of the cities, who are yet heavily embarassed by reason of the sudden change of evenue system in 1873. An objection is made to the HAMILTON bill because it in cluded a few fiscal experts in the Commission who are not members of the Legislature. As the work of the Commission is merely preparatory, the advice of skilled persons who lo not happen to be in the Legislature could not do any harm and might be of material ssistance, because they would be speaking from practical knowledge and special study of the subject. But this advice and aid can, perhaps, be obtained, to some extent, by request, as by making he experts members of the Commission. Unless a Commission is authorized, there is little prospect that the Revenue Committee of either House will do the work at this ession, or, if they attempt it, do it well. Yet it is not wise to adjourn until some glaring defects are remedied, the lack of which is causing large losses in the collection of revenue. Whatever the final conclusion may be in regard to a Code Commission, the best thing that body can do is to take up the bill so fully discussed at the last session, and which was unfortunately defeated, then proposed by Mr. MATTHEWS, and with some little additions pass it. This bill, enlarged in some few particulars, will meet many of the most serious defects in the present law. Including in it some of the provisons recommended by the recent Convention of City Governments of this State, it will provide for the following urgent cases;

1. The abolition of the unnecessary, cumbersome, and costly multiplication of bookkeeping, which costs in this county alone \$40,000 a year, and the equally useless, cumbersome, and expensive delinquent tax list which, under the defective provisions of the present act, is made to include each year a list of all the real estate in the county, as nobody pays real-estate taxes up to the time fixed for its publication. This atterly useless list costs the taxpayers for its unne sary publication \$50,000 a year.

2. It will break up the pract wholesale and general, of defau ment of taxes, letting the State bid in

property, at a nominal interest of 10 pe cent, leaving municipalities and the without their proper revenue. The facility of borrowing taxes from the State is becom ing one of the growing and alarming evils of the day. Every year there is more and more of the public revenue locked up, to be altimately lost under forfeitures to the State, creating embarrassing deficits in the ocal treasuries.

3. Another defect needing prompt remedy the long delay in collecting local taxes, whereby the revenue for one fiscal year is not collected until nearly the close of the acceeding fiscal year. Legislation enabling ities (as counties do now) to make their ap ropriations at the close of one fiscal year for the succeeding year would have the effect of permitting cities to collect the revenue for each fiscal year within the year in which it is expended.

There may be some other remedial legislation urgently demanded for notorious and undisputed defects in the law, and, as all these provisions have heretofore been discussed and are generally understood, it is to be hoped that the Legislature, if it shall appoint the Revenue-Law Commission, will embody these into the form of a law and pass them at this session. Even if the Commission be appointed these provisions, being of great urgency, might be also passed.

ates are intent upon forcing the President to call an extra session of Congress. Their object is to organize the new Congress at as early a date as they can, so as to guard against any possible combinations or contingent events that may place the frail Demoeratic control of the next Congress in jeopardy. This partisan control is threatened by various circumstances. The Greenbackers are languishing for want of an issue, since resumption robbed them of their stock in trade, and they may go over in a body to the Republican party on other national issues. The harmony of the Democratic party is imperiled by the breach between the Northern and Southern factions, which may widen out threaten disruption in the next few months. In order, therefore, to avert these dangers, and particularly the influence their possible occurrence may exert on the elections next fall, the Democratic managers desire to secure an early organization of both Senate and House, and thus promote a common desire among all factions to pull together for the spoils. In order to

bring about this extra session, the Demo-

crats in the House propose to tack on to the

Appropriation bills certain legislative acts.

such as the repeal of the test oath and the

National Election law, to which the Repub-

lican Senate will probably refuse to agree;

an adjournment without completing the ap-

propriations would necessitate an extra

session, and the partisan purpose would thus

be subserved. But these Democratic man-

agers ignore the fact that the President will

not be compelled to call such extra session

immediately upon the termination of the

present Congress. He may postpone it till

midsummer, as the fiscal year does not end

till July 1; and in that case the chief aim

of the Democrats would be defeat-

ed, and the gentlemen responsible for

the delights of spending the dog-days in

Washington with the thermometer in the

nineties. These Democratic managers also

seem to ignore that a serious responsibility

attaches to an extra session, which may de

their party more damage than a partiesn

organization of the new Congress will benefit

taxation to that extent; the people will not

approve this feature of the proceeding. It

will also continue the unsettled and uncer-

try wants to be at peace, and when business

interests will thrive the better with the as-

nanagers will be wise in avoiding the

be plainly upon them if they make it

necessary by attaching extraneous and

partisan legislation to the Appropriation

pilis, and thereby bring about their failure.

FINAL TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND

TURKEY.
The Russian and Turkish Governments

have taken the final step towards closing up

the matters at issue between them, and the

Definitive Treaty, a cablegram states, is now

ready for ratification. It disposes of the

temporary Treaty of San Stefano by provid-

ing that all the stipulations of the latter that

were modified by the Powers in the Treaty of

Berlin shall remain as modified, and the re-

mainder are supplanted by the new Treaty.

The San Stefano Treaty was only a tempo-

rary bridge over the difficulties, to be with-

drawn when the Definitive one was finished.

There is but little new matter in the latter,

and its most important provision touches the

indemnity. The gross sum is fixed at three

hundred millions of paper roubles, and made

payable in that money, though the time of

payment is not fixed, but left open, as it was

in the San Stefano Treaty. The provision,

however, is mutually advantageous. The

war left Russia, as the war left us,

with an enormous volume of depreciated

legal-tender paper afloat. The value of the

paper rouble is 70 cents, but it has depre-

ciated 30 or 40 cents in value, which will en

able the Turks to buy it up cheap for coin.

and when paid back to Russia she can retire

it and thus relieve herself from her debased.

fluctuating currency which is an intolerable

burden. No avenue of escape had hereto-

fore been apparent. No term has been fixed

for the payment of the indemnity, and no

mention is made of interest. With regard

to anterior claims against Turkey, Prince

GOBTSCHAROFF declared in the Congress that

the indemnity should not affect the interests

of the Porte. In discussing the Definitive

Treaty, the Russian's sought to construe this

declaration as meaning bondholders, but the

interpretation was finally abandoned, so

that, as the Treaty now stands, the indem-

nity cannot affect the Turkish securities or

take precedence of any prior claims. The

claim for the expense of taking care of the

Turkish prisoners is kept apart from the

indemnity, and in the discussion there was a

wrangle, the Russians wishing to cal-

culate the expense up to the time

the payment is to be made in twenty-

vision of consequence declares that

the

extra session would experience

bill reappropriating \$800,000.

We submit that the man who, as Govern

not a perfect success. The attempt to convery near destroying financially all the City | it. An extra session will impose an enormous

collection of revenue. The work of making a code is less difficult

within forty days after the ratification of the Treaty. The difficulties between Russia and Turkey may now be considered as settled-

present appearances that will not be A rupture between Southern Bulgaria and Turkey seems to be inevitable after the departure of the Russians. The Treaty of Berlin, it will be remembered, accords to the Turks the right to occupy certain of the passes through the Balkan Mountains and establish armed garrisons. B Constantinople and the Balkans, fore, the Southern Bulgarians be between the upper and mill-stones of Turkish intolerance. A dis patch in the London Times of Jan. 23 fore shadows trouble. It says: "The reports drawn up by the majority of the Foreign Consuls for their respective Governments are stated to express the opinion that it will be impossible for the Turkish troops to return to Roumelia and the Balkans, and that there is every prospect that the future Governor of Roumelia will meet with a general passive resistance." It adds to the gravity of the situation that the Northern Bulgarians, now erected into an independent State, are determined to join hands with their Southern brethren for incorporation into one great State. The first act of Turkish tyranny will undoubtedly be the signal for united opposition. Meanwhile it is clear that, although the Russians agree to leave Southern Bulgaria, Bulgaria proper will for a long time remain under Russian influences. The majority of THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. the Bulgarians are in favor of prolonging the Russian military occupation, and it is an-It is evident the Democrats and Confede nounced that on Sunday next, the time

until trouble breaks out again, and from

Power.

specified for the opening of the Bulgarian

Assembly and the election of a Prince, a mo-

tion will be made to postpone the election

for two years, or, if that shall be considered

an infraction of the Treaty of Berlin, then a

man of straw will be elected, and Bulgaria

will remain under Russian influences. The

Definitive Treaty settles nothing except some

financial matters. Hardly more could have

been expected, when the Treaty of Berlin

itself is only a temporary postponement of

questions that must be answered so long as

the Turks remain in Europe as an independent

"THE OLD FLAG-AND AN APPROPRIA-TION." The Southern newspapers have naturally been stirred up by Gen. Brace's warning that the Democratic party cannot be used merely as an instrument for collecting Rebel claims. There is as much disposition among the Southern Democrats to resent this inter ference of Northern Democrats with their plans as there is on the part of the Northern Democrats to resist the domination of the Southern faction. The utterances on both sides are equivalent to a general notice from each faction to the other that separation will be preferable to yielding. A few of the Northern Democratic politicians, like Gen. Brage, may be honestly and earnestly opposed to the Southern raids on the United States Treasury, and many others not so honest or patriotic will be constrained to take the same position, because they will dread the wrath of their constituents if they shall commit themselves to the Southern raids; but the Southern press choose to regard this unexpected Northern resistance within the Democratic party as a result of cowardice on the part of all the Northern politicians. If by this use of the term "cowardice" is meant deference to the sentiment of constituents, it is a useful and commendable element in the politics of a country where the people are supposed to rule, and, in the case f the Southern war claims as well as South ern subsidy-grabbing, the Democratic politicians of the North dare not resist the opposition of public sentiment to all these raids. this state of things. Some of them advise

an attempt at conciliation and the policy of

concealment, while others come out with tain condition incident to a prolonged threat characteristic rashness and proclaim their of new legislation at a time when the counreadiness to break away from the Demo cratic party at once unless they can be assured that the Southern claims for reimbursemen surance that there will be no legislative disfor war losses and for sectional subsidies shall turbance. For these reasons the Democratic receive the support of the Northern Demo crats. The effort of the Charleston (S C responsibility of an extra session, which will News and Courier to patch up the breach be tween the Northern and Southern factions and at the same time save the pet claims and subsidy-measures of the South, is very amusing. It smooths over Gen. Brace, and at the same time applauds Gen. CHALMERS. It gives in an adherence to the policy advised by Ben Hill, which included a negation of all war claims and a refusal of all subsidies, but suggests certain curious modifications. It wants exceptions made in favor of the Texas & Pacific Railroad; of \$15,000,000 which it now says is in the United States Treasury as proceeds from the sale of captured cotton, and which it believes ought to be returned to the "rightful owners"; and also of the Mississippi levee scheme and a few other "exceptional cases." In other words, the policy is recommended of prolaiming a platform opposed to the payment of war claims and sectional subsidies with a mental reservation that will subsequently admit all these raids on the Treasury. This journal professes that it is as much opposed o the reimbursement of "so-called ists" as Gen. Bragg is, and quotes approvngly Gen. CHALMERS' statement that Southern loyalty to the Union during the War meant disloyalty to everything he held dear." This is equivalent to an admission that the real Southern demands made upon the Government are for the benefit of men

who were disloyal. The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald is outspoken about the impending conflict be tween the Northern and Southern factions of the Democratic party. It expresses the belief that the Northern Democrats in Congress, in the fear of being visited with the displessure of their constituents, will oppose the pet Southern projects for reaching the Public Treasury, and announces that, in such case, the Southern Democrats are ready to dissolve the partnership. It regards Gen. Bragg's speech as reflecting the belief of a majority of the Northern Democrats that the demands of the Southern Democrats are unreasonable, and says the time has arrived when Southern Democrats must consider what they will do; the programme is out-lined by the assertion that "We [i. e., the Southern Democrats] cannot affiliate nor cooperate with men who suspect us or who are afraid to stand up for us, and we can't afford to go into the fight and take all the risk." The following paragraph is particularly significant :

of the prisoners' return, while the Turks maintained that it should be calculated only "In 1880 the two great parties will contend for the National Government. When this contest comes on the South will be asked to go forward and elect the Democrat. She will be asked to risk all to the time of the signing of the San Stefano Treaty. The dispatches do not intimate how it was settled, except that that is dear to her-local self-governmentthis. Already Grant is spoken of as the Republican standard-bearer, and that man is a fool indeed who does not know that Grant will do his one installments. The only other pro-Russians shall evacuate Turkish territory of the Radical candidates now spoken of as thir now stand, —that is, with the South doing its le best against the 'Northern Republican party.'
The South could not expect even a continuation of Mr. Harss' policy. This is

the risk the South is asked to take by Nort emocrats. Southern Democrats have always what was asked of them by takir Northern ain relying on their promises to see justice done who our party grew strong enough to out-vote the R publicans. Recent occurrences in both Houses Congress show that these promises have been vi Congress show that these promises have been vo-lated. The Presidential struggle will be one to de-cide which set of Northern men shall control the National Government, and it is easy to see that the South need risk nothing by severing her alle-giance to the National Democratic party. We know there will be a great hue and cry against such a step as this by the old prejudiced we say, without fear of successful contradiction, that it is preferable to risking all we have gained nerely to serve men who are afraid of our

These expressions of Southern sentimer gleaned from leading Southern newspapers are sufficient to indicate with certainty that the South is prepared to adopt Col. Sellers platform, viz.: "The old flag-and an appropriation." They amount to a warning to thern Democrats that the Southern faction will only go into the next Presider tial contest with the assurance that their claims for reimbursement on account of war osses, and for sufficient subsidies to make up for the lost time while the South was in rebellion, will receive the active support of the Northern Democrats. The Southern faction threatens to bolt unless it can be convinced of the readiness of the Northern faction to acquiesce in its demands. This ultimatum places the Democratic party in not merely an embarrassing but a perilous condition. If the Northern Democrats stand by Gen. Brace, as they are undoubtedly inclined to do, and boldly proclaim their de termination to resist Southern domination for the purpose of raiding the Treasury, then they will not enjoy the assistance of the Southern Democrats in electing their President. If, on the other hand, the Northern Democrats desert the position taken by Gen. Brage and yield to the intimidation of the Southern faction, it is certain that they will ose those Northern States which are necessary to their electing the next President The conflict between the two factions has come, and it seems to threaten the defeat of the Democratic party whichever horn of the

The Cincinnati Commercial charges Prof MATHEWS, of this city, with plagiarism. The charge is founded on a remarkable similarity between his essay entitled "Professorships of Books and Things," printed in "Hours with Men and Books," and a contribution of Prof. W. H. VENABLE to the Ohio Educational Month ly, entitled "Books and Readings." Prof. VENABLE's essay was printed in 1867. Prof. MATHEWS' essay first saw the light in Com missioner Eaton's special report on the "Public Libraries of the United States, Their His tory, Condition, and Management," prepared for the Centennial in 1876. The priority in time is plainly Prof. VENABLE'S. In proof of the charge of plagiarism the Commercial cites th ollowing parallel passages from the two essays, and says the correspondence at other points is almost as complete:

wenable, 1867.

"Books, the chief allies and teachers, are themselves, probably, the best substitutes for teachers, ers, and next to a good and, next to a good colseminary a good library lege, a good library may well be chosen as a means of education. In deed, books are voiceless teachers, and great libraries are inestimable universities."

"ARTHEWS, 1876.

"The chief allies and instruments of teachers, they [books] are the best unbstitutes for teachers, es will be chosen as a means of education. Indeed, a book are voiceless teachers, and great library is ries are inestimable university."

ries are inestimable university."

VENABLE.

"We were once acquainted with a young man (he was a brother wearily through bulky schoolmaster, too, it volumes of history and must be confessed) who science, utterly unsuted had got it into his head to their state of actual that reading was the thing. He plodded through Hume, and Dick's works with incredible patience and a scrupulous attention to notes and references that was page after page with inmorally sublime. No reddible patience, and tome was too bulky for with a scrupulous attention to notes, and in rare of his range. at grinds. The corn wears similated his heterogeout the mill-stone, giving it a mealy smell: the mill-stone assimilates the
books wore out the young corn it grinds. The corn
man, imparting to him wears out the mill-stone,
only the faintest odor of giving it a mealy smell,
literary culture and discipline."

out the student, giving
him only the faintest odor
of intellectual culture
and discipline."

The coincidence is certainly strong; but it should be remembered that Prof. MATHEWS uses commonplace books. The large infusion VENABLE in his text may be due to an accident. Prof. MATHEWS is a writer of high char acter, and many estimable personal qualities. We should be very slow, indeed, to believe any

The millers of Minnesota have been annoye good deal of late by wire in the wheat, cause by the use of wire-binding harvesting machin ery. At one time the matter had become s roublesome that they thought seriously of ad vising the disuse of such machinery. But a way has been found out of the difficulty by the in vention of a simple and exceedingly in-genious device consisting of two gangs of horse-shoe magnates, four in one and five in the other, placed in a spout through which the wheat passes. The process of extracting wire from the wheat in this manner was exhibited before the Millers' Association in session in St. Paul Friday. The Press of the 8th inst. says: severest tests it was demonstrated that every particle of wire was arrested. Numerous pieces from the size of a pin-head to an inch in length. were counted and mixed with a quantity o wheat, and being passed through the spout the exact number would be found upon the magnets. The millers were highly pleased with the workdoubtedly introduced into all the mills. chief point of interest in this matter is the fact that this is not a patent, nor have its projectors any to sell. It is merely a hint to millers selves put/magnets into their mills which will obviate the objections hitherto urged against wire-binding harvesting machinery.

Senator CAMERON is taking the Philadelphia appointments very much to heart. His slate was disregarded, and HARTRANFT, whom he wished to have out of the country, was made Postmas-ter. We do not know, however, why Senator CAMERON should want to have HARTRANFT out of the country. Senator Cameron is hardly a serious candidate for the Presidency himself. He and his "Awful Dad" supported HAR-TRANFT before the Circionati Convention, and practice, in the nick of time, so that they made the President, though they did not get their done over again in 1880, the result wou eisely the same. HARTRANFT, or CAMERON, or whoever else should be the favorite son of Pennsylvania,-except GRANT,-would be sold out as competition for the honor of a complimentary vote from Pennsylvania in the National Repub-lican Convention?

Ridicule and abuse have been heaped u sioner LE Duo because he has tried to make the Department of Agriculture honest and useful. Such a thing was never heard of before. Congressmen seem to think it a great outrage that seeds should be sent out to be put in the cold, unpleasant ground just at a time when the whole country is aching for free poultices

The New York Graphic publishes a cut and description of the vase presented to Nast, the artist, by his friends in the army and navy. The present was a token of gratitude to the artist for his services in behalf of the army and navy by means of cartoons detending them from un

just attacks and correcting erroneous impres 25 cents, and the total amount raised was nearly 25 cents, and the total another asset was hearly \$900. The vase, which was manufactured by Tippany & Co., from original designs, is thus described: "In shape it represents a canteen, which assimilates it to the form of the fashionable vase. It is of gold and gilt, and has on one side a medallion bearing in bas-relief a picture of a battalion of infantry drawn up in line of battle, presenting arms and colors drooping, while Columbia advances and presents a decora-tion to Mr. NAST. The picture of Columbia, and one of Mr. NAST, drawn from life, occupy the foreground. The medallion on the reverse side bears this inscription: 'Presented to Thomas Nast by his friends in the army and navy of the United States in recognition of the patriotic use he has made of his rare abilities as the artist of the people. The gift of 3,500 officers and en listed men of the army and navy of the United

MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, the witty Congress man from the Troy District, will not be a mem-ter of the next House, having failed to get a renomination. He will exchange places with his successor, Mr. Chowley, formerly United States District Attorney. The trade seems to be smicable and satisfactory all around. We hope this will not be the last heard of Townsamp in public life. He was an able and enterprising member, and would have been exceed ul in the next House. The minority Townsend and several other men like him whe knew thoroughly the ways of the House, and were in a better position to represent their dis-tricts fairly than their successors can well be. It is a pity the principle of rotation in office should deprive the Republican party of the services of such men.

PROF. Swing said in his sermon Sunday "The throne of empire is being left without any Royal family of JEFFERSONS and JACKsons." The figure is not good. JEFFERSON and Jackson were not Royal. They hated and despised Royalty, all its trappings and belong-ings. The choice of these two names as those of representative statesmen suggests, besides, an union of characters widely dissimilar. Juryenson was a statesman in the true sense of the word; but Old Hickory was a military and political chieftan. He introduced the spells system in politics, from the bad effects of which American politics have not yet recovered ne haps never will recover. He ought not to be set up as a good type of American statesman

Some people may have forgotten that John C. FREMONT was lately made Governor of Arizona. But he doesn't mean to be forgotten—at least not for long at a time. He has prepared and sent to the Legislature an able and suggestive message, pointing out a number of ways in which the National Government can spend money in Arizona to advantage. He wants the Government to give \$500,000 for new roads; to establish a mining bureau, assaying office, and a refinery at Prescott; to appoint an engineer corps for a survey of the Territory, and to build dams for navigation purposes all over the ritory. This message at once shows the danger of appointing a man with a fertile and restless mind to an office of trust and responsibility in Territory.

The New York Sun heaps reproaches upon the his defeat in the Senate:

his defeat in the Senate:

Mr. Roscor Conkling, in a controversy with the Administration, has been badly beaten. The defeat is in many ways disastrous to him. It puts into the New York Custom-House, in place of one of his own most popular and devoted adherents, a tireless worker for a hated rival. It deprives him of much of the prestige of his recent tramphs. It smite and humbles his towering pride. The defeat, too, shows that, in inviting delay, his taches were at fault; as was his jungment in underestimating the strength of the enemy.

The truth is, the Democracy have never ceased to feel the Conkling betrayed them in the

to feel that CONKLING betrayed them in the spring of 1877 in not helping them to beat HAYES and seat the "usufruct." Hence the

It should be a consolation for the loss of the Republican majority in the Senate that with it will go SPENCER, DORSEY, PATTERSON, CONO-VER, SARGENT, and a few more of that stripe every subsidy bill that has come before the Sen ate. DORSEY and SARGENT, it will be observed, are members of the Senate Appropriations Con nittee which shows such hot interest in Mr JOHN ROACH'S Brazilian subsidy scheme. We are grieved to add that Senator Window, of Minnesota, and Senator ALLISON, of Iowa, who are members of the same Committee ported to be in favor of the same grab. The represent States which are solidly opposit this and all other grabs.

The Atlanta Constitution says: " Not only the Constitution, but all the amendments thereto are creatures of the States." What States are the Constitution and amendments "creatures of, Mr. Constitution? Is the Federal Constitu tion a "creature" of the States admitted into the Union under its provisions? If not, are hose States more or less bound to obey it than the original Thirteen are? Are the amend 'creatures?' of those States that voted again them and resisted them as long as they cou If not, are any States justified in nullifying or attempting to nullify the amendments?

The resignation of Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, took effect Feb. 5. The Governor gointo the United States Senate. The office Governor will be filled for the unexpired term ending Jan. 1, 1881, by Lieut.-Gov. Thomas J JARVIS. No Governor of North Carolina served his full term since the reconstruction of the State in 1868. Gov. HOLDEN was impeached in 1870, and CALDWELL succeeded bim; CALDWELL died in office in 1874, and BROODEN Succeeded him, and now VANCE gives way to JAEvis. The term of office is four years.

That jolly old tar, Mr. Rossson, will prope bly hitch his trousers a little uneasily and change his quid many times when he reads the report of the Whitthorne Committee on his administration of the navy. In view of this row about the trifling sum of \$65,000,000 which ROBESON is said to have poured in and around a hole, the next House may want to know whether he is a fit man to be a member, particularly if he is indicted, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee.

The Turk would be more than human if he hid not think the Black Plague was a judgmen of Providence on those Imperial robbers. ouses!" shouts be.

man he might have been Minister to Berlin. Another argument in favor of German in the The Stalwart Renaissance encourages the

ate Appropriation Committee to give Joss ROACH the free run of the Treasury. After BLODGETT and RENO, there ought to

e something better than Bridgeport smells for Chicago to investigate. Who's next? The GRANT movement will not "boom" nuch if Robeson goes to meet BELKNAP.

PERSONALS.

There are still two Richard H. Danas left. Is there a game that New York knows how Referring to Weed, Mr. Tilden says he

never uses it Mr. Sexton, the billiardist, may recover with skillful nursing.
The memory of Mr. Pelton is considerably

borter than his ears. Bounty-jumpers in the late War are filing their claims for penelons.

It now appears that Mr. Marble went to Florida solely for Mr. Tilden's health. We learn that the Princess Louise doesnonsider hereelf barred in the competition for the

reward of \$5 which she offers A cloud in the west t Adelina Patti is worth leg without feeling it.

should think that a woman as Mr. Conkling has quit Service reform. He sudden day, that it was loaded. It seems from all acco the greatest show on earth, on account of the weather. Mr. Pelton is the neph and it is scarcely just to censurable which are plainly hereditary o

The late Commodore told, was several times mistal We are not told, though, how Truth fled shricking wi Tilden investigation, and it is A Bostonian has writte Maggie Mitchell. "Fanchon hereafter wear spectacles and Cincinnati offers a hand heat poem on hog-packing.

Detroit must be a city of culture The Free Press says organ-grinder makes \$800 a y The kind-hearted and fl

ton didn't tell his uncle anyth simple reason that he wanted a pleasant surprise to him. The Rev. Joseph Cook Cow." Mr. Cook is now such that we are afraid he stole "T A Tennessee man bet

against \$10 on a horse-race.
induced to give such big odds to dog was bound to find his way Capt. Crapo and his wife, the Atlantic last summer in a journey up the Mediterrane Suez Canai next summer in the Mr. Tilden had better te marines. On second thought, not. The marines would p leather-skinned old har, and If we may believe the

Mr. Vanderbilt wears a shoe Vanderbilt is more fast-steed-of his horses, it would seem, t Mr. Somemule J. Tilden the emergency which deman sending of seven mules to Gr haps, however, the dispatch was simply the recall of Pelton and the other visiting "states

There should be no f creasing the army. Troops the frontier. Two companies that could be mustered to cond bucks and nine old squaws to soldiers should not be complives when the odds are so A clergyman, traveling of road the other day, was fee three-card monte men. If cle of their study would practice t

throw, study marked cards, an selves thoroughly with the in lightful game, instead of por volumes of a worn-out theole better fitted for the stern dutie lose their money by mistakin SPORTIN

BILLIARD

Special Dispatch to T NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Wi Maurice Daly played to-nig which should have the third wick & Balke tournament. though, for sixteen innings seemed certain to win. At sixteenth inning Daly ha against 82 for Sexton, whose been 14, while Daly had con in three innings. After the same game took a complete finish the contest, but 16, while Sexton first time, that he had not q to play billiards. Getting in the seventeenth inning, cate pursing, closing on a frelater he ran 166 in the same four all counts, while Dai nass. Sexton close ru Daiv thus drawlar of \$200. The probability of \$200.

PEDESTRIA The record of Mme. La the twenty-four hours ending is as follows. Dr. Dunne p visit at 1 a. m. She had a and headache. He prescrib a long time, and kindly wal with her, and by his kindne much to alleviate her suffer 1.480th quarter at 5 35 a. 1 quarter at 10 a. m. in 4:25; at 3 p. m. in 5:00; the 1,540

At 8 a. m. breakfast; ate verbeef-tea. Not much appeting at 9 b. m. ninety-six pound beadache, but still the littigood. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10.-pedestrian, completed her 9:30 p. m. She is in first-cl

PATENT INFRINGE ean Middlings Purifier Co large miliers here for infri to-day in the United Si Judges Nelson, of Minnes also involves suits against others of Minnesota, and interested. Judges Nelson cide the Minuscota cases, at Treat the St. Louis care; Redney Mason, of M. Blake, of New York; at Krum, of St. Louis, for the St. Louis, for the C. Cole, of Minuscota, for State; and George Hardi for the National Millers' Al Decked that the care will

MORE LAW SPRINGPIBLD, Ill., Feb Court met this aftern norning after entering a

The following applicants examined, were admitted Moyer, W. L. Willard, M. Wilson, and S. R. Keegh, Knoxville; E. A. Morse, Springfield; J. H. Hickey, Blockington.

phenson, of Normal, died o ville, Putnam Coun WORKING SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Fo

rkingmen was held t Socialist and others, and organization of the Indi STOPPED BY THE

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—2 & Mississippi Railroad we III., station from 6 a. m. t

s were limited to nt raised was nearly al designs, is thus ents a canteen, rm of the fashionaand has on one rawn up in line of colors drooping, e of Columbia, and life, occupy the on the reverse side my and navy of the bilities as the artist savy of the United

e witty Congresswill not be a memg failed to get a rerly United States rade seems to be around. We hope and enterprising en exceedingly useminority will miss men like him who represent their disseors can well be, rotation in office n party of the serv-

being left without ERSONS and JACK-good. JEFFERSON two names as those i suggests, besides, ily dissimilar. Jer-n the true sense of was a military and oduced the spoils oad effects of which yet recovered, per-le ought not to be erican statesman

otten that John C. forgotten—at least has prepared and nment can spend age. He wants the ssaying office, and pooint an engineer ritory, and to build all over the Ter ce shows the danger rtile and restless

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for the loss of the Senate that with it, Patterson, Conore of that stripe n the wrong side of it will be observed, hot interest in Mr. absidy scheme. We senator Windom, of Lison, of Iowa, who Committee, "e re same grab. They solidly opposed to

ays: " Not only the mendments thereto,
" What States are nts " creatures. states admitted into isions? If put, are ound to obey it than Are the amendments that voted against long as they could? ndments?

. VANCE, of North The Governor goes enate. The office of the unexpired term, ut.-Gov. Thomas J. North Carolina has he reconstruction of reconstruction of eded him; CALD and BROGDEN suc CE gives way to JAB-

obeson, will proba-little uneasily and a when he reads the an Committee on his y. In view of this of \$65,000,000 which may want to know e a member, particued in and around cordance with the

gue was a judgment Imperial robbers, plague o' both your

n how to speak Gerof German in the ocourages the Sen

e to give JOHN ENO, there ought to Bridgeport smells for

1 not "boom" et BELKNAP.

ALS. chard H. Danas left. - York knows how

Tilden says he

st, may recover

elton is considerably

Marble went to ncess Louise dos

reward of \$5 which she offers to women in Canada the give birth to triplets.

A cloud in the west threatens a storm. We refer, patient reader, to Red Cloud. Adelina Patti is worth - \$3,000,000, and we should think that a woman as rich as that could lose

a leg without feeling it.

Mr. Conkling has quit fooling with Civil-Service reform. He auddenly found, the other day, that it was loaded. It seems from all accounts that Noah had

the greatest show on earth, but it failed to draw on account of the weather. Mr. Pelton is the nephew of his uncle, and it is scarcely just to censure him for failings which are plainly hereditary ones.

The late Commodore Vanderbilt, we are told, was several times mistaken for a clergyman. We are not told, though, how he resented it. Truth fled shricking with fright from the Tilden investigation, and it is believed she is hid-ing somewhere in the swamps of New Jersey.

A Bostonian has written a new play for Maggie Mitchell. "Fanchon," we take it, will bereafter wear spectacles and blue stockings. Cincinnati offers a handsome prize for the best poem on hog-packing. Here's a rare chance for the tenderloins of the Sweet Singer of Michi-

Detroit must be a city of very high musical culture The Free Press says that a Detroit hand-organ-grinder makes \$800 a year, and wears store

The kind-hearted and thoughtful Mr. Pelton didn't tell his uncle anything about it, for the simple reason that he wanted the Presidency to be a pleasant surprise to him. The Rev. Joseph Cook is said to have

written, at the age of 7, a composition on "The Cow." Mr. Cook is now such a flagrant plaglarist that we are afraid he stole "The Cow." A Tennessee man bet his wife and dog against \$10 on a horse-race. We suppose he was

induced to give such big odds because he knew the dog was bound to find his way back home. Capt. Crapo and his wife, who sailed across the Atlantic last summer in a little boat, expect to

journey up the Mediterranean and through the Suez Canai next summer in the same craft.

Mr. Tilden had better tell that story to the marines. On second thought, we think he better not. The marines would probably call him a eather-skinned old liar, and pitch him overboard. If we may believe the pictorial papers, Mr. Vanderbilt wears a shocking bad hat, Mr. Vanderbilt is more fast-steed-ious in the selection of his horses, it would seem, than he is in the mat

Mr Somemule J Tilden fails to describ the emergency which demanded the immediate sending of seven mules to Gramercy Park. Perhaps, however, the dispatch ordering seven mules was simply the recall of Pelton, Marble, S. Weed,

There should be no further delay in increasing the army. Troops are badly needed on the frontier. Two companies of cavalry were all that could be mustered to conduct seven Cheyenne bucks and nine old squaws to Sidney, Neb. Our soldiers should not be compelled to expose their lives when the odds are so fearfully against

A clergyman, traveling on the Eric Rail-road the other day, was fleeced out of \$59 by three-card monte men. If clergymen in the quie of their study would practice the single and doubl throw, study marked cards, and familiarize themselves thoroughly with the intricacies of this de-lightful game, instead of poring over the musty volumes of a worn-out theology, they would be better fitted for the stern duties of life, and never lose their money by mistaking the tray for the

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—William Sexton and Maurice Daly played to-night to decide as to which should have the third prize in the Branswick & Balke tournament. Sexton takes it, though, for sixteen innings of the game, Daly seemed certain to win. At the close of the sixteenth inning .Daly had scored 352 points against 82 for Sexton, whose highest run had been 14, while Daly had counted 67, 65, and 138 to three innings. After the sixteenth inning the game took a complete turn. In the subsequent eight minings necessary to finish the contest, Daly scored there has never been any shortage in his acfinish the contest, Daly scored but 16, while Sexton showed, for the first time, that he had not quite forgotten how to play billiards. Getting the balls on the rail in the seventeenth inning, he ran 187 by delicate nursine, closing on a freeze. Two innings later he ran 166 in the same fine style. After four small counts, while Daly was making nothing but clanas, Sexton closed the game with a run of 18. Daly thus draws the fourth and last prize, of \$200. The prizes will be given to the winners to-morrow night at the Brunswick & Balke Co.'s rooms. The table upon which the great games have been played will be presented to the New York Press Club.

PEDESTRIANISM. The record of Mme. La Chapelle's walk for the twenty-four hours ending midnight, Feb. 10, as follows. Dr. Dunne paid the little lady a visit at 1 a. m. She had a great deal of fever and headache. He prescribed for her, and staid s long time, and kindly walked several quarters with her, and by his kindness and sympathy did much to alleviate her sufferings: She made the 1,480th quarter at 5 35 a. m. in 4:51; the 1,496th quarter at 10 s. m. in 4:25; the 1,516th quarter at 3 p. m. in 5:00; the 1,540th quarter at 9 p. m. in 4:32; the 1,552d quarter at 12 p. m. in 4:35; At 8 a. m. breakfast; ate very little; drank some beef-tea. Not much appetite at dinner. Weight at 9 p. m. ninety-six pounds. Slight fever and headache, but still the little lady's spirits are good.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10.—Madame Anderson, pedestrian, completed her two weeks' walk at 9:30 p. m. She is in first-class condition.

PATENT INFRINGEMENT CASE. St. Louis, Feb. 10 .- The case of the Amer ican Middlings Purifier Company against severa arge millers here for infringement of the patent William F. Cochrane was commenced here to-day in the United States Circuit Court, Judges Nelson, of Minnesota; Dillon, of Iowa, and Treat, of Missouri, on the Bench. The case iso involves suits against Christian & Co., and others of Minnesota, and, indirectly, a large number of millers throughout the country are retrested. Judges Nelson and Dillon will decide the Minnesota cases, and Judges Dillon and Treat the St. Louis cases. The counsel we: Redney Mason, of Washington; Charles H. Blake, of New York; and Judge Chester H. Krum, of St. Louis, for plaintiff; Fred N. Judson, of St. Louis, for the Missouri millers; M. C. Cole, of Minnesota, for the millers of that State; and George Harding, of Philadelphia, for the National Millers' Association. It is expected that the case will continue all the week. others of Minnesota, and, indirectly, a large

MORE LAWYERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpield, Ill., Feb. 10.—The Supreme Court met this afternoon, and adjourned till norning after entering a few formal orders. The following applicants, having been duly examined, were admitted to practice: W. J. Moyer, W. L. Willard, M. S. Dickerson, A. B. Wilson, and S. R. Keegh, Chicago; John Kelly, Knoxylle; E. A. Morse, Dixon; G. A. Wood, Springfield; J. H. Hickey, Pekin; W. S. Metz, Ricombinet.

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. phenson, of Normal, died of consumption, aged 8, or the 5th, on his way to New Mexico for his health. He was for some years District-Attorney at Little Rock, Ark., and was a native of Granville, Putnam County, Ill.

WORKINGMEN.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10.—A meeting of workingmen was held this evening, at which addresses were made by T. J. Morgan, a Chicago Socialist, and others, and which resulted in the organization of the Industrial and Workingmen's Association of Springfield.

STOPPED BY THE SUNDAY LAW. CINCINNATI, Feb. 10 .- All trains on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad were detained at Flora, ation from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. yesterday, enforcement of the Sunday law. CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Treasurer of St. Clair County Ill. Found to Be a Defaulter.

Considerable Excitement at Belleville Among His Bondsmen.

The East St. Louis War and Mayor Bowman Mixed Up in It.

Account of the McLeansboro Boys Who Went Out Killing and Got Killed.

The Two Dissolute Sons Jealous of the Two Thrifty Sons-in-Law.

A DEFAULTER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Louis, Feb. 10.—For several days past a rumor regarding the County Treasurer of St. Clair County, Illinois, George W. Sieber, ha been quietly circulating among a chosen few. Outside parties who attempted to learn any thing about the matter met with a cool rebuff, and were informed that there was no truth in the story that Sieber was a defaulter to a considerable amount,—that it was a base slander, etc. To give color to the rumors, Treasurer Sieber was absent from his office, and inquiries at his home failed to reveal his whereabouts. Friday the County Commissioners-Messrs. Henry Barthel, Frank Poignee, and Fred Horne-decided to investigate the matter, not placing much faith in the rumored defalcation, and thinking that Sieber could explain the matter satisfactorily, but he could not be found, and then the Commissioners concluded to make inquiries at the banks, where the county's money was usually deposited. Investigation was first begun at the Belleville National Bank. and a few hours sufficed to show that Treasurer Sieber was in debt to the bank in the sum of \$11,000 or more in overdrawn orders. Further inquiry revealed the fact that there was also a shortage of several thousand dollars in the Treasury, but just how much could not the missing Treasurer returned home on the Illinois Central at 9 p. m., either from St. Louis or East St. Louis, but not the least information could be gotten from him, even by his most inmate friends. He declared the whole story a falsehood, but still would not explain the shortage in his accounts; as might be expected. The affair creates no little exciteaent in Belleville, and this morning the whole town was astir at an early hour in order to learn the latest developments n the case. Treasurer Sieber came to his office at a rather early hour, looking gloomy and de spondent, and positively refused to reply to all inquiries. The Commissioners and other county officials were also at work early in the day, and y 10 o'clock it was known positively that the defalcation amounted to about \$35,000, and that the assets amounted to only \$15,000, which leaves a deficiency of \$20,000. - A meeting of the defaulting Treasurer's bondsmen was held this forenoon, and it was decided to make the shortage good as soon as possible, but what action was decided upon in regard to the Treasurer was not made known. Sieber had given the usual bond of \$200,000 on the 26th day of November, 1877, with the following named gentlemen as security: George W. Sieber, Christlan Stern, George Grossman, John Kloess, Ferdinand Rabach, Aug Tieman, B. Lengfelder, Jacob Brosus, Sebastian Tietsam, Johna G. Vogle, Peter Schwinn, George Rodemeyer, Joseph Viele, Fred Baker, J. N. Muren, Christian Moeller. As the list includes only the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Belleville and vicinity, no fears are entertained in regard to the payment of the indebtedness. What has

and for this reason was given another opportu-nity to get square in the office. The experimen-was a failure, and has been proven. He has al-ways lived in moderate style, drank very little, and never gambled, so far as is known. He lost \$8,000 when the old People's Bank of Belle

THE M'LEANSBORO TRAGEDY.

McLeansboro, Ill., Feb. 9.—The double trag-

edy which took place three miles from here last

night, the killing of the Morris brothers, has

been the only theme of conversation since. Will

Hale and Marcus Craig surrendered to Sheriff

Barnett. The evidence is that Frank and Charles

Morris, with Steve and Jim Isaacs and George

Newman, went to the residence of the two first.

While the family were at supper, loud raps

were heard at the front door. Hale opened the

door and Frank Morris entered, followed by the

four other men. All were invited to take chairs. Frank said: "Will, I want to see you." Mor-

ris went out, Hale following. Frank said: "God damn you, I have come to kill you."

The conversation was heard; loud and hard

vords coming from Morris. The others went

out, Steve Isaacs in the lead. Frank took hold of Hale's collar. Old man Morris ran out and went between them, throwing Frank's arm off Hale's collar, Frank all the time having, his pis-tol in his hand and pointing it at Hale. As soon

others, and they went to his assistance and took bim home. He died soon after. The cause of the bitterness was that their father. Mason Morris, a well-to-do farmer and an exemplary man, had deeded his land to his daughters and left the boys out of the will. Mr. Morris said

left the boys out of the will. Mr. Morris said he was old, and his sons-in-law would take good care of him during the remander of his life. A trial had been decided in Hale's favor on the day of the affray. Charles had moved into Hale's house without permission. The boys came to town and made some brags and threats as to what they would do with Craig and-Hale. A. T. Sullinger and J. C. Edwards, State's Attorney, did all in their power to find out who were the guilty ones and where the blame should rest. The Coroner's Jury, after a rigid investigation, brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. The Isaacs brothers and Newman are beld for trial. The verdict gives universal satisfaction: Mr. Hale is a Baptist minister, and is held in high esteem

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Fab. 10.—A shameful affair occurred at the German Methodist Church at a place known as the Cost Banks, in Andalu sia Township, Rock Island County, last evening become of the missing money nobody knows, apparently. Sieber came from Centreville, St. A meeting was in progress when some parties young man named Daniel Kruger went out to see what was the matter, when he was set upon by the ruffians, kicked, pounded, stabbed, and there has never been any shortage in his ac-counts, although it was known at the time of the last election that, if he was not re-elected, he would be indebted to the county to a considerable amount, and for this reason was given another opportu-nity to get square in the office. The expension left in an insensible condition. At last accounts to-day he was thought to be in a dying condition. Four of the roughs were captured, but afterwards made their escape and fled from the State.

TRAIN-WRECKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 10.—The trial of Jackman and Knight, the Indianapolis & St. and never gambled, so far as is known. He lost \$8,000 when the old People's Hank of Belleville went under, several months since, however, and also has made some unprofitable investments of a private character with the county's money. He could not have used his own money, for he is worth nothing, and only made about \$2,500 a year out of his office. One of the speculations was the purchase of a barrel-bung manufacturing patent. He bought the necessary machinery with which to run the patent and then tried to undersell Kirby, the millionaire bung-manufacturer of Cincinnati. It is needless to say that he lost money in that transaction. These losses amounted to one-half the defalcation, however, and what disposition was made of the remainder is the mysterious part of the affair. It is reported that Mayor Bowman borrowed the greater part of the missing money, and that the remainder wents to a well-known firm of East St. Louis. Saturday Circuit Court Clerk Starkel and Sheriff Weber went to East St. Louis to see Mr. Sieber and get him to return. He was at a private house,—just where, the two officials were unable to learn, but notes passed between the defaulter and the Sheriff, and it was 'by this means that Sieber's return was effected. Sheriff Weber verified the latter part of this story, but would not say anything about Mayor Bowman's connection with the affair. Louis Railroad train-wreckers, was continued to-day. George Jackman, one of the defendants. was examined Saturday, and James Knight this morning. They still stick to the testimony they gave at the trial of Wilson and Kehoe, the ac quitted prisoners. Knight says that he saw Wilson and Kehoe turn the switch, as does Jackman. The case will probably be handed to the jury to-morrow. There is an intense feeling against the prisoners in this city, and it is probable they will be convicted.

GAVE HIMSELF UP. CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 10 .- Malco, the Shabo nier double murderer, came home to his father's house late Saturday night, nearly starved, and gave himself up. He is now confined in the County Jail at Vandalia, and feels badly. Re says he did not intend to kill Mr. Rubine, but was accidentally discharged. He says he in-tended to kill Annie and two other girls. The preliminary trial will be held this morning. The feeling against Malco is said to be intense.

BURGLARIES. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10.-During the progress of the fire at Emery Brothers' candle and oil warehouse on Vine and Water streets at 6 o'clock this morning, thieves broke the windows of Steinart Brothers' jewelry store on Fourth street and robbed them of \$1,500 worth of watches, rings, etc. At the same time the Corless truss store on Fourth street was entered and a quantity of trusses carried off. The loss to Emery Brothers was about \$1,000.

SENT TO JAIL. LASALLE, 111., Feb. 10 .- William Reynolds charged with assaulting a servant girl on Mon day evening last, waived an examination this morning, and, falling to give bonds for his ap-pearance at court, was sent to Ottawa to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MURDER TRIAL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 10.—The trial of William Crause for the murder of Jonas Corson began to-day in the Criminal Court, and will probably occupy a week. The case excites much interest, the Court-room being thronged

with spectators. PLEA OF INSANITY. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.-Gov. Bishop to-day declined to commute the sentence of Charles McGili, found guilty of the murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged at Cleve-land, Thursday, the 13th. The special plea made before the Governor was that McGill was

tol in his hand and pointing it at Hale. As soon as the father stepped back, both fired simultaneously, Frank failing dead, Hale unburt. A few more snots were fired at Hale from another direction, doing no harm, as Hale sought safer quarters, the hammer of his pistol getting out of order. He stood his ground as long as he could. Firing was then heard in the house. Charles Morris had gone into the room where Craig was nursing a sick child, and commenced abusing them, saying: "God d—n you, I have come to kill you, and Frank to kill Hale." At this he drew his pistol and aimed at Craig's heart, but Craig caught his arm, and the bullet embedded itself in the ceiling above. Then firing commenced again, and Charles was shot in the left lung. He went out and started for his house, which was near by, His mogans and cries were heard by his wife and others, and they went to his assistance and took THE SOUTH CAROLINA PLAN. Charleston, S. C., Feb. 10 .- At Sumter to day Sam Lee, colored Republican leader, recenty appointed Postmaster of that place, was tried and found guilty of official misconduct while Judge of Probate. Lee could not be found, but was represented by counsel. ALLEGED MURDERESS ON TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Jennie R. Smith, the widow of Policeman Smith, of Jersey City,

was placed on trial to-day on the charge of kill-ing her husband. A jury was obtained with but little delay. FEARFUL TRAGEDY. TROY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—G. F. Simmons, crazed by the elopement of his wife, poisoned his three children and theu cut his throat.

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribure.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Luramia Bird,

aged 71 years, died at her home in this city yes-

by all both as a man and Christian. Frank terday. Mrs. Bird came to Madison in 1837. Morris was once respected and honored in the county, but of late years bad women and liquor have been his ruin. when only a log cabin marked the place when Madison now stands. Mrs. Bird was universally respected, and her death is deeply regretted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 10.—Thomas Drew, elected Governor of Arkansas in 1844, and reelected in 1850, died recently in Texas.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—William A. Macondray, of Macondray & Co., died Saturday night. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—At an early hour this morning William Gaul, a billiard-marker in Greunert's saloon, was fatally stabbed by Pat-

INDIANA POLIS.

rick Breen. The affray occurred in Reichwein's

saloon, and arose out of a quarrel over been

venue changed from the county on the gr

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10.—In the United

ounterfeit operator, was sentenced to five

years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The

of Judge Thomas K. Mitchell, of Quincy, in-

dicted for withholding money from a pension

claimant. His counsel, Bluford Wilson, applied for new trial, Mitchell filing an affidavit that

visement. Mitchell was formerly County Judge

at Quincy, and, athough a Claim Agent when he

ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Feb. 10.—This afternoon Stephen

Scaley and W. H. Close, two members of the

sporting fraternity, were arrested by Deputy-

Marshal Hohoff and a Deputy Sheriff of Cook

County, Illinois, and a Chicago ex-Marshal.

Scaley and Close were standing on a corner

when Holfoff came up and read a warrant for

their arrest on a charge of grand larceny, and

snapped a pair of handcuffs on Scaley's wrists,

and the Chicago Marshal served Close in a simi-

lar manner. The party then adjourned to the Chestnut Street Station, where the requisition papers were served, and Hohoff took a receipt for his prisoners and turned them over to the Illiuoisians. They were charged with robbing A. Gray of \$1,800 some time since.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10 .- A special to the

Edening Chronicie, from Kittaning, says: Sheriff

G. A. Williams, who was convicted at the De-

cember term for perjury in his oath of office and

using money for election purposes, was sen-

tenced to-day by Judge Boggs to twenty-five

\$300. Williams was elected by the Republican party, and has been in office since January, 1877. months in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of

ISTT.

In the case of the Seventh Ward Election Board of this city, who were convicted of ballot-box stuffing and making illegal returns, the sentence was to have been announced on last Saturday, but a motion for a new trial having been filed, the Court announced that the sentence would be withheld until after the motion was

RUFFIANS.

s now in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

drinking. When the wordy part of the trouble developed, Breen left the saloon, but was fol-lowed by Gaul, who knocked him down and M'VICKER'S THEATRE. The Mercy Merrick of Wilkie Collins' dram a comes far short, both in dramatic interest and kicked him. As soon as he was able to get in moral purpose, of Camille, and we doubt if even the art of Miss Ada Cavendish can elevate upon his feet Breen stabbed Gaul with a large pocket-knife, cutting entirely through the clothing and into the lung between two such a character into a heroine worthy of human sympathy. At the very best, it is no more than of the ribs. The wounded man died this an exhibition of theatrical art, and, unfortunateafternoon. Gaul bore the character of a quar-relsome sort of fellow, while Breen is spoken of as a quiet, peacable young man. Both are about 22 or 23 years of years, and Breen is an engineer on the Bee Line.

This afternoon Judge Heller granted a change ly, the best that can be said of Miss Cavendish in this part is, that she has employed her admirable talent in the service of a work that has neither moral aim, nor, artistically, any definite meaning beyond the exhibition of cer-tain natural emotions. It should be reof venue in the case of Guetig, the "epileptic" murderer. An effort is being made to get Juige Malott, of Vincennes to preside, and if he agrees to come, the defense will endeavor to have the membered that the majority of those who visit the theatre do so very much in the same spirit in which they begin the last new novel. In the first place they want to be entertained, and, having enticed them so far, the novelist, or the dramatist, is expected to furnish not only episodes, but some consistent portraiture that may appeal to the intellectual as well as to the States District Court Levi Logan, the noted emotional part of our nature. To get properly interested in a character we have to believe her in the right, and, if we believe that, it matters jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case very little whether the person is strictly virtuous or not. We are called upon to sympathize with Camille because she is the victim of circumstances, and is exhibited as in a constant struggle, and at great and no-ble sacrifices, to free herself from one of the Deputies had made statements in the hearing of the jury to the effect that he ought to be convicted. This her bondage. Mercy Merrick is a woman of a lower type. From the beginning to the end of her career there is nothing higher in her aspirations than the enjoyment of the luxurious ease of a home, and the comfort of being petted and loved. She is introduced as a reformed was denied in court by the Deputy, eleven of the jurors, and the clarks of the court. The motion was warmly argued and taken under adand loved. See is introduced as a retormed prostitute, but the love of fine dress and ease, and plenty of all good things, croves too much for her, and she continues to be a thief, even after the real owner of her stolen treasures comes back to claim her rightful dues. It is curious Bluford Wilson secured his removal. He has been indicted before for similar offenses.

The Pekin whisky cases come up for trial tomorrow, as well as the case of Westerman, who

back to claim her rightful dues. It is curious to note that the audience seems to be in sympathy all through this play with the confidence woman, and that the modest young woman in black, who is made to suffer intolerable wrongs by the brazen effrontery of the impostor, is looked upon as an intruder. Something of this is due to the tact of the dramatist, and a good deal to the fact that the woman in possession wears line apparel. And then the ending of the strange story story comes as a sounding slap in the face to the old theory in the novelists' art that virtue should be rewarded and vice punished. Here the bad woman—who only hesitates occasionally when her personal prospects are endangered, but who never seems to be rependant—is requited by marriage to an amiable parson. This is the reward, we suppose, for having kept another fellow-creature in agony.

But, dismissing all this as palpably absurd from a moral standpoint, the play offers abundant scope for dramatic action. Miss Cavendish makes her audience feel this in her admirable impersonation of Mercy Merrick. The best and the worst of it is that every one sees what an accomplished actiful Miss Cavendish and controlled actiful the seed for

the worst of it is that every one sees what an accomplished artist Miss Cavendish is, and forgets what a despicable creature Mercy Merrick gets what a despicable creature Mercy Merrick was. So that it amounts to nothing higher than an exhibition of fine theatric art. The spectator admires the actress and her art, but goes away with the sense that he has been deluded, and this, of course, will be accepted as sincere praise to the artist. There is an electrical touch in almost everything she does, particularly when she mounts into the passionate mood. Miss Cavendish evidently seeks to depict a woman wronged by fate, seeking redress at the expense of honesty and self-respect, but hurried at times to the border of madness at the sight of her victim's wrongs. madness at the sight of her victim's wrongs.
She reveals, in the conflict of the selfish with
the better nature of the woman, a depth of
passionate emotion which could not but appeal
the admiration of her hearers, and the only regret to be felt was that which lay in the after

Serpolette
Germaine
Le Marquis
Le Graham
Lames A. Meade
Lirid one that has
this sea

we have been accustomed to, and provoked much laughter by her pertness of voice and liveliness of limb. Miss Stevens did fairly, —her "Yes and No" song being her best executed number. Mr. Beverlev, the tenor of the troupe, made his first appearance. He has a light, high voice,—somewhat resembling that of Turner, of the Hess company. His singing was very uneven,—one strain being given with considerable effect and the next falling much below the force of its predecessor. Mr. Connell confirmed the good opinion he won in "Le Petit Duc." He sings, well,—with both sweetness and power,—and has, as a result, become a favorite of the audiences. Mr. Meade is no vocalist, but he is a good melodramatic actor; and his personation of the miser was a strong plece of characterization. Messrs. Taylor and Graham made some fun out of their parts, and the chorus did well throughout; but Planquette's hair would have stood on end had he heard some of the work of the orchestra. the orchestra.

"Les Cloches de Corneville" will be repeated to-night; and "La Marjolaine" will be the bill for Wednesday evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Mme. Janauschek made her first appearance this season at Hooley's in a play translated for her entitled "The Countess," which was rendered last evening in the presence of an intelligent audience, who welcomed the distin-guished tragedienne with every mark of respect and of welcome. The piece will be repeated to-night. Mme. Janauschek will during the pres-

ent week personate some of her best known characters—Mary Stuart, Deborah, Elizabeth, and Lady Macbeth. NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—There have been bad plays produced in New York before. There has been seen in this city more utterly idiotic trash in the way of dramatic workmanship than in any city of America, but itiwas left for Josquin Miller to crown the heap. His new play, which has been announced and written up with daring audacity for months, was brought out at the Grand Opera-House tonight. The sublime cheek of a man who could write five acts of such baid and drizzling puerilities, is one of the things which pass all understanding. The monumental effrontery of a manager who would consent to put such a sickening mess before the public ought to secure him the Democratic nomination for President; and the sweet and forgiving charity of an audience which could tame its spirits into subjection long enough to see the performance through, is almost too holy to speak about. For some years Mr. Miller has been trying to give us something surpassingly splendid in the way of drivel. He may as well quit now. A thousand retreats. for the demented, all rolled into one, could not soar so far into the dizzy heights of silliness as Joaquin has. could not soar so far into the dizzy heights of sillipess as Joaquin has. "Mexico" is a string of flapdoodle speeches, containing neither pith nor moment. It is without form and void. Whatever the story may be, it is swainped hopelessly in a flood of twaddle. Von Stamwitz, who plays the heroine, does the best she can with her material. But it is a failure. It is too bad on her account, for

she has never had a fair show as yet. But until she can discriminate more successfully than she has in selecting this play, she can't expect to win recognition as a firstrate star. The piece was well set and fairly acted. But it is not a go. As a funeral it will not soon be forgotten.

At the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, however, the At the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, however, the spectacle seen to-night was very different. "Pinafore" was produced by Mr. Harkins with a well-selected cast and an enlarged orchestra under Max Maretzek's guidance. The list of coople in the bill contained Heart Laurent, James Peakes, H. Burnett, James Hartin, Blanche Corelli, and Hos Foy. To say that the success was fully equal to that attained by Mr. Duff's party at the Standard some weeks ago is not stretching the truth in the least degree. The piece was set with a great deal of taste, and everything went off smoothly. All the principal songs were loudly encored, and "Pinafore" started on its two weeks' voyare under the most favorable auspices.

pices.

Dion Boucicault and his wife, under the management of a Darwinian Hebrew nominally called Deutsch, hung out their shingle at Booth's Theatre, and attracted a large audience. They will play a week, with fine support, in all Dion's pieces. This evening it was the "Colleen Bawn."

MISS CARY'S "MIGNON." The careful critic of the Boston Advertises says of Miss Cary's personation of Mignon,

which she sang for the first time last Friday which she sang for the first time last Friday evening at Boston:

The Boston Theatre was crowded last night, on the occasion of Miss Cary's benefit, with a brilliant and excitable audience. Miss Cary was welcomed on her appearance with every demonstration of pleasure, was repeatedly called before the curtain, and was presented with even more than the conventional quantity of flowers. The opera was "Mignon," and Miss Cary took the part of the heroine for the first time. She achieved a fair degree of success; and more than this we think we cannot say. It is hardly possible that Miss Cary should fall in anything, now that she has become so actute and experienced a performer, but some parts are better fitted to her than others, and the simple-hearted, intense Mignon seems not exactly to adapt itself either to Miss Cary's physical or spiritual conditions. There were traces of effort and self-consciousness throughout the impersonation, many of which will doubtless disappear at a second performance, but some of which, we venture to predict, will remain to impair its beauty. Viewing the impersonation as a whole, it is to be said that Miss Cary was most successful in its perfectly serious parts, all of which she played devotedly and some of which she played stronely. Her best single passage was the denunciation in the second tableau of the second act, into which she threw a great deal of feeling, but the third act showed more sustained power and deeper emotion than any other portion of the ocers, and was indeed impressive and beautiful. Miss Cary's comedy in the second act was not so much to our taste; it had a sort of good-natured drollery, but in its "business" there was too much repetition, and Mignon's peevishness and irritation were farcically exaggerated and made too prominent, the intense feeling which should underlie them and modify their character being to a great degree ignored or forgotion. The lighter music of Mignon's part is not

character being to a great degree ignored or for-gotten. The lighter music of Mignon's part is not particularly suited to the quality of Miss Cary's voice, but all the graver and stronger numbers were finely and beautifully interpreted.

were finely and beautifully interpreted.

The Journal says:

Miss Cary's experiment was in the main highly successful, and there were times when she aroused great enthusiasm. Her rendering of "Non conoscilit bel suot" has long been known to the concert-room as a pleasifik performance. In the Styrienne, in the second act, she was also heard to fine advantage, and here she gained an encore. Some of the music taxed her powers somewhat on account of its upward range, but most of it lies easily within reach of a mezzo sopeano voice. Her acting was spirited, and often quite impressive. For all this, however, Miss Cary is not destined to win the same distinction or the same amount of applause a so-

CARL ROSA'S "RIENZI." The Carl Rosa troupe gave a performance of Wagner's "Rienzi" in English at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, on the 27th ult., with Mr. Mass and Jenny Van Zandt in the leading parts. The London Times devotes two columns to the

occasion, and, in closing, says: We have little space left to speak of the perform-ance in such terms as it deserves to be spoken of. No higher praise can, perhaps, be bestowed on it than by saying that one leaves it impressed with its

MRS. BESANT.

She Obtains from the Master of the Rolls

the Right of Access to Her Children, London Telegraph.

The case of Besant against Wood came up be fore the Master of the Rolls on Jan. 21, the plaintiff, the Rev. Frank Besant, seeking to have the trusts of a deed of separation between himself and his wife, Mrs. Besant, carried into execution under the direction of the Court; and praying an injunction to restrain the defendant

from molesting or annoying the plaintiff.

Mr. Ince, Q. C., said the important question between the parties was, of course, the continuance of the injunction which had been already granted, and which the plaintiff sought to have made perpetual.

Mrs. Besant (who appeared in person), inter-

rupting-That is not correct. Your Lordship merely made an interim order in the matter; an injunction has never been granted. The Master of the Rolls-Do you appear in person again, Mrs. Besant?

Mrs. Besant-I do, my Lord. The Master of the Rolls-What a pity it is you do not instruct counsel to appear for you. Mrs. Besant-Unfortunately, my Lord, I have not the means to engage counsel of first-rate eminence, and as I have already been able my-felf to upset the Solicitor-General and two bar-risters, I think I shall do better to conduct my

The Master of the Rolls—You may think so, but if you are unsuccessful again you will only have yourself to blame. You have not been so successful, I think, that you should be anxious to try it again.

The Master of the Rolls (to Mr. Ince)—Is it not possible for these parties to come to come to come possible for these parties to come to some arrangement without this constant quarrelling? Cannot the defend at have reasonable access to Mr. Ince—I offered that on the hearing of the

Mr. Ince—I offered that on the hearing of the petition.

Mrs. Bessant—But there was nothing of the sort said in the order,—it was carefully kept out of it. I do not deny that the learned counsel rejoined "certainly," when your Lordship suggested that reasonable access should be given, but no provision was made for it in the order. The Master of the Rolls—I stipulated that you should have access to the children, and if you had applied to me you should have had it.

Mr. Ince—Of course the lady ought to have seen them under proper terms, so as not to have annoyed or insulted the husband by the presence of a third person.

annoyed or insured the dustain by the presence of a third person.

The Master of the Rolls—As I have already said, there is no reason why the defendant should not have access to her children, and I am certainly astobished to find it has been refused.

were or where they were being educated. I was toid I had no business to know.

The Master of the Rolls—Why did you not apply to me for an order?

Mrs. Besant (somewhat warmly)—Because the terms of your Lordship's judgment were so insulting to me that I did not desire to come into contact with your Lordship again.

The Master of the Rolls—That is not the way to address a Judge in court. When you get out of court you may abuse me to any extent you think proper; but in court you must please not forget the respect which is due to the Bench.

Mr. Ince—I really hardly know how the matter stands. Your Lordship will understand the difficulty of the position. The plaintiff is a country clergyman.

The Master of the Rolls—It is a very painful case; but, as I understand, Mrs. Besant only wants now what is reasonable, viz., access to her children.

Mrs. Besant—Will your Lordship allow me

wants now what is reasonable, viz., access to her children.

Mrs. Besant—Will your Lordship allow me to state what I desire? Since May 23 I have never been permitted to see my daughter, to write to her, to send her anything she required, allowed or even to know where she has been kept. Every kind of information has been refused me, accompanied by expressions of insult. When I applied to see my son, m accordance with the terms of the deed, I was refused. I have since received a note telling me the children are well, which is not true, because I know my daughter Mabel is ill. I now desire that your Lordship should grant an order which should prevent the necessity of my going to the Divorce Court. By a recent decree of Sir James Hannen it appears that for the breaches of the Hannen it appears that for the breaches of the deed by the plaintiff I should be enditled to an order. I proposed to go to the Divorce Court for a divorce or judicial separation, but should

glady avoid it.

The Master of the Rolls said that point was not raised in the suit at all.

Mr. Ince would be glad if some reasonable arrangement could be made. The injunction, however, would not prevent the lady bringing any suit she pleased.

The Master of the Rolls—You do not object to a divorce or judicial separation!
Mr. Ince thought it would be right that one should be obtained.
The Master of the Rolls—Well, I have power

to grant a decree for judicial separation if the lady wishes for it and the necessary amend-ment is made in the counter-claim. Mr. Ince would strongly advise his client to The Master of the Rolls said there could then

be no further difficulty.

Mrs. Besant—I certainly have no wish to drag out the unhappy story in the Divorce Court.

The Master of the Rolls—It cannot be desirable for either you, your husband, or your children that more scandal should be risked than can be avoided.

dreu that more scandal should be risked than can be avoided.

Mrs. Besaut—I offered any compromise before your Lordship, but if I succeed in that I shall gain my freedom. Of course, I must have reasonable access to the children?

The Master of the Rolls—Of course.

Mr. Ince had not the slightest objection. Mr. Besaut had only been afraid that all sorts of litigation were about to commence.

The Master of the Rolls—No; it will begin and end there, with an ordinary decree for judicial

end there, with an ordinary decree for judicial separation, neither more nor less.

Mrs. Besant—Would that dispose of the appeal and everything!
The Master of the Rolls—I did not know the Master of the Rolls—I and not know there was an appeal pending. Mrs. Besant said she had applied to the Lords Justices in the matter, and it was not by her own desire she had again appeared before his

Lordship.

The Master of the Rolls—You have certainly not come by mine.

Mrs. Besant—Had the plaintiff kept his word, like any ordinarily houest man, I should not have been obliged to come again before your Lordship.

Lordship.

The Master of the Rolls—Then between now and Thursday next you will amend your counter claim by asking for a judicial separation; and, if you cannot come to terms about access to the children, I must make an order.

A NOBLE ROWDY FINED.

Lord Aylesford's Assault on a Doorkeeper

and a Newspaper's Comment Thereon.

London standard, Jan. 23.

The Earl of Aylesford appeared at Bow street yesterday to answer a summons charging him with having assaulted two officials of the Royal talian Opera-House, Covent Garden. Christopher Richards said: On Monday evening defendant came to the theatre; he asked for box 30; I referred to the list and found that the ticket had not been tendered; I asked for the ticket.

What did be say?-"Box 30 I want. turned round to look at the list again, and turned round to look at the list again, and his Lordship passed me. I followed with Mr. Campbell, and respectfully asked for the ticket. He said nothing then, but went on. When spoken to again, he said: 'Show me box 30. D—you, sir, what do you mean?' Mr. Campbell told him that we must have some more explanation as to who the box beloward to and placed outselves. have some more explanation as to who the box belonged to, and placed ourselves in front of the defendant. His Lordship placed his hand on Mr. Campbell's chest and pushed him back. This caused Mr. Campbell to fall. A second time Mr. Campbell was pushed when he tried to explain. Not knowing his Lordship I said, Be cautious, sir; remember the consequences of assaulting an officer in the execution of his duty. He said, I am Lord Avlesford; who is your manager? I shall report you for insulting me and refusing to allow me to pass to my box. Just then some gentlemen came with the ticket

your manager? I shall report you for insulting me and refusing to allow me to pass to my box. Just then some gentlemen came with the ticket and one of them said, "Here is the ticket; what is the matter?" His Lordship said to his friends, "Look at those secoundrels." He accused me of insulting him. I said, "My Lord, there has not been an insulting word used by me. It has come from you to us." He used a very insulting expression to me then, and I said, "Surely that is not the language of a gentleman." I stood aside to allow his Lordship to pass. I felt a shock upon my head, and I did not know whether my head was off or my hat. My hat was knocked off and broken.

Mr. Fred Campbell—I am a clerk employed in the Treasurer's department of Covent Garden Theatre. On the evening of the 13th the defendant came about 9:30 and asked Richards for Box 30. Richards said: "Box 30, I tell you," and walked past. When his Lordship walked past Richards the latter followed him and asked for nis ticket. I went forward and told his Lordship he could not pass to Box 30 without his ticket. He said: "D—— you, show me Box 30." I asked him for the name of the person who took the ticket. "D—— you, show me Box 30." I asked him for the name of the person who took the ticket. "Show me Box 30, you soundrel." He then struck me a violent blow on the chest, and I fell down the stone stairs. I got up, and he repeated the blow.

Mr. Vaughan—Did you communicate with the

blow. Mr. Vaughan—Did you communicate with the

Mr. Vaughan—Did you communicate with the defendant before taking out this summons? Witness—No.

Has he expressed any regret that this should have taken place? No.

Mr. Lewis said if Lord Aylesford had done wrong no one would be more ready than he to offer an apology, but he maintained that the whole was a gross exaggeration.

Mr. Vaughan said there might have been some little exaggeration in the case, but Lord Aylesford did not preserve his temper. It was to be regretted that Lord Aylesford was not content with reserving his complaint for the proprietor of the theatre, by whom such complaint would have been immediately attended to. Some language, however, was made use of which was to be regretted, and he was satisfied that when the attendant said that it was not the language of a gentleman the defendant struck the man a blow on the hat. It was a very fortunate thing that the blow did not take effect on the head, as the consequences must have been such that the justice of the case could not have been met by a line. If it had taken effect on the head the case must have gone to the Sessions for trial. Under the circumstances Lord Aylesford would be fined £5 in each case.

SOME PLAIN WORDS ABOUT IT.

SOME PLAIN WORDS ABOUT IT.

ford would be fined £5 in each case.

SOME PLAIN WORDS ABOUT IT.

Path Mail Gazette.

Assaults, however unprovoked and disgraceful, must be appraised, we suppose, in a Police Court by the actual amount of physical injury inflicted upon the victim; and Lord Avlesford owes it to the fact of his stick having been brought down upon a hat instead of an uncovered head that he has escaped from the charge brought against him at the Bow-Street Police Court with no heavier punishment than a fine. But he will greatly deceive himself if he supposes that his offense will be regarded by decent people as one which can be purged by the diminution of his fortune by £10, or that the excessively guarded language in which Mr. Vaughan described his conduct will be generally considered adequate to the occasion. Lord Aylesford, however, stands in less need perhaps of being told that he committed acts of gross brutality the other night at Covent Garden Theatre than of being reminded that he was guilty of a monstrous anacuronism. These are not days when the regulations of public places of entertainment, be they reasonable or unreasonable, are to be at once suspended in obedience to the awful rebuke, "Do you know who I am? I am Lord Tomnoddy's rank can be held to justify a savage assault. Such at least is the leveling tendency of the age we live in, and there is reason to believe that it has extended even to the class from whom the Mohawks of an earlier period were chiefly drawn. Rowdyism dies hard everywhere, and it is naturally slowest to disappear

day, in connection with an American Committee, endeavoring to procure the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty between France and the United States. A project was voted upon at Paris, in August last, and it is now my charge to obtain on that preliminary work the opinion of the important body over which you preside. To do this usefully you ought, I think, to look only at your own interests, and examine how an international convention can increase your trade with France. Laying aside the question of principle, the mean who take the examine how an international convention can increase your trade with France. Laying aside the question of principle, the men who take the initiative in the present movement desire to ameliorate a state of things which represses your progress and injures your interests op lessening your exports. The French general tariff prohibits entirely the entrance into France of several American products, and taxes others with high duties. We offer you, instead of that general tariff, a conventional one which will give you, in France, the benefit of the clause of the most favored nation. If the prohibitions and the high duties are removed and a lower tariff substituted, the French market is opened to your trade. On your side, what concessions do you propose to give to France in return? Examine the project, and say how it must be modified in order to serve the interests you represent. Herewith are a few documents. I have fixed as the route of my second business circuit: New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and San Francisco. I do not think it possible for me to go and see you in person. Be kind ehough to address me, as soon as possible, four copies, signed, of your report. On my return from the South, the West, and the Far-West, I shall send three of those copies to the American Government, with the resolutions of the French Chamber of Commerce, after having asked you if you wish to join the delegation which will go with me to Washington. I shall send the fourth copy to M. Menier, President of the French Committee. Sincerely yours, and the fourth copy to M. Menier, President of the French Committee. Sincerely yours, and the fourth copy to M. Menier, President of the French Committee. Sincerely yours, and the fourth copy to M. Menier, President of the French Committee. Sincerely yours, and the fourth copy to M. Menier, President of the French Committee. Sincerely yours, and the fourth copy to M. Menier, President of the French Committee.

Marrying for Plunder..

Visalia (Cal.) News.

About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 30th inst., George Guzman, a Mexican, called upon Justice A. C. Nelli, of Visalia, at his office, armed with a marriage license, newly issued by the County Clerk, and desired to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Theresa Porter, or Poras, as called by her friends. The ceremony was duly performed and witnessed, the groom giving his name as 45, and the bride as 40. On the morning of the 21st, a Mexican, Jesus Mancinatis, called upon the Judge and informed him that the bride of the night before had been stabbed with a knife and was speechless, the house plundered, and the husband gone. The premises were visited, and the bride of the evening before was a corpse at 9 o'clock on the following morning. There seem to be every ground for the belief that the marriage was made for plunder, and successfully carried out. The feeling among the Spanish population is intense against Guzman, and quite a number of the men are out assisting the Sheriff in a search for the culput, who it is suproposed. the men are out assisting the Sheriff in a search for the culprit, who, it is supposed, cannot be far off if he has stayed with the plunder missing from the house. Every effort is being made for from the hor his capture.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime"—a safe and sun remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all draggists.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and di-arrhe a. wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. BOTH STORES

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. West End Dry Goods House,

Madison and Peoria-sts., North Side Dry Goods House

North Clark and Erie-sts. A SPECIALTY IN THIS SALE is the Department of LINENS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, in which we are offering bargains that cannot fail to be INTERESTING to EVERY HOUSEKEEPER or INTENDING HOUSEKEEPER.

The following are a few quotations only among the many bargains we are now offering, and the majority of these goods being of our own importation and selected by our care torsign buyers with special own foreign buyers with special reference to our large, well-estab-lished FAMILY TRADE, we feel confident that there can be no disappointment in the standard of

quality. Good heavy all-linen Diced Towels
10c each; would be cheap at 15c.
A handsome large-size Damask or
Barnsley Huck Towel, a great
bargain for 21c.
A 50c extra Damask Linen Towel

for 25c.

A Special Job in 5-8 Damask Nap-kins at \$1.50; would be cheap at \$2 Great bargains in half-bleached

Napkins. A 50c half-bleached Damask for 374c A 65c Table Damask marked down

to 53c.
A \$1 Table Linen now offered at 68c.
Very fine Double Damask, formerly
\$1.25, now 90c.
Job Lot of Marseilles Quilts at \$1.25,

Job Lot of Marsellies Quits at \$1.25, worth \$2.

An extra rich large Marseilles Quilt at \$2.50, worth \$4.

Genuine Turkey Red Damask at 50c, extra wide, usual price 75c.

Special bargains in Blankets to close our present stock.

Sheetings & Pillow Cottons in some cases below manufacturers' prices

CIGARS. CIGARS

NEW CARPETS.

Imported Coronis Londres. 3 for 25c, or \$7.75 per Hundred. POCO TIEMPO-Key West, Clear Havana, Hand

C. JEVNE 110 & 112 MADISON-ST.

Sixty-two Members of the House Do Their Best Without a Quorum.

Names of the Gentlemen Willing to Earn the Money Paid to Them.

Explanation by Adjutant-General Hilliard Regarding the Military Code.

Important Meeting of the House Committee on Revenue.

Corporation-Counsel Bonfield Argues in Favor of the Mayors' Bill.

Senator Christiancy Resigns, and Zach Chandler Goes Up to Lansing.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Feb. 10.—This morning two ping-coaches left the depot on the Alton d with the Legislative Junketing Commit tees, accompanied by the Rev. Fred Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Charities. The members appeared to be in great glee at the nect of a holiday and a happy social time. nator Mayborne so far subdued his resentfulness, caused by the passage of a resolution in the Senate requiring all members of Visiting Committees to pay todir own expenses, that he consented to accompany the Committee on State Institutions, of which he is Chairman. result of this exodus of legislators that there was no quorum in tha body this morning, and at 10 o'clock that branch

of the Legislature met in lonesome session and

TWO WEEKS OF HOLIDAY. It seems likely that not much legislation will be accomplished for the next two weeks. The Committees hardly have enough members to act upon the measures before them. This morn-ing Mr. Ambler, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, made his appearance in the Senate Chamber, naving been delegated by the body, of which he is the Historian, to look after certain Cook County measures pending here. Among these is Senator Bash's bill providing that Cook County criminals shall be tried in their own unty. A change of venue may still be granted, but the action must be transferred to some other Judge in the same county. If this measure becomes a law, the criminal business of suring counties will be somewhat diminished. This measure has not yet been acted on by the Judiciary Committee, in whose hands it re-

This morning the House, like the Senate, found itself without a quorum, but this was not made officially manifest, for the reason that the call of the roll was evaded, and the business of the session proceeded the same as if every member was in his seat. The order of business was the second reading of bills, but this was interrupted for the introduction of resolutions and for the presentation of a few bills, the most important of which are noted below. Matters were getting on smoothly when Mr. Mason, of Cook, arose and said he thought it was unsafe to proceed with the second reading of bills without a quorum, and he would therefore move an adjournment. On this motion the roll was called, and the House refused to adjourn. Only sixty-two members were present, eignty-nine HOUSE.

called, and the House refused to adjourn. Only sixty-two members were present, eignty-nine members being absent.

The Speaker informed the House that as the roll had been called, and he had been thus officially informed that no quorum was present, no business could now be entertained. Somebody moved to adjourn, and Mr. Wentworth made the point of order that two motions to adjourn could not be entertained. Suppose the processing without the contrained successively without the point of order inactwo motions to adjoint could not be entertained successively without intervening business. He would, therefore, move a call of the House. The Speaker decided that that was the only motion that could be entertained by the Chair. ur. Frew claimed that under the rules, when

Mr. Frew claimed that under the rules, when the Speaker's attention was called to the fact that there was not a quorum present, he should thereupon adjourn the House.

The Speaker said that was in accordance with Cushing's Manual, but it was not in the rules governing the House.

Mr. Crooker thought he could invent a way out of the difficulty. He moved to suspend all parliamentary rules, to make a motion to adjourn, and then debate that motion. That would give some of the talkers an opportunity of blowing the wind off their stomachs. [Laughter.]

THE ROLL OF HONOR. Mr. Brigham moved that the House adjourn.
The motion was lost. Mr. Shaw suggested that
a call of the House was always in order. The
Chair stated that that was the only motion that
could be entertained.
Mr. Wentworth again moved a call of the
House. The roil was called, and sixty-two
members answered to their names, as follows:

Harts, Herrington, Hinds, Provart, righsm, rumback, atterworth, obison (Fulton) lolden, Hopkins, Scarlett, Sexton. Johnson, Layman, Shaw, Sloan, Snyder, Sherman, Taylor (Cook), Taylor (Wbago), Thomason, Walsh, Wentworth, Wilson, The Speaker-62,

Gross.

Gross.

Gross.

Gross.

Gross.

Gross.

Gross.

The Speaker-62.

Hall(Gallatin). Prickett.

Mr. Granger moved to adjourn, which motion

Mr. Frew introduced three important bills to-day in behalf of debtors,—one for a stay of all judgments of \$200 or less for six months, while, for judgments exceeding \$200, for one year, uoon sufficient security being given. Another, that no property shall sell for less than two-thirds the appraised value. The other bill the appraised value. The other bill the life of an execution to 180 days. I has an emergency clause. WAREHOUSES.

Your correspondent has just had an interview with Mr. Mason, of Cook, Chairman of the Warehouse Committee, in relation to the bill introduced by Mr. Granger to reduce the charges of warehouses in Chicago, with the following

Reporter—Mr. Mason, what, if any, action is your Committee taken in regard to Grau-r's Warehouse bill? Mr. Mason—I have not yet called my Com-

Committee of State Institutions away on their visiting trip.
Reporter—What, in your judgment, will the Committee do with the bill?

Mr. Mason—I can only speak for myself. Under the law, as I understand it, the warehousemen are deprived of the right of trial by jury. The legislators are to act not only as a Legislature, but also as Court and jury, and, in my judgment, the least we can do is to learn the facts in the case before deciding it.

Reporter—I see that you have before your Committee another very important bill to Chicago. That is the bill to take the appointment of Grain Inspector out of the hands of the Governor and place it in the Board of Trade of Chicago.

Chicago.

Mr. Mason—Yes, sir: I think it a very important bill for Chicago, and especially for grain receivers and shippers. I am of the present opinion that, to compel the Chicago inspection to be run by politicians, and allow all other cities to control their own inspection, is, to say the least very unfair—even outprocess. cities to control their own inspection, is, to say the least, very unfair,—even outrageous. I believe from what I hear that the present inspection is very satisfactory, but the principle is certainly wrong. The Governor might as well tell the Chicago Board who they shall employ as flour-inspectors, janitor, etc., or instruct me who to employ as my attorney or paysician. I am free to say I am for the bill with all the power I possess, and believe, from the fairness which has characterized this Legislature, that the bill will pass.

Some days since the Judiciary Committee reported a bill back to the House prepared by Mr. Gross, of Sangamon, on the subject of interest. This bill was an essential copy of the old law, but contains a provision affecting contracts already made, changing the rate of interest from 10 to 8 per cent. This

defect was discovered by the Chairman, Mr. Shaw, who claims that such a clause is unconstitutional, and he will, therefore, recall the bill for revision. The entire chapter, although it has been the law for twenty years, is very defective and ambiguous, and will be now rewritten, so as to appear rational on the statute books.

when he departed this life, left a very valuable library of miscellaneous books behind him, some of them, relating to Illinois, being of rare historic value. Several colleges have recently been making attempts to purchase the same. This morning Mr. Snyder, of Cass, introduced a resolution authorizing the Chair to appoint a committee of one to negotiate for the purchase of this library for the State. The resolution was carried and Mr. Snyder was appointed such committee. He will be seen as about the matter in nittee. He will at once set about the matte

Mr. Herrington, of Kane, has in his hands a very important bill affecting taxes. This bill provides that no mortgage or deed of conveyance of any kind shall be filed for record until all the back taxes have been paid. No personal property can be mortgaged until it is shown that it has been listed for taxes. Mr. Herrington has also prepared a bill authorizing the garnishment of all accrued interest on any promissory note above the legal interest by any creditor of the holder of the note.

FURTHER BUSINESS. This morning Mr. Frew's bill providing that all property sold by virtue of any judgment or order of any Court shall bring at the sale two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, less the incumbrances, and regulating the manner of proceeding therein, was passed to the order of second reading.

second reading.

Mr. Crooker introduced a bill to amend Sec Mr. Crooker introduced a bit to anicula Sec. 40 of an act concerning fees and salaries, and to classify the several counties of this State with reference thereto, approved March 29, 1872.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Judiciarry, reported back House Bill 117, to enable municipal corporations to fund their indebtedness, with a corporation and the recommendation that the ostitute, and the recommendation that the g to notice of the pendency of actions ting the title to real estate, do not pass; that several other bills be similarly dis-

overflow of lands and the destruction of bridge by means of drifts.

Mr. Snyder introduced s bill to facilitate the study of the geology and minerology of the State of Illinois.

State of Illinois.

By Mr. Wilson, a bill to amend Sec. 10 of an act to establish Appellate Courts, approved June 2, 1877.

having been accused of surreptitiously substituting a code of his own for one prepared by the Military Committee organized for the purpose, was seen to-day and allowed an opportunity of making an explanation. Mr. Hilliard said that Gen. Hamilton, of Quiney; Mr. Wood, of Effingham; Mr. Storey, of Chicago, and Dr. Weeks of Chicago, together with himself, held five or six meetings during last summer for the purpose of devising a military code to be presented to the Legislature this winter. At the last meeting of the Committee, at Springfield, at which was present a majority of the Committee, it was resolved to present two codes, one con-ADJT.-GEN. HILLIARD. it was resolved to present two codes, one containing the division organization with a Major-General, and the other with a brigade organization without a Major-General. These two codes, he said, were presented to the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs on the assembling of the Legislature. The Senate Committee, of which Mr. Munn is Chairman, took the two codes, and finally agreed to report upon the brigade organization favorably. With this decision Gen. Hilliard says he had nothing whatever to do. So far as himself is concerned, the powers, rank, and authority conferred on him by the new act are precisely the same as it was resolved to present two codes, one con

the powers, rank, and authority conferred on him by the new act are precisely the same as those conferred upon him by the old code. The language of the two acts is identical. There will be a meeting of the Military Committee of the House to-morrow evening, before which will appear Gen. Wood, Mr. Hamilton, and to the State being a political organization, as charged by some, Mr. Hilliard claims that some of the highest officers are Democrats, and that politics has nothing whatever to do with it. It seems quite probable that the present military code will be probable that the present military code will be comewhat modified during the present session

THE REVENUE COMMITTIES of the House held an important session this afternoon, for the purpose of listening to an argument from Corporation-Counsel Bonfield, who arrived here this morning, and who departde again for Chicago this evening, on the bill prepared by the Committee from the Mayors' Convention, which assembled here Jan. 15. The bill in question was introduced in the House some weeks ago. A full synopsis has already appeared in The Tribular Life provisions, are therefore more or UNE. Its provisions are, therefore, more or less familiar to the citizens of Chicago and the less familiar to the citizens of Chicago and the people of the State. The practical features of this bill are, first, that it shortens the time between the levying and the collection of taxes, so that the collection of taxes will keep pace with the expenditures during the year. It will be recollected, also, that it dispenses with the tax-list, and provides, in place of the long and unnecessary discriptions of real estate now required by law, a simple description of the warrant on which judgment is applied for; also a short notice on property delinquent after judgment and before sale. It is estimated by the Committee that this advertisement will cost only from \$300 to \$40,00 or \$50,000 have been heretofore expended. By this measure

ed. By this measure some six tax-books now required will be dispensed with by using the Assessor's book as a book for the collection of taxes during the different changes until judg-ment is applied for, and then applying for judg-ment on the list as now, which list is used ment of the list as now, which list is used for all the subsequent processes. The provisions are considered by the Committee as entirely unobjectionable, and will met with no opposition. The bill further proveds that the property shall be listed and assessed as of Jan. 1 instead shall be listed and assessed as of Jan. I instead of May I, as at present, in order that the processes of assessing taxes can be practically completed before the beginning of the fiscal year, which should be April I. It will then be possible, the bill also provides, that the Collectors' books shall be delivered on the 1st of August, and returned to the County Treasurer on Sept. 10, and judgment applied for at the October term of the Court. Thus the Collector of Taxes will begin within four months after the commence. the court. Thus the Collector of Taxes will begin within four months after the commencement of the fiscal year, and the collection will be completed during the first half of the same year. To induce the prompt payment of taxes, the bill provides, also, that interest shall be computed on all taxes after the warrant is placed in the hands of the Collector, and that on all property against which a independ in on all property against which a judgment is had, 5 per cent of the amount of taxes shall be added to the judgment by way of penalty, and 1 per cent per month by way of interest. The 5 per cent penalty, after judgment, is con-ceded by all persons to be a provision which will enforce the payment of taxes before judgment

by all persons who are not utterly insolvent. here object to the assessment in January instead of May, for the reason that they have more personal property in hogs and cattle during that time than later in the year. They claim, for that reason, that their taxation will be greatly increased. This seems to be about the only forcible objection brought against the measure by the country members. This objection was discussed very freely this afternoon in the committeeroom, and Mr. Bonfield met it with the argument that, in each town and county throughout the State, there was only so much revenue to be levied, and that the proportion would remain unchanged whatever time of year the assessment was made. If the assessment was made THE FARMERS nent was made. If the assessment was made in the fore part of the year, when the farmers and on hand a large amount of hogs, core, and other personal property, the amount of the assessment would be larger, but the rate would be less, while if it be made later, although the amount would be less, the rate would simply be increased without any change in the amount of the tax. For this reason Mr. Bonfield argued that it could make no difference when the assessment was made. This is ence when the assessment was made. This is conceded to be the fact by the Committee, and it is now generally understood that the me

PROVIDING THE FARMERS CAN SEE IT. Some of Mr. Carter Tracy's constituents met recently in convention and passed resolutions calling on him to resign his position in the Legislature. Mr. Tracy is a Representative from Sangamon County, and, a few days ago, is alleged to have gotten into a difficulty with a woman of bad repute with whom he has been on terms of intimacy for some time.

ome time. Gen. George C. Smith is here to-day looking after Park matters.

The Hon. Wash Armstrong, of LaSaile Country, some seven terms a member of the Legislature, arrived here this evening.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY'S RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

the same time. The letter is very brief, and simply states that he resigns the office, to take ffect at noon to-day. Gov. Croswell sends the following message to the Legislature this

evening:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Legislature a copy of a letter bearing date 5th inst., addressed to me by the Hon. Issac P. Christiancy, resigning the office of Senator from the State of Michigan in the Congress of the United States, to take effect at 12 o'clock noon this day, whereby said office is now vacant, and has been from said last mentioned period of time.

C. M. Choswell, Governor.

Chandler and a large lobby arrived this even-ing, and quartered at the Lansing House. Bag-ley comes to morrow noon. The friends of both are very confident. Log-rolling commences in Christiancy stated this evening before start-ing for Washington he should leave for Peru in

about a month. EVENING.

At the session of the Legislature this evening a number of unimportant petitions were pre-sented. Representative Sawyer offered a resolution that the Committee of Examination of the Kala-mazoo Insane Asylum be directed to hold their sessions with open doors: that the fact of their holding secret sessions was begetting an unfavorable impression that smacked of wash, or words to that effect. Satisfactory excontained the residual members of the reasons or secret proceedings being offered, the resolution was tabled.

The Governor's message regarding the resignation of the contained the resignation of the res

The Governor's message regarding the resignation of Christiancy was read, and, although expected, created a great sensation. A Senatorial caucus will probably be held Friday, and the election will take place a week from to-morrow, Feb. 11. Many of Chaudler's beavy men are already here, and Trowbridge, Marble, Sanborn, and Harsuff will arrive here from Washington to-morrow. The situation is apparently unharroid from what it was hefore the adjournto-morrow. The situation is apparently un-changed from what it was before the adjourn-ment. Bagley and his friends claim their full force, with unexpected additions, and the Chandler men claim that, in addition to the Ke-publicans, many Democrats will vote for him. It is impossible to predict anything certain, as the thing seems pretty evenly divided. CHRISTIANCY TALKS SOME MORE.

CHRISTIANCY TALKS SOME MORE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—Senator. Christiancy has been in this city since Saturday night. Concerning his resignation, which was handed to Gov. Croswell last Friday moraling, he said to an interviewer: "If any man can prove that Lhave tampered with a single vote in favor of Chandler or Bagley, that man is welcome to take my life. When the position of United States Senator was offered me, four years ago, I accepted it because I thought it for my interest to do so. No man can say that I sought the election then by personal solicitations to do so. No man can say that I sought the election then by personal solicitations or otherwise, and no man can honestly assert to-day that I have been influenced to resign by Mr. Chandler or anybody else. Undoubtedly, the friends of Mr. Chandler are pleased at my withdrawal, but so are the friends of Gov. Bagley. I have no means of knowing which will be the successful candidate, and I don't want to know. It is none of my business, and while at Lansing last week I

AVOIDED, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, any contact with members of the Legislature, in order that I might of tampering with their votes or influence. If Mr. Chandler is elected, the friends of Gov. Bagley will declare that I sold out to Chandler. If Bagley is elected, his enemies will seems me of waying bern subsidized. The will accuse me of having been subsidized. esult would be the same in either case. Hence, have resolved not to interfere with the nevitable course of events.

Senator Christiancy said he would start for Peru in about a mouth. he would go of his own volition for reasons before stated—a change of climate for the benefit of his health and a salary much larger than that received as a member of the United States Senate. Mr. Chandler went to Lausing this afternoon.

WISCONSIN.

INSURANCE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Manison, Wis., Feb. 10.-The annual report of the Commissioner of Insurance for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, is just published. shows that the risks written amounted to the sum of \$138,057,476. The companies received remiums to the extent of \$1,558,547.78. The ncurred losses footing up \$997,184.69, and paid out in losses \$958,545.29. Eleven of the smaller companies doing business in the State last year have not reported, hence the statement of their ransactions are omitted from the table, but they would not materially change the anounced result. These companies have not been relicensed for the present year. The Insurance taxes since his appointment, April 1, of which \$1,940 was paid by the American Insurance Company of Chicago as tax on installment rates. The creation of the separate Department of In surance has resulted thus far in a saving to the State of over \$7,000, thus showing the wisdom of the Legislature which organized it. The Deof the Legislature which organized it. The Department, under the charge of Commissioner Spooner, enjoys the reputation of being one of the most efficient in the country. It is of all the least expensive and most economical. The appropriation for its maintenance is but \$3,500

In the Assembly numerous remonstrances were introduced against the passage of the bill requiring foreign insurance companies to certify to having \$100,000 reserve securities deposited with the Insurance Commissioner. The Railroad Committee reported favorably on the bill ex-empting the lands of the North Wisconsin Railempting the lands of the North Wisconsin Railroad for ten years. A motion to reconsider the yote by which the bill to sell the Wisconsin atlas to school districts was lost after some debate. Senate bills were concurred in to revise the charter of Chippewa Falls; authorizing the Secretary of State to audit the expenses of the Text-Book Commission; appropriating \$1,000 to the Governor as Contingent Fund; appropriating \$2,000 to the State Board of Health. A bill giving laborers the first lien on farm crops was killed. The Assembly went into the Committee of the ers the first lieu on farm crops was killed. The Assembly went into the Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Quarles in the chair. The bill to appropriate \$5,000 to the Fish Commission provoked some opposition in the Committee on the score of economy. Several local bills were indefinitely postponed. The Assembly adjourned. In the Senate—The Senate did good work tonight, ordering a large number of bills engrossed. The bill relative to the United States Coastisurvey and memorial to Congress for regrossed. The bill relative to the United State Coast Survey and memorial to Congress for re surveys for Kewaunec Harbor were concurred in

MINNESOTA. LEGISLATIVE.

special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 9.-The Senate adopted memorial for the improvement of St. Mary River and Lake Superior Harbor; a memorial for an extension of railway mail service to Big stone Lake; passed bills authorizing Minneapolis to issue \$250,000 of bonds in aid of railroads; to facilitate the transfer of Antietam Cemetery to the United States: limiting property which may be sold under the Exemption laws. The Committee of the Whole recommended the passage of a bill reducing legislative mileage to five cents.

In the House, bills were introduced removing

the Wilkin County seat from Breckinridge to Manston; constituting a Commission to locate a second State Prison.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions requesting the Legislature again to submit to the people of the State a proposition to avalence internal improvement lands for the VARIOUS. submit to the people of the State a proposition to exchange internal improvement lands for the railroad bonds, on the ground that the full vote was not polled last fall, and the matter was not fully considered by the people.

The Southern Minnesota Railroad Company has formally accepted the State legislation

MASSACHUEETTS.

RECEPTION OF AN ALABAMA RESOLUTION. Special Dispatch to the Tribune.
Boston, Mass., Feb. 10.—Gov. Talbot sent to the Legislature to-day resolutions adopted Jan. 20 by the Alabama General Assembly and sent to Congress, and to all the Governors, setting forth the doctrine that municipal corpora tions are integral parts of the body politic, and asking for the Legislature to protect them from suits to recover debts due. Gov. Talbot said he transmitted the resolution as an act of official courtesy, and totally dissented from their doctrine. They were referred to the Committee of Federal Relations, without debate.

TREASURER OF INDIANA.

Execual Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 10.—William Flem ing, of Fort Wayne, is here ready to assume the office of Treasurer of the State to-morrow. His bond is for \$150,000, and is signed by the folowing parties, all of Fort Wayne: Stephen B. Bond, Charles McCulloch, August C. Trent-men, Charles F. Muhler, George H. Wilson, Montgomery Hamilton, Henry Manning, J. H. Bass, Henry C. Graffe, O. P. Morgan, James Lillie, Joseph Edgerton, and Oscar A. Simons. THE RAILWAYS.

Alexander Mitchell Outlines Important Railway Projects.

Learned Doctor on the Fence in the Matter of the Cattle Disease.

Belief of Chicego People that the Reagan Bill Will Pass the Senate.

Pittsburg Goes Scott-Free, and Has Something to Be

Proud Of. ALEXANDER MITCHELL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb 10.—In the course of an in rview with a reporter this morning, the Hon-

Alexander Mitchell stated that, as soon as the frost leaves the ground, the main Iowa division the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will be extended thirty miles west of the pres ent terminus, Patterson. This extension will carry the line across the James River to the Vermillion. He said it had not yet been fully letermined to what point on the Sioux Rive the road shall be constructed. While these thirty miles are being cona conclusion will be whether the much-sought-for connection with Yankton shall be made, or a crossing the Missouri River shall be effected at a point considerably west and north of Yankton. Mr may build to Yankton. This can be done by laying a track forty-five miles long in a southwesterly direction from the point that will be

reached by the extension of thirty miles already concluded upon." Mr. Mitchell also stated that the Hastings & Dakota Road will be extended this season to Big Lake, the extreme limit of the charter grant, an additional distance of seventy miles northwest. The full length of the Hastings & Dakota Branch or Division, when thus completed, will be between 250 and 250 iniles.
Concerning a probable extension of the Iowa connections of the Western Union Railway connections of the Western Union Railway southwesterly from Cedar Rapids to Ottumwa, where the St. Paul Company owns an interest extensive coal mines, with Kansas City as the uitimate objective point, Mr. Mitchell informed the reporter that he did not think anything would be done this year in that direction. The St. Paul Company's Southern Iowa feeders of the Western Union Road were the means of furnishing the latter, line with lucrative business. Without these feeders the Western Union could not keep its head above water. The existing difficulty in relation to the default in the payment of interest on the coupons of the payment of interest on the coupons the payment of interest on the coupons of Western Union bonds held by foreign capitalists does not in any way affect the lines connecting with the Western Union from points west of the Mississippi, and therefore will not influence the St. Paul Company in determining when the work of extension southwestward from Cedar Rapids shall begin. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company are fully alive to the importance of this line, and it will no doubt be completed to Kansas City within three years at the latest.

AMERICAN CATTLE. It does not look as if the Canadian Govern-ment intends to rescind its action regarding the transportation of American cattle into or through Canada. None of the Canada roads do any cattle business at present, and their losses on this account are considerable. Much fault is being found because the English Government permits the importation of American cattle. Information was received here last evening that the English Government was about o issue orders prohibiting the importation of American cattle, and will not allow them to be American cattle, and will not allow them to be landed hereafter. Still, there are many who think that no such suicidal policy will be adopted. The Western cattle-shippers are greatly exasperated about the action of the English and Canadian Governments, who are denounced in the severest terms. It is claimed that the action was gincely taken to show the nounced in the severest terms. It is channed that the action was simply taken to show the animosity of the English towards the Americans, and that there exists not the least cause for the steps taken. It is generally admitted that there is not the least vestige of an epidemic cattle have never been in a healthier condition. Since yesterday Dr. H. J. Detmers, late Professor of Veterinary Science of the Kausas and Iowa Agricultural Colleges, has been stationed at the Stock-Yards to camine the stock that is being shipped to the East. The shippers claim being shipped to the East. The shippers claim not to know who piaced the cattle Doctor there. Some think he is acting for our Government, while others think he represents the English; still others are of the opinion that he is acting on his own responsibility. One shippers said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he saw the Doctor sitting on a fepce looking at the stock, and from this he judges that the Doctor does not know himself which side he is on.

THE REAGAN BILL. Mr. C. W. Smith, Traffic Manager of the Chi cago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has just re turned from a trip to Washington. Mr. Smith says that while there he sounded a number of Senators regarding their opinion of the Reagan Railroad bill, and he'thinks there is not the least doubt that it will pass the Senate with some slight amendments. The railroad men are throwing no obstacles whatever in the way of the passage of the bill. On the contrary, they seem to be rather anxious that it should become a law. Most of our railroad managers have become convinced that uniform and equitable rates cannot be maintained without some Congressional action, and they are therefore willing to give this law a trial, as none more favorable to their interests could be put through. They think the law will work well if provisions were added to regulate work well if provisions were added to regulate the traffic within States on the same basis as the inter-State traffic, and that the water routes be inter-State traine, and that the water routes be also included and placed under the same restric-tions as the railroads. A prominent railway attorney stated yesterday that he had looked up the law regarding the power of Congress to regulate the traffic within States, and he had no doubt that it could lawfully take such action. If this was done the railroads, especially those in the West, would be well supplied, because it would do away with the obnoxious railroad laws of the various Western States.

SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10 .- The new Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad commenced business to day. A supply-train, consisting of three cars, left the city at 5 o'clock this morning, distributing stationery, office-furniture, etc., at the stations along the road. The first freight-train, consisting of ten cars of through and local freight, left at 5 p. m. for Youngstown. Passenger-trains will commence running to-morrow or next day. There is one feature connected with the building of this road that is worthy of especial mention. It is paid for, which cannot be said of any other railroad of equal length in the United States. On Thursday it was taken off contractor Me-Grann's hands, and on Saturday he was paid in full by the Company, getting checks for the last dollar due him. It is but little over a year since the first pick was sunk in the road-bed, since the first pick was sunk in the road-bed, and to-day the road is completely equipped. It has steel rails and iron bridges the entire length, with elegant bassenger and freight depots, round-house, and rolling stock complete. The Company have twenty road locomotives in addition to shifting engines for all emergencies. Our citizens feel highly elated over the completion of this enterprise, which they shope will break the back of the Pennsylvania monopoly.

CHAMPAIGN, HAVANA & WEST-

ERN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Iil., Feb. 10.—Articles of inorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the Champaign, Havana & Western Railway Company, the corporation organized to operate the branch of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, running from Champaign to the Mississippi River, with a branch from White Heath, Piatt County, by way of Monticello to Decatur. This line was re-cently sold under foreclosure and bought in by the second-mortgage bondholders.

By the articles the principal office is located at Champaign; the corporation is organized for fifty years from Feb. 6, 1879, and the capital stock is fixed at \$1,600,000. The corporators are Sumner R. Stone, New York; Frederick D. Tappan, New York; John Welsh, Jr. Philadelphia; William H. Smith, Urbana Ill.; Simeon H. Busey, Urbana; William C. Johns' Decatur; and Senator Luther Dearborn, Havana. The same gentlemen constitute the first Board of Directors. The articles have been duly recorded in Hancock, Fulton, Mason, Logan, DeWitt, Piatt, and Macon Counties.

A DIVIDEND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DBTROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—Advices from Bos on state that the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad has declared a dividend of \$6 per share, and 6 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 15. Since it got out of Vanderbilt's clutches the road h as been one of the most profitable and best managed in Michigan.

NORTH WISCONSIN. St. Paul. Minn., Feb. 10.—The North Wisonsin Railroad trains are running sixty miles, from Hudson to Cumberland, formerly called

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, President of the New York Elevated Railway, has just issued a circular announcing the election of Mr. Nathan Guilford, formerly Western Pool Commissione in this city, as Vice-President of that Company. There has been considerable competition on Toncka, & Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railroads since Jan. 1. Previous to tha time the two roads pooled the business going to that part of the country. The roads leading to Missouri River points and beyond suffer considerably from this competition, and efforts are ng made to stop it.

There has been no change in the situation as regards the passenger war the to East. Ticket are still being sold to New York at \$17, and to other Eastern points in proportion. A further reduction may be made, however, at any mo ment. It was reported last evening that some of the roads are selling tickets for almost any-thing they can get. The war in passenger rates to Denver and Colorado points is still being prosecuted with vigor, and tickets to Denver were sold by one or two roads yesterday as low

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Western Railroad Managers at the Grand Pacicic Hotel to-morrow, which is being held for the purpose of readjusting the agreement not to give passes on account of business, the Executive Committee of the Southwestern Railway Association will meet to take some further action towards establishing a pool on lumber. This is the only article that the roads leading to Missouri River points do not pool, and the consequence is that the rates are being fearfully slaughtered.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has received information that a serious mishap happened yesterday morning to the new bridge over the Missouri River at Giasgow, Mo. This bridge has been in the course of construction for almost a year, and is nearly completed. The steel spans were being just placed in position, and were resting upon false works until they could be securely lastened to the piers and abutment. The ice came down the river vesterday morning with such force as to carry away a day morning with such force as to carry away a part of the false work, and one of the sceel spans fell in the river. Although the loss is considerable, yet it will not seriouly delay the completion of the bridge, as the parts loss in the completion of the bridge, as the parts loss in the river, if not recovered, can be replaced before the remaining spans are completed

CANADA.

Arrest of a Thief-Death of a Lady Nearly 109 Years Old-Other Items.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—On the 26th of January ast a messenger in the Washington, D. C., Post-Office, named Peter Mulligan, stole a registered letter containing \$4,000 and left for parts unknown. He was arrested here last night and \$1.540 of the stolen money found on his person. The prisoner is held here on the charge of oringing stolen property into Canada. Mrs. Margaret McElhair, a native of the

County of Donegan, Ireland, died here to-day at the extreme old age of 108 years and 10 months She enjoyed uninterrupted good health until the time of her decease. She leaves two daughters aged 78 and 83 respectively, four grandchildren. twenty-three great-grandchildren, and one creat-great-grandchild 10 years old. Bishop Fabre preached yesterday in St. Patrick's Church, and took occasion to denounce

societies, and said they were not accepted by the Church.
It is said that Mr. C. J. Brydges, late manager of the Inter-Colonial Railway, has received an appointment in Chicago on one of the railways Last night a young woman named Olivine Auclaire went driving with a printer named Alfred Sabourin. Before they returned both of hem were intoxicated, and the girl died on reaching her father's house. An inquest is now in progress. The evidence shows the girl

all secret societies and inter-religious man

riages. He referred especially to the union

had taken poison.

The flour firm of Oliver Gibbs & Co. have suspended operations. Liabilities, \$100,000. Writs of attachment have been issued against W. Staffard & Co., boot and shoe manufac

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The Dominion Kifle Association has just issued its annual report for 1878, which announces that the Association is under the patronage of his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne. The Council in its report refers to the fact that thirteen of the successful com petitors for prizes in the Wimbledon team are petitors for prizes in the Wimbledon team are this year from Ontario, and says: "That the result of the mode of selection adopted for the past two years depending so much on the accidents of weather and other circumstances which are beyond control, do not afford reasonable assurance that the best marksmen of the Dominion will find places in the team. The Council are therefore of opinion that the suggestions for the selection of the team offered in the report of the Council for 1877 should receive the most careful consideration of the next Council. A recommendation is also to be made to the Government to issue a limited number of Martini rifles to the Provincial Rifle Association.

It is quite certain that Mr. Blanchet (a French Canadian) will be elected Speaker of the new

Canadian) will be elected Speaker of the Canadian will be elected Speaker of the Ber House of Commons.

The report that Manitoba, which relies on the Western States for its supply of beef, is suffer-ing from the operation of the prohibitory order in Council, is incorrect, as Manitoba is not in-

in Council, is incorrect, as Manitoba is not included in the operation of the order.

Swecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—A deputation of the Northwestern Railway waited on the Executive Committee and asked that Committee to use its influence towards getting passed the Company's bill now before the Ontario Legislature to extend the line from Hamilton to Toronto. It was decided to recommend the Convention in the second control of the con to extend the line from Hamilton to Toronto. It was decided to recommend the Council to indorse the legislation sought by the Company. The Great Western are vigorously opposing the proposed extension, but all the influential men of the city are in favor of it, and it is expected the city are in favor of it, and it is expected. there will be no trouble about getting the Com

pany's bill passed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Efforts are being made to bring pressure upon Government to extend the working of the order in Council prohibiting the importation of cattle to hogs, as it is alleged there is a great deal of hog-cholera prevailing in the United States.

in the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, Feb. 10.—At a meeting of the Committee appointed to organizo a beet-sucar company in this city, a subs. ription was opened to defray preliminary expenses. to defray preliminary expenses, and a depu-tation was chosen to visit the factory at Port-land, Me., and report upon its method of work-ing. Samples of sugar extracted from beets grown near Hamilton were exhibited, and great confidence expressed in the ultimate success of the enterpr

THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 10.—The investiga the State-House matter does not proceed very rapidly. To-bight the Investigating Committee met and called for the names of witnesses, by whom T. J. Vatu, author of the charges, expects missioners Architect May, a number of the disaffected architects, the experts employed by the Board, ex-Secretaries, Farkington and Haynes, George A. Ramage, and others. Subpœues will be issued for these, and they will be examined Wednesday night. Wednesday night.

Revival of Yellow-Fever in Tennessee and

Revival of Yellow-Fever in Tennesses and Mississippl.

Louistille Courner-Journal, Feb. 10.

We have reports from Tennessee and Mississippi which are calculated to create deep apprehension. They are to the effect that during the last two or three weeks there have been in these States a number of cases of vellow-fever and some deaths. It is believed the disease has been

caused by the disinterment and removal of the remains of persons who died last summer of the fever. It has heretofore been believed that it was impossible for yellow-fever to exist when the mercury had reached the freezing point: and if the germs of the disease have not been effectually destroyed by the severely-freezing weather of this winter, much uneasiness is naturally felt as to what will be the consequences next summer.

THE INDIANS.

A Large Band Still Traversing the North-western Wilds—A Massacre by Little Wolf —Dull Knife—The Fort Robinson Pris-Special Dispatch to The Tribune

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 10 .- A dispatch was received at military headquarters to-day from a camp on Snake River, Feb. 5, via Fort Robinon, Feb. 9, to the effect that the military under Ferris had discovered a large Indian trail ten days or two weeks old, going southeast from the head of Boardman's Fork. The trail was made by 300 or 400 head of stock, and the indications were that there were many squaws and children. The commanding officer at Camp Sheridan teleraphs the particulars of the massacre of Frank doorehead, James Ashbaugh, and two other on Cunning Water, Jan. 29, by Little Wolf's Cheyennes, who also took a large number of horses from ranches, and, on Jan. 31, surrounded Weatherell's ranche, east of Flint Buttes, near the head of the Little White River, on the Fort Randall road, and took all the provisions, but killed no one. There were about 100 bucks in the party, all well armed with breech leading general pistols, and planty with breech-loading guns and pistols, and plent of ammunition. They had 400 or 500 horse They started north for the forks of the Cheyenn River. It is thought they are bound up the old Chevenne trail, leading north through the Red Water Creek and Belle Fourche country to join itting Bull.

Dull Knife, wife, and son, of the band recently

leaned out at Fort Robinson, were at Pine Ridge Agency a few days ago, and left for Roes-ud Agency, probably to join the above party. OMAHA, Feb. 10.—This afternoon OMAHA, Feb. 10.—This afternoon nineteen Chevenne prisoners—seven men, six women, and six chirdren—arrived here from Sidney, accompanied by Lieut. Foote and a guard of soldiers. They occupied a special car. The bucks were all manacled, but seemed happy nevertheless, and shook hands with all who entered the car. The prisoners were taken to Leavenworth, Kan., on the evening train. It is said they will be tried by the civil authorities of that State for murder. The remaining fifty-eight Cheyennes at Fort Robinson were turned over to Red Cloud.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 10.—Wild Hog and six other Cheyenne Indians, who were captured after the desperate fight near Fort Robinson, Neb., were taken through this city this evening en route to Fort Leavenworth, for trial for the murder of settlers in Kaussas. Fourteen women and children were in the party. Wild

for the murder of settlers in Kausas. Fourteen women and children were in the party. Wild Hog was suffering from three dangerous, self-inflicted wounds with broken scissors given him by his wife after his capture. He hoped, by killing himself, to have his wife and children sent back to the Red Cloud Agenev.

FORT SILL, Indian Territory, Feb. 10.—Maj. Wilcox, with his command, has returned from a scout after renegade Indians from the Fort Sill reservation, and brought 450 Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. Two hundred are yet out in charge of Capt. Nolan. The Indians are peceably disposed.

M'KINNON'S CHILDREN.

The End of an Old Story.

Nicholas B. Rappleve yesterday filed an affi-dayit before Judge Knickerbocker showing that he is indebted to the estate of Laura, Cicero and Virgil McKinnon, minors, whose guardian he was, to the sum of \$12,539.29, which he is unable to make good. According to his report, since his last accounting the firm of Frisbie & Rappleye, of which he was a member, have met with great losses, and are now in bankruptcy All of his property was seized by his and the firm's creditors, notwithstanding his vigorous opposition. In 1876 he made an assignment of opposition. In 1876 he made an assignment of \$16,000 and a library valued at \$2,000 for the benefit of the minors, this sum being sufficient to pay his debts to the estate in full. This assignment, however, has been set aside by the Court and the property turued over to his creditors. He claims that, although acting honestly and without fraud the has lost the entire assets of the estate, with the assessment of two notes for amall amounts and has lost the entire assets of the estate, with the exception of two notes for small amounts and of very doubtful value. The securities on his bond, he says, are worthless, so that the minors suffer complete loss without redress. He prays to be discharged, offering to submit to such an examination of his acts as the Court may deem bond in the penal sum of \$42,000, and, upon his admitting his inability to comply with the order, he was removed from his position of guardian and his letters of administration revoked.

voked.

The above is the conclusion of a long story which has been published piecemeal since 1872. About the last said on the subject was in The TRIBUNE of May 19, 1877. The day previous the

GUARDIAN HAD BEEN INDICTED for embezziing \$23,000 from the aforesaid wards, the children of John J. McKinnon, an attorney, by his first wife. The allegations on which the indictment was based were about as follows: In November, 1871, the mother of the children died in this city, leaving them a \$20,000 policy in the Republic Life. The Company was then in clover, and the money was collected. On the 6th of May, 1872, Rappleye was appointed guardian, and took charge of the estate. Shortly afterwards Mr. McKinnon married his second wife, moved from the city temporarily, and left his children in the care of their guardian, from whom he learned in the course of time that the money had been invested in real-estate securities, drawing 10 per cent interest, and that Miss Laura was at school at Notre Dame. All appeared to be going as merry as a marriage bell. In the fall of 1876, however, Mr. McKinnon returned to the city and made, he alleged, certain discoveries which were anything but calculated to please and soothe him. Rappleye had, he asserted, invested the money in his business, instead of real-estate securities, and, to make it worse, had failed. The boys were wandering about homeless and penniless, and the girl was threatened with being sent home from school because her tuition had not been paid. Mr. McKinnon learned that the guardian had been figuring in bankruptcy proceedings, and made a fruitless effort to recover the children's money. It further appeared, he alleged, that at the time of such proceedings Rap-GUARDIAN HAD BEEN INDICTED guardian had been figuring in oankruptcy proceedings, and made a fruitless effort to recover the children's money. It further appeared, he alleged, that at the time of such proceedings Rappleye's assets were \$200,000, and his liabilities about \$50,000, and that the only claim since paid was that of Rappleye's father-in-law, while the others were still pending in court in some shape or other, waiting the law's delay. For the children there appeared to be and was no help, and Mr. McKinnon laid the matter before the Grand Jury as the last resort. The result was, as above stated, an indictment for embezzlement. Rappleye was arrested the day after the indictment was returned into court, brought into the judicial presence, and gave bail in the sum of \$15,000, with John S. Wallace and Ebenezer Holmes as sureties. At that time, according to the veracious chronicler, he appeared to regard his indictment as a huge joke, and, from the fact that the case was never brought to trial, but was dropped off the docket, it would appear that he was not so far out of the way.

INCORPORATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ili., Feb. 10.-Licenses to organize as corporations were issued to-day by the Secretry of State as follows: The W. E. Frost Manufacturing Company of Chicago; capital, \$28,000; corporators, William E. Frost, Albert H. Larned, and August M.

E. Frost, Albert H. Larned, and August M. Schilling.

The Egg Carrier and Tester Company of Chicago: capital, \$100.000; corporators, M. Louise Pomeroy, Daniel W. Pomeroy, and Stephen A. Revnolds.

The Marengo Agricultural Society of Marengo; capital, \$2,000; corporators, L. W. Sheldon, R. M. Patrick, A. Patrick, J. S. ¡Rogers, E. H. Seward, and H. M. Thorm.

A certificate of organization was also issued to the Miners' Benevolent Society of Bloomington; Trustees, George Slocum, William H. Harnill, Elijah Powell, Henry H. Peterson, and E. J. Laurine.

Vanderbilt on Horace Clark.

Vanderbilt on Horace Clark.

"I mentioned to him," Gov. Hoffman said,
"that Mr. Clark had died while I was in Europe.
There had been some misunderstanding between them. 'Hoffman,' be said, 'I never loved a man in my life as I loved Horace. I would nave given a good deal to have everything as it used to be between us, but money couldn't do it, money couldn't do it. The fact was that Horace got jealous of Bill.' Then the Commodore added: 'No great man is ever jealous. One trouble with Horace was that he always wanted too many places. Now, mark what I tell you. If a man is fit for places he'il get them without going after them. Once some-body came to me and said that Horace, at a dinner party, had declared that I was indebted to him for my success. I laughed, and said Horace never said that. That was champagne.'"

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

Dr. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked was ders. For the last three years I have had frequent su-servere attacks of aciatics, sometimes extending free the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in but over I make time I have been thus afflicts year. ower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have ried almost all the remedies recommended by wise nen and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulation, outward apolications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself). I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me case, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm giow creeker away, although I have slight periodical states approaching a change of weather. I know not attacks approaching a change of weather. I know not attacks approaching a change of weather. I know not attacks approaching a change of weather. I know not attacks approaching a change of weather. I know not attacks approaching a change of weather. I know not attacks approaching a change of weather. I know not attacks approaching a change of weather, it my friend. I save travely without a bottle in my valise.

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA DIPHTHERIA.

INFLUENZA Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatiss lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kineys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Riller will afford immediate case, and its continued us for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement need

any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY That instantly stops the most excrueiating pains as lays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lunga, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or one by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Initrm, Crippied, Nervon, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIE AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladdes Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

Cold Chills, Ague Chills,

Palpitation of the Heart

Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford east and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Crampa, Spaems, Sour Stomach, ligarthura, Sick Headache, Diarringa, Dyamter, Céile. Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS
READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water
will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.
It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stime.

FEVER AND AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Maiarious, Billious, Scries, Typhold, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Estrat's Pilis). so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELEMENTAL CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY CENTS PER DESCRIPTION OF THE PER DESCR

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC. HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS, CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stoungth, Skin or Bonce, Flesh or
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrotuia, Gianduiar Swelling, Macking Dry Cough. Cancerous Affections, Syphilitis Compisints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsis, Water Brash. Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors Urcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Female Compisints, Gout, Dropay, Sait, Rheum, Breschitt, Consumption.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel a remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Sens'ulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the call positive cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Disbetes, Drome, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Brights Diseases, Albuminuria, and mail cases when there are brick-dust deposits, or the sile continence of the stock, deeds, mixed with substances like the white of a car, of threads like white silk or there is a morbid, derightious phearance, and white bone-dust deposits, as when there is a pricking, burning sensation when particles with the silk of th

Liver Complaint, &c.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.3

Sour Erroctations, Sinkings or Finiterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Heart Hurried and Difficult Breathing. Flutterings in the Heart, Chekins or Suffocating Sensation of the Heart, Chekins or Suffocating Sensation of the Heart, Chekins or Suffocating Sensation of the Heart, Chekins of the Stomach Period of Perspiration. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Ches, Limbs and sudden Flushes of Heart, Burning in the Fiesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Frica. 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ

"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 22 Westerns. New York.

Information worth thousands will be sent 100.

THE COUN

The Appropriation Ord Discussed Monday

A Good Deal of Ta Little Bush

The Council held a regul last evening, Ald, Tuley in t A communication was rece Attorney, stating that the liable for damages in the ever

an ordinance for opening a s Court having so decided. Ald. Thompson moved that dimance regarding Artesian a senue, and Seymour street On motion of Ald. Cullert was made a special order for Ald. Throop said there w Treasury for a school-house Monroe and Morgan streets, an order directing the Command the Building Committee Education to enter negotiatic partment of Public Works we purchase of the reservoir lot.

The usual talk about school Ryan wanting only three in town.

Ryan wanting only three it town.

Ald. Throop stated that the enough to erect six or nine tween now and cold weather.
On motion of Ald. Gilbert, mittee was instructed to subtion ordinance Monday night, being made a special order.

Ald. Knopf tried to get up Committee on Schools on the Mayor for School Inspector rectors, but objection was moved to suspend the rul was agreed to.

The Committee recommetion of James Frake as School Ald. Thompson moved to expend the rul was agreed to.

Ald. Beidler said Mr. Frake so far as the Committee could Ald. McCaffrey objected to that Mr. Frake came from a contest and all and all motions of the said was a special to the said was special to the said was special to the said was special to the said and solonality, wanting hemian and a Democrat.

The motion to concur was news 5,—Sanders. Oliver, I and McCaffrey.

The Committee recommet tion of F. C. Hotz, O. S. A. S. Ogahan as Library Directors.

Ald. Beidler moved to conc

THE MILITA Ald. Daly, under a suspens sented a communication from First and Second Regiments of the city to pay the gas-bills and Ald. Stauber moved to an Lehr und Wehr Verein. The Chair ruled the "an

Onahan as Library Directors. Ald. Beidler moved to cone

The chair raids as sent to mittee.

The special order—the ord the appointment as special pof the officers and employe League for the Suppressio Liquors to Minors—was take tee on Police having recom referred to the Superintende instructions to act as he thou Ald. Cullerton moved to p two weeks. The matter out closer to the election. If an to consider it, the whole sea nopolized.
This motion, however, was to give Ald. Jonas a chance to

ment requiring the persons so the houses of ill-fame and se intendent of Police the cor found therein, a duplicate lis Council.

Ald. Daly made a speech Ald. Tuley (Rawleigh in th other side, yet asving it shou port of all lovers of morality, volved was a new one in the volved was a new one in the city,—one that ought to be v fore favorable action was to of the ordinance would be combination of interests, as triumph over the cause of moved an amendment which appointing power, the ordin the "specials" shall receive Ald. Jonas withdrew his a septed this one.

septed this one. Aid. Gitbert did not believed ton would come up agat would be indorsed by every weeper who was in favor of dren as well as those of ott bauched. He believed State law, or any law which and girls from ruination.

On motion of Ald. Culle question was ordered.

The amendment of Ald. T.—yeas. 18; nays, 15,—as foil Feas—Pearsons, Tuley, Sa. —yeas, 18; nays, 15,—as foll Yeas—Pearsons, Tulev, Sai lory, Riordan, McNally, Bi Nurney, Eiszner, Throop, Mansenn, McCaffrey, Daly, at Nays—Ballard, Gilbert, Tul Cullecton, Oliver, Lawler, Cleich, Thompson, Knopf, Stat The ordinance as amended yeas, 20; nays, 18,—az follo Yeas—Pearsons, Tuley.

yeas, 20; nays, 18,—ar folio
Ysus—Pearsons. Tuley,
Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Tur
ler, Smyth, Cook, Throop,
Thompson, Waido, Schweisth
Nays—Tully, Cullerton, Ri
ver, Lawler, McNursey, Riss
Niesen, Janssens, and McCaf
In explaining his vote, A
favoring the purpose of the
Council should assume the
not shift it upon the Mayor. The Committee on Rails

The Committee on Raile vor of the passage of an ore K. Fairbank & Co. to lay a 1 their factory at Nipeteenth at their factory at Nipeteenth at the the St. Louis & Alton Ra Ald. Stauber was opposed ow's property would be had acted as agents for Mr. to her and tried to buildoze the Council would pass the He was asked for names. Eiszner, Bailard, and Riord Ald. Eiszner denied the cit to him that Ald. Stauber ha and the other Aldermen to Ald. Ballard said the lady many times; he was not au hank.

Ald. Riordon said he ha Ald. Biordon said he he stated to her that, from the cil, the ordinance would be better take all she could ge

A long time was spent i and, when it was tendered, weating more. When this refused and raised the price. The ordinance was passe Riordan and Stauber, —Elsa The Council, after spending nothing, adjourned uni MICHIGAN UI

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. dents horned Regent Duffe this morning, taking this their disappropation of his their disappropation of his The law-students met to-d committee to draft resolut Rynd's charges, as embodic investigation, that the Pre School had been guilty shirking duty.

TALE OF TWO ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. Commerce also indorsed t Kelly as President of the and requested him to acce there will be two fairs in t Minneapolis and the other same rivalry as last year.

CATTLE SHI Bosrox, Feb. 10.—G. W dispatch from their Live that there will be no int glish Government with co diseases are discovered.
PORTLAND, Me., Feb. Quebec salled for Liverpol 129 head of cattle, 357 sheet grain.

A Lesson for Theodore Parker never though he pursued the fulliarvard. Nordid he ever a Professor. His father was ford to pay the college

in request of a friend f), I was induced to try ft, I was induced to try gring fearfully with one e and delight the first er bathing and rubbing . Ilmb in a warm glow, but time the pain passed slight periodical attacks r. I know now how to aster of the situation las my friend. I never lise. GEU. STARR

THERIA. INFLUENZA alt Breathing INUTES, BY DY RELIEF.

R. ST PAINS venty Minutes. HOUR evertisement need with Pain.

DY RELIEF ERY PAIN. REMEDY excruciating pains, al-longestions whether of other glands or organs.

nty Minutes. DY RELIEF NT EASE.

ation of the Bladder n of the Lungs, on of the Heart

ia, Rheumatism, ns, and Frost Bites y Reflef to the part of

Influenza,

D AGUE

for fifty cents. There is orld that will cure Fever arious, Billous, Scarlet-vers (aided by Radway, Y'S READY RELIEF **WAY'S**

esolvent DD PURIFIER. RONIC DISEASE. OUS, O IN THE Or Bones, Flesh or S AND VITIATING

laint, &c. of Chronic, Scrofulous ER COMPLAINTS

ravel, Diabetes, Drown, moe of Urine, Brights will cases where there are vater is thick, cloudy, e white of an egg, or here is a morbid, dark, bone-dust deposits, and ing sensation when passil of the back and along PRICE ONE DOLLAR. TUMOR OWTH CURED

2 Warren-st., N. 1 WAY'S

osted with sweet gum, anse, and strengthen, of all disorders of the dineys, Bladder, Nervous tion, Costiveness, Indi-s. Fever. Infammation lerangements of the la-beffect a positive care, no mercury mineral or

True."

The Appropriation Ordinance to Be Discussed Monday Evening.

THE COUNCIL.

A Good Deal of Talk and Very Little Business. The Council held a regular weekly meeting

last evening, Aid. Tuley in the chair. The only stee was Ald. Cary. A communication was received from the City Attorney, stating that the city would not be liable for damages in the event of the repeal of an ordinance for opening a street, the Supreme

Court having so decided. Ald. Thompson moved that the repealing or dmance regarding Artesian avenue, Maplewood avenue, and Seymour street be passed.

On motion of Aid. Cullerton, the ordinance

Ald. Throop said there were \$30,000 in the Treasury for a school-house in the vicinity of oe and Morgan streets, and he presented an order directing the Committee on Schools and the Building Committee of the Board of Education to enter negotiations with the De-partment of Public Works with a view to the urchase of the reservoir lot.

The usual talk about schools followed, Ald.

wan wanting only three in his part of the

Ald. Throop stated that there would be money enough to creet six or nine school-houses be-tween now and cold weather.
On motion of Ald. Gilbert, the Finance Com-mittee was instructed to submit the Appropria-tion ordinance Monday night, its consideration

being made a special order.

Ald. Knopf tried to get up the report of the Committee on Schools on the nominees of the Mayor for School Inspectors and Library Directors, but objection was made. He then moved to suspend the rules, and the motion was agreed to

moved to suspend the rules, and the motion was agreed to.

The Committee recommended the confirmation of James Frake as School Inspector.

Ald. Thompson moved to concur.

Ald. Beidler said Mr. Frake was a good man so lar as the Committee could find out.

Ald. McCaffrey objected to him on the ground that Mr. Frake came from a district which was "already more than represented in the Board."

Ald. Lawler objected on the ground of polities and nationality, wanting a Polander or Bohemian and a Democrat.

hemian and a Democrat,

The motion to concur was agreed to, yeas 22,
navs 5,—Sauders, Oliver, Lawler, McNurney,
and McCaffrey.

The Committee recommended the confirmation of F. C. Hotz, O. S. A. Sprague, and W. J. Onahan as Library Directors.
Ald. Beidler moved to concur.
The motion was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 3,—
Lawler, Ryan, and McCaffrey.

THE MILITARY. Ald. Daly, under a suspension of the rule, presented a communication from the officers of the First and Second Regiments and cavalry, asking the city to ray the gas-bills at their armories.

Ald. Stauber moved to amend by adding the Lehr und Wehr Vereir.

The Chair ruled the "amendment" out of

The document was sent to the Judiciary Com The special order—the ordinance authorizing the appointment as special policemen of twenty of the officers and employes of the Citizeas' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquors to Minors—was taken up, the Committee on Police having recommended that it be referred to the Superintendent of Police with instructions to act as he thought advisable.

Aid. Culierton moved to postpone action for two weeks. The matter ought to be taken up closer to the election. If an attempt was made to consider it, the whole session would be monopolized.

This motion, however, was withdrawn in order. The special order—the ordinance authorizing

nopolized.

This motion, however, was withdrawn in order to give Ald. Jonas a chance to put in an amendment requiring the persons so empowered to visit the houses of ill-fame and report to the Superintendent of Police the correct names of all found therein, a duplicate list to be sent to the Connell. Ald. Daly made a speech in support of the

tion would come up again. The ordinance would be indorsed by every respectable saloon-keeper who was in favor of protecting his children as well as those of others from being debauched. He believed in enforcing the state law, or any law which would save the boys and girl, from runtion

State law, or any law which would save the boys and girls from ruination.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment of Ald. Tuley was agreed to, —yeas, 18; nays, 15,—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons. Tuley, Sanders, Phelps, Mallory, Riordan, McNally, Beigler, Smyth, McNargey, Eiszner, Throop, Niesen, Schweisthal, Janssens, McCaffrey, Daly, and Jonas.

"Nays—Ballard, Gilbert, Tully, Turner. Lodding. Cullerton, Oliver, Lawler, Cook, Seaton, Rawleich, Thompson, Knopf, Stauber, and Waldo.

The ordinance as amended was then passed,—yeas, 20; nays, 18,—az follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Tuley, Ballard, Sanders, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Turner, Lodding, Beidler, Smyth, Gook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Waldo, Schweisthal, Daly, and Jonas. Nays—Tally, Gullerton, Riordan, McNaily, Oliver, Lawler, McNurney, Eiszner, Knopf, Stauber, Niesen, Janssens, and McCaffrey.

In explaining his vote, Ald, McCaffrey, while

In explaining his vote, Ald, Mctaffrey, while favoring the purpose of the ordinance, said the Council should assume the responsibility, and not shift it upon the Mayor.

PRIVATE RAILROAD TRACK.

The Committee on Railroads reported in faror of the passage of an ordinance allowing N.
K. Fairbank & Co. to lay a railroad track from
their factory at Nineteenth and Dearborn streets
to the St. Louis & Alton Railroad.

Ald. Stauber was opposed to it because a widow's property would be injured. Aldermen
had acted as agents for Mr. Fairbank, and been
to ber and tried to buildoze her by teiling her
the Council would pass the ordinance anyhow.
He was asked for names, and gave them—
Eizzner, Bailard, and Riordan.

Ald. Eiszner denied the charge. The lady said
to him that Ald. Stauber had sent her to him
and the other-Aldermen to influence them.

Ald. Bailard said the lady had called on him
many times; he was not an agent of Mr. Fairbank.

Ald. Riordon said he had called on her, and

hank.

Ald. Biordon said he had called on her, and stated to her that, from the feeling of the Council, the ordinance would be passed, and she had better take all she could get.

Along time was spent in talk, it coming out that the widow had agreed to accept so much, and, when it was tendered, declined the amount, wanting more. When this was offered, she again refused and raised the price.

The ordinance was passed, yeas 33, navs 2,—Biordan and Stather,—Eiszner being excused.

The Council, after spending half an hour doing nothing, adjourned until Thursday evening.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 10.—A party of students horned Regent Duffield about 1 o'clock this morning, taking this method to express their disapprobation of his recent proceeding. The law-students met to-day and appointed a committee to draft resolutions denying Regent Rynd's charges, as embodied in his resolution of investigation, that the Professors of the Law-School had been guilty of absenteers and shirking duty.

TALE OF TWO CITIES.

St. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce also indorsed the selection of P. H. Kelly as President of the Agricultural Society and requested him to accept. That means that there will be two fairs in the same week, one at Minneapolis and the other at St. Paul, with the same rivalry as last year.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS. Bosrox, Ecb. 10.—G. Warren & Co. have a dispatch from their Liverpool agency stating that there will be no interference by the English Government with cattle, unless further diseases are discovered.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 10.—The steamship Quebec sailed for Liverpool this forenoon with 129 head of cattle, 357 sheep, and a full cargo of

Theodore Parker never received a diploma, bough he pursued the full college course at tlarvard. Nordid he ever recite a single line to a Professor. His father was poor and could not afford to pay the college expenses; but Theo-

dore was bound to have a liberal education. One morning be said: "Father, I have entered Harvard College." "How did you precare?" asked the astonished parent. "I studied by myself, evenings, after time day's work was done, and mornings before work." He was then assisting his father on the farm. "But I cannot pay your expenses in college." "I know that; I mean to stay at home and keep up with my class." And he did more than keep up with the class; part of the time he worked for his father at home, and part of the time he taught school, paying his father \$11 a month to hire a hand in his place. He passed the examination successfully, but was not given; a degree, because he was a non-resident and had paid no lees. Subsequently a degree was offered him, on condition of paying the customary fees; but money was scarce, though energy and scholarmoney was scarce, though energy and scholar-ship were ample, and he was obliged to decline it.

AN APOSTLE OF "CULTURE."

Beguiling Central New York and Making Appointments for Beecher and Tilton— How He Deceived Oneida, and Incurred the Vengeance of a Hose Company in

Correspondence New York World.
UTICA, Feb. 4.—Mr. R. H. Rogers, oi Boston, who is most meagerly described by a large circle of newly made acquaintances in the central part of this State as being "30 years of age, wearing dark mustache and silk hat, and weighing 140 pounds," is unquestionably a genial gentleman, with a pleasant turn for merriment, some little business ability, and an admiration and devotion surpassed by none of his townsmen for men of genius and personified culture. Concelving an immense affection for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Rogers found it by no means necessary to shut from his heart the claims of Mr. Theodore Tilton, for the Common of his native city was not broader than his bosom and his mind. It was therefore not altogether surprising that he bit upon the brilliant plan of being a friend to each and benefactor of both,

Unlike a portion at least of his fellow-citizens, with Mr. Rogers to theorize meant to practise. Hastily packing his carpet-bag, he took the first train for the picturesque little Town of Oneida, in this State. In Oneida is an Opera-House known as Conroy's, to which from time to time come "attractions" that, to do the people of Oneida justice, are usually resisted, for, being a Oneida justice, are usually resisted, for, being a small village, it seldom catches other than cheap little fish from the theatric tides that flow back and forth over the Central Railroad. With Mr. Rogers' arrival, however, came a startling announcement. Henry Ward Beecher, with his new lecture, "The Reign of the Common People," was to take possession, "positively for one night only," of Conroy's Opera-House. Mr. Rogers, in his comfortable quarters at the chief hotel, was instantly besieged by an excited populace. "Was Mr. Beecher really coming?" "Would Mr. Beecher really come?"

populace. 'Was Mr. Beecher really coming?'
"Would Mr. Beecher really come?'
"Gentlemen," said Mr. Rogers, "I am from
Boston; do you think I would agree to furnish
what I cannot produce?" Then to a few prominent citizens who could be relied upon the gentleman from Boston imparted in strictest conficence the fact that he was not only Mr. Recendence the fact that he was not only Mr. Beecher's agent but Mr. Beecher's particular friend.
"He loves me like a brother," said the Bostonian; "in fact, I may call myself the post-trial Moulton of his saidened existence. And [wiping a tear from his eye] I do not mind tell-

trial Moulton of his saddened existence. And [wiping a tear from his eve] I do not mind telling you, gentlemen, what I would not publicly announce, that Mr. Beecher, my dear friend Mr. Beecher, is at this moment peculiarily embarrassed. dis classic taste has led him beyond his means in the building of his superb country house. Gentlemen, Mr. Beecher is a poor man; he looks forward to liberal and generous treatment in Oneida."

In less than a day it was currently rumored and generally believed for twenty miles around that the Plymouth pastor was in the hands of a Sheriff who had kindly consented to escort him to Auburn by the way of Oneida for the especial benefit of the latter's inhabitants.

Satisfied that everything was now going as well as the could possibly desire for the interest of his friend Mr. Beecher, Mr. Rogers gathered together most of the money that had been received from the sale of tickets and went overto Notwich, not far distant, to attend to the interest of his friend Mr. Filton.

Norwich has the mortification of being a smaller place than Oneida, but it has much wisdom, and is conservative to a degree. Mr. Rogers saw at a glance that Norwich was the sort of

Add. Tuley (Rawleigh in the chair) was on the other side, yet saying it should receive the support of all lovers of morality. The orinciple involved wars new one in the legislation of the city,—one that ought to be well considered before favorable action was taken. The passage of the ordinance would bring about another triumph over the cause of law and order. He moved an amendment which gave the Mayor the appointing power, the ordinance providing that the "specials" shall receive uo pay.

Ald. Jonas withdrew his amendment, and accepted this one.

Ale. Gilbert did not believe the Sunday question would come up again. The ordinance in social matters at Norwich, though great, is said to be no more than a just reward for its bravery and efficiency in times of flame and trouble. Casually expressing to this flame and trouble. Casually expressing to this flame and trouble. flame and trouble. Casually expressing to this gentleman the hope that his friend Mr. Tilton—who most singularly enough in the world happened to have just this odd night at his disposal—would be given a rousing reception, Mr. Rogers was informed that the chances were, to say the least, shadowy. "I hope you are well insured." said the gentleman of the hose company, because we people here don't take much stock in lectures." stock in lectures.' The gentleman from Boston took just one mo-nent to think. "My friend," said he, "the Alert

Hose Company is a strong organization in this "You needn't insure that statement," was the

"And you run this town?"

"And you run this town?"
"Pretty much of it."
"Well, Fill make you a proposition. I will give the Alert Hose boys 25 per cent on the profits of the lecture if they'll throw their influence with the undertaking."
"Done," said the Alert young man.
Next day the demand for tickets to Tilton's lecture was enormous. Members of the Alert Hose Company dashed out over the snow-covered roads in gay cutters so all the adjacent towns and villages, scattering handbills of "Heart's Ease" as they went, and orders for seats came in from far and near. As at Oneida, a druggist was chosen as the repository for the tickets to reserved seats. This time it was a Mr. Chubback, and his store was known as the "Eagle."

"Eagle."
To Mr. Chubbuck, of the Eagle, appeared about 6:30 o'clock on the evening of the lecture Mr. Rogers, of Boston.
"How are the tickets going, Mr. Chubbuck?"
"Magnificantly, Mr. Rogers. Aleady there

Angening of the drawer."

"Very good, Mr. Chubbuck. I think we will now take the diagram around to the hall. Ander—let me see. You had better let me take the money, too, for I will have to settle up with the hear?" "Certainly, Mr. Rogers."

"I hope, Mr. Chubbuck, you have kept seats for yourself and wife!" "Thank you, Mr. Rogers." "Thank you. Mr. Rogers."

With the diagram of the Norwich Opera-House under his arm and the \$23 in his pocket, Mr. Rogers then left the drug-store, and, passing rapidly by the theatre, reached the railroad station just in time to take the 6:35 p. m. Utica express to Sherburne.

Meantime Mr. Conrov's Opera-House at Oneida and Mr. Hughson's Opera-House at Norwich were filling up, and presently became quite filled up, with the best people in that immediate portion of the State.

At 7:30 delock Oneida began to cry "Beecher, where's Beecher!"

where's Beecher!"
Norwich, never having found its confidence in
Norwich, never having found its confidence in
the Alert Hose Company misplaced, politely dederred its demonstrations—for fifteen or twenty

ninutes longer.
Eight o'clock struck. Oneids saw that it had been sold and quietly went to bed. Notso with Nerwich. Here it was a more serious affair than the mere broken contract of a lecturer or his agent. The reputation of the entire Fire Department was at stake. The Alert Hose Department was at stake. The Alert Hose Company was present to a man, and every man had by his side, looking wonderingly up into his face,—his girl. Mr. George W. Ray, the Chief Engineer, paced the lobby in front of the box-office as though a conflagration were raging and all the pites frozen up. Educate to the Fire Department now seemed in danger of being forgotten. Faint murmurs of "Tilton—where's Tilton?" like the first crack-ling of a tenement-house fire greeted the care of "Tilton—where's Tilton!" like the first crackling of a tenement-house fire, greeted the cars of
the Chief Engineer as he paced up and down the
corridor. Bigger and bigger crew the spark of
distrust, until finally the gallant members of
the Alert Hose could stand it no longer.
"Chief," they said, rushing out in a body to
Mr. Ray, "turn on the nozzle and put out the
audlence; we're sold." For the first time in his
life the gallant Chief Engineer of the Norwich
Fire Department is said to have hesitated. It
was only for a moment, however, and then fore-

was only for a moment, however, and then forcing his way to the front and mounting the ladder to the stage he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The lecturer you see LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The lecturer you see before you is not the lecturer you expected to see, and while I do not stand here to lecture any of the companies under my command, especially Alert Hose, I am compelled to say that they have been "beautifully" and completely sold. Alert Hose contracted with a person representing himself to be, and who they believed to be, the agent of Mr. Tilton. However, the non-arrival of Mr. Tilton at the time the lecture was expected, and the disappearance of this agent, who has decamped with nearly \$25 of the funds of the commany, have satisfied them that Mr. Tilton has had no agent here, and that the whole thing has been a base imposition. No blame can be attached to Mr. Tilton, who, of course, knows nothing of this affair;

neither can any blame be attached to the Alert Hose, who will learn by experience, and wno will. Is m sure, be just as ready and willing to labor long and earnestly in extinguishing the flames as though they had not met with this misfortune.

The homor of the Alert Hose Company being then pledged to refund the money for all tickets sold, the audience filed out. Now was the time for the Norwich Fire Department to show the stuff it was made of. Telegrams were sent flying all over the county; a warrant was procured and every step taken to head off and put out the flying Bostonian. At 11 o'clock he was under control, and at midnight they had extinguished his last hope. Catching him at Brown's Hotel, just over the line in Madison County, the nimble firemen bundled him into a sleigh and started leisurely for Norwich, not desiring to reach that place until due preparations had been made for their reception. Meantime it was a busy night in Norwich. Never since the time they received their new hose-carriage did the Alert Company make greater preparations for a parade. Early in the morning, to the merry ringing of bells, the clanging of brazen trombones; the clatter of tin pans, and the screech of horse-fiddles, the entire Fire Department of the village wound its way up Hewit Hill and awaited the return of their comrades with the prisoner. Mr. Rogers, though he comes from a city of jubilees and great organs, has probably never heard, nor will ever desire to hear again, such an outburst of meloody and enthusiasm as greeted his arrival on newit Hill. Compelled to stand erect in his sleigh, he was then escorted triumphantly through the town, an immense darkey leading the way with an auction-bell in his hand. Flags composed of Tilton posters flying at the ends of broomsticks made hrilliant the procession, to which from every window ladies waved their handkerchiefs and shouted words of cheer. Halting before the office of Justice Baker, the unhappy Bostonian, standing in the sleigh, with the mob for a background, was compelled unhappy Bostonian, standing in the sleigh, with the mod for a background, was compelled to have his photograph taken, and was then locked up in the jail adjoining.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

its Subdivision in Salem, Mass., in 1859. The First Use of the Electric Light in a Private House-Some Interesting Com

parisons,
Correspondence New York Evening Post.
Salma, Mass., Feb. 2.—As at the present ime everything is of interest which has to do with the electric light, some information gathered here in regard to its history may not be

Some months ago, Prof. Morton, of the Stevens Institute at Hoboken, N. J., gave a lecture upon the uses of the electric light which was largely attended by students and the owners of gas-stocks. To the former it was the occasion of much pleasure because of the success and beauty of the experiments by which it was illustrated; and to the latter class of hearers because of the encouragement it gave them in regard to the probable value of their securi-ties, present and to come. The New York newspapers, however, gave very meagre reports of this valuable lecture, and only gradually bas it appeared how important a part it is of the

discussion of electricity versus gas.

The sum and substance of Prof. Morton's conclusions at that time were, that the electric light was not yet to be regarded as in any way a practical success, because no one had been able to subdivide it in a way that would make it useful for domestic or for streetlighting purposes. He intended this remark to apply in its broadest sence, and hence excluded what I am about to relate, probably through ig-

what I am about to relate, probably through ignorance of the facts.

Salem, as everybody knows, is a dead old town which lives mainly on the strength of its recollections. It is much like a cometery: those who are inside would be pleased to get out, and those who are outside have no desire to become residents; yet everybody likes to come here, as to Mt. Auburn or Grsenwood, to see the monuments. One of Salem's proudest recollections just at this time is the fact that she is able to deny the truth of Prof. Morton's statement, and positively assert that within her precincts and positively assert that within her precincts he subdivision of the electric light not only began, but for a long time continued to be an entire success. There is no evidence that I am aware of to controvert the assertion that the first private dwelling-house ever lighted by electricity was at No. 11 Pearl street, in this

electricity was at No. 11 Pearl street, in this good old city!

The history of this success a score of years ago is brief and explicit. The owner and operator was Moses G. Farmer, who had been for many years an experimenter in telegraphy and a manufacturer of electrical apparatus in Boston, and whose residence was in Salem, as mentioned above. He placed in his cellar a galvanic battery of come three dozen avagallon jura, expected above. He placed in his cellar a galvanic battery of some three dozen six-gallon jars, erected upon opposite corners of the mantelpicce in his parior two supports for the carbon points, connected these with the battery by concealed conducting wires, and was ready. Then one evening early in July, 1859, he invited a few of his neighbors to his house, ushered them into the pitchy darkness of his parlor, and excused him-self. They had brief opportunity to feel sur-prised at the strangeness of this proceeding, for in an instant the room was brilliantly illuminated, and exclamations of admiring surprise

nated, and exclamations of admiring surprise came from all lips.

The electric lamps are described to me by exMayor Williams and others who were present on that occasion as standing on opposite corners of the mantel-piece, and baving all the appearance of brass candlesticks, surmounted by the arrangement of the carbon points. Although too dazzling to be gazed at directly, since the light-giving space was unprotected by ground glass or any other shade, the illumination was soft, inlid, steady, and more agreeable to the eye in reading-or sewing than gas, oil, or candles.

soft, mild, steady, and more agreeable to the eye in reading or sewing than gas, oil, or candles. It was precisely the same brilliant light since often exhibited.

In the course of the evening Mr. Farmer repeatedly lighted and extinguished one light only or both lights at a time, controlling each and both without difficulty. He said that there was no reason why all the rooms in the house should not be furnished similarly, each lamp being independent of the rest, and operated by its own circuit-breaking button,—the important principle (the neglect of which has so often stood in the way of success) being observed, that, as the the way of success) being observed, that, as the lamps are increased in number, the conducting wires of each must be proportionately decreased

wires of each must be proportionately decreased in size.

As long ago, therefore, as 1859, old Salem saw the subdivision of the electric light an accomplished and successful fact. Mr. Farmer kept these lamps in unimpeded operation during all of the month of July, and might have continued them to this day. Prof. Morton's statements, therefore, were in error.

At the end of the month the use of this light was discontinued because Mr. Farmer found that its cost, with his apparatus, was about four times as great as the cost of gas. The acids and zine consumed in so powerful a battery are large in quantity and expensive.

In 1875 Mr. Farmer subdivided an electric current in Boston into forty-two branches, butting a light into each branch. All these lamps were supplied with electricity from one machine, which he says did not weigh more than 800 pounds, and which was driven by a smail steamengine. Of course he found this working of the dynamo-electric machine far cheaper in proportion then his old calvente better. iynamo-electric machine far cheaper in propor

tion than his old galvanic battery.

In a communication which Mr. Farmer lately addressed to Prof. Seely, of New York, and which was read to the Academy of Sciences in your city, but which has not attained publicity, which was read to the Academy of Sciences in your city, but which has not attained publicity, some interesting information was given in regard to estimating the comparative cost of electricity and gas for purposes of illumination. Mr. Farmer said that on an average one pound of illuminating gas, if burned an hour in five different burners, would give lifteen candle-lights to each burner, or seventy-five candle-lights in all. One pound of gas possesses a sufficient store of energy to enable it to give out by combustion from 18,000 to 21,000 units of heat, or the equivalent of from 13,000,000 to 16,000,000 foot-pounds of work. This, if burned in an hour, would average about 250,000 units of work a minute, or from 3,000 to 3,500 foot-pounds a minute for each candle-light. Now a very large electric light, say 10,000 candles, need not consume more than fifteen or twenty foot-pounds a minute for each candle-light. So it might not seem very extravagant to expect that one pound of gas an hour could be ourned in a suitable furnace under a proper boiler, and steam be taken from this boiler to a steam-engine, and this engine drive a magnetic electric machine which should supply electricity to five electric lights that would shed forth more light than could be given by five of the best gas-burners known. "And," adds Mr. Farmer, "this would not have been half so absurd as it would have been three years ago for some visionary to have predicted that the talking phonograph would succeed in embalming speech."

Mr. Farmer still enjoys a wide reputation as an inventor in this line of inquiry, and now occupies the position of electrician at the United States Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.

Life's Vicissitudes. Suringfield (Nas.) Republican.

A colored man living in this city, but who was a slave in Virginia before the War, still keeps up a desultory correspondence with friends in the Old Dominion, among whom, be it said to the credit of both parties, are his old master and his family. Still another is a colored man who used to be a slave on another plantation, the proprietor of which, a man named Smith, had an unenviable reputation for cruelty to his "hands." This Smith is now dependent on the bounty of his former slave and his wife, who have taken him home to their cabin, and during all the years since the War have stood between him and the poor-house. But his benefactor finds him a heavy burden, and expressed himself to this effect in a recent letter to a Springfield friend. The latter in his reply took a great deal of pleasure in sending him back, in real old first family Virginia style, "I should advise you to sell Mr. Smith."

BAYARD TAYLOR.

The Romance of the Poetic Traveler's Early Life—Wedded and Widowed in a Month— An Affection which Survived Amid All the Vicisaltudes of a Long and Eventful Career.

Miladelphia Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle. The remains of Bayard Taylor, though temporarily entombed at Berlin, are intended by his family to be brought home and buried at Longwood, Chester County, twenty-five miles south-west of this city. Longwood is a meeting-house erected thirty years ago by the "Progressiv Friends," an organization devoted to anti-slavery, anti-tobacco, temperance, womansuffrage, peace, and other reforms, and composed of a motley collection of folks, male and female, who gather here once a year, in June, to interchange views and adopt testimonies on the several subjects about which the members were exercised. All along before the War, large yearly meetings-following the designation of the Friends-were held, and Garrison, Phillips, Lucretia Mott, Whittier, Fred Douglass, Robert Purvis, Oliver Johnson, and others famous in such work, might be seen and heard at them. The meeting-house has a cemetery ground attached, which has come to be a burial-place for the country around, and there the Taylor family have laid their dead.

cemetery ground attached, which has come to be a burial-place for the country around, and there the Taylor family have laid their dead. Col. Fred Taylor, the poet's younger brother, a gallant fellow, who led the famous "Bucktail" Regiment of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, lies there, and so does Bayard Taylor's first wife. Mary Agnew. She was a sweet, delicate girl, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, with whom the poet lad fell in love early in his career—indeed, they were engaged to be married before he went to Europe, and then he was a little past 19. He had been a romantic, imaginative boy, not very strong, and, therefore, indisposed to rough sports, and, after exhausting his father's store of books, had fed upon the collection of a few hundred volumes in the Kennet Square Library—the listories of Hume and Gibboa, the works of Sterne and Hannah More, books of poetry and travel—until the fire of young ambition had seized him and he longed for things less hard and duil than the life of a farmet's boy on the hilfelds around Kennet. Mary Agnew was a shy, gentle girl, amiable and sweet in temper, browneyed and brown-haired. 'Twas the love of boy and girl. But it lasted far beyond the gates of manhood and womanhood. At first the Agnews were not well pleased with the prospect of the match; they thought Joseph Taylor's oldest boy not very likely, from the way he shunned farm work, to make "a good living" for a wife; but later, when he had shown energy and won fame in other fields, they grew entirely reconciled. Betrothed, however, so early, and whispering their love at fond meetings in the flowery meadow or under the chestnuts of the wood, time had gone by until the spring of 1850, and the wedding had not taken place. Bayard had gone abroad in June, 1844, is the steerage of a New York steamer, with \$140 in his pocket that he made last him abroad till February of the next year; had trameed over a good part of Europe, preparing his material for his famous book, "Views Afoot," witting letters and poems for fresh remita ing regularly attached to "Horace Greeley's paper," had gone for a trip to the Pacific coast, with the wonderful tide of gold seckers. So now, in 1850, he was home again at his father's house—not his own burthplace, however, for Joseph kept store in Kennet Square, in 1825, and Bayard was born there, in a corner stone building that was burned only a few months ago. 'The farm where his parents dwelt in 1850 is the old Taylor place, a little way north of Kennet Square, and not far fron Longwood. A few miles east flows the famous Brandywine, and following the Kennet road toward Philadelphia you would cross the stream at Chadd's Ford, the place of the old Revolutionary battle, memorable for the unsuccessful fight that Washington made against Cornwallis and Lord Howe. At this time the marriage was intended soon to take place.

into the ardor of summer. Travel was suggested, and she went away on a trip to the mountains, but unavairingly; she came home still more weak and ill. Gradually it became plain that she would not recover; the cold and cough had become settled, and her delicate frame was a prey to consumption. These were sad days for the young poet and traveler, watching her so tenderly, but so hopelessly. In some of his shorter poems may be traced the anguish and sorrow of this episode in his life. "Autumnal Vespers," in the volume of his poems published in 1852, "Moan, ye Wild Winds," and "A Prayer," are all the outcome of his experiences then, and very touching they are, especially the first and last. As November came, the "dark days of November" on our Eastern coast, it was determined that the came, the "dark days of November" on our Eastern coast, it was determined that the marriage should take place, and so it did. The bride, nerved by the excitement of the occasion, rose from her bed and was dressed for the wedding. It took place in her father's house, and, I think, in her own room, a neighboring Magistrate performing the brief and simple ceremony needed by the Pennsylvania law. Six weeks later sne died. In "The Winter Solstice," a poem published at the close of the volume of "Poems of the Grient," the husband

Day after day, the latest flower, Her faded being waned away, More pale and dim with every hour, And ceased upon the darkest day.

And ceased upon the darkest day.

This, the shortest day of the year, was in December, the 21st presumably, and it is noticeable that almost exactly on its anniversary the poet himself died, Dec. 19. There were twenty-eight years of life in store for him on that sad December afternoon of the solstice day, when, with the sun streaming in at her chamber window, the bride of November drew her last breath. That it should have been day when she died seemed unof November drew her last breath. That it should have been day when she died seemed unfitting, too, to the poet. Had she but died at midnight, he cries, in one of his verses, and passed from the slumber of life to that of the eternal, it would have seemed but a change of sleeps. They buried her, as I have said, at Longwood, in a winter storm of snow. In Taylor's lines, "The Mystery," are these stanzas:

zas;
It was not thine, that forehead strange and cold,
Nor those dumb lips they hid beneath the snow
Thy heart would throb beneath that passive fold;
Thy hands for me that stony clasp forego.

The marvel of thy beauty can not die; The marvel of thy beauty can not die;
The sweetness of thy presence shall not fade;
Earth gave not all the glory of taine eye—
Death may not keep what Death has never made.
After he lost her he went away again on his furthest tour,—Europe first, then Africa, up the Nile, then away to Hindostan, and so joining Perry in the seas of Japan, when our first famous treaty with the Japanese was made; He came back about 1854, his heart somewhat softened from his first spirit of bitterness against the fate that had desooiled it of love's treasures but still sore and sad. At his home once more, his old friends welcomed his growing fame with new testimony of appreciation. The Agnews asked him to a party in his home, and one evening a large company gathered at their house. Naturally they (the guests) who had passed four years of interval since Mary's death thought but lightly of her, but to him who had been her lover the place brought back too vividly his loss. He sat moody and silent, and went away early. At his home he wrote

He sat moody and silent, and went away early. At his home he wrote the exquisite poem, "The Pantoun," and sent it next morning to Mary's mother: Again 1 sit within the massion, In the old familiar seat; And shade and sonsame chase each other O'er the carpet at my feet.

And still her footsteps in the passage, Her blushes at the door. Her timid words of maiden welcome, Come back to me once more.

Unmindful of my pain,
I think she has but newly left me,
And soon will come again. She stays without, perchance a moment, To cress her dark-brown hair; I bear the rustle of her garments— Her light steps on the stair;

And all forgetful of my sorrow,

She tarries long: but lo! a whisper Beyond the open door.

And, gliding through the quiet sunshine,
A shadow on the floor.

Ah! 'tis the whispering pine that calls me The vine, whose shadow strays:

And my patient hearf must still await her, Nor chide her long delays.

But my heart grows sick with weary waiting,
As many a time before;
Her foot is ever on the threshold,
But never passes d'er.

Near the Taylor homestead, and close by Kennet, also, is Cedarcoft, the estate that has been the poet's own home since twenty years ago. The mansion is new; it was built according to his plans, just before the outbreak of the War, and in the summer of 1860 there was a "housewarming," in which Taylor's friend and brother poet, Richard Henry Stoddard, took part. "The Mistress of Cedarcroft" then was Bayard's second wife, the fair-haired German woman from Gotha. They had been married in 1858, and had come home with their baby girl Lillian to take possession of the new home. And of all the varying phases of Taylor's mind before he married the second time, you may read at length in his volume, "The Poet's Journal." It is the story at length of his two marriages.

HUNG, DRAWN, AND QUARTERED.

How an American Citizen Was Done to Death in Quebec Eighty-two Years Ago. Correspondence Darrott Eccning News. MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—I was in Quebec a ouple of days ago, and observed a good deal of blasting and digging going on about the forti-fications, especially at Palace Gate. These mad Quebec people are doing their utmost to destroy all that makes their city interesting to the tourist, the antiquarian, and the historian, and to make it what Providence never intended it to be, a modern town. Wandering around it to be, a modern town. Wandering around the city, I found that the local Government had commenced blasting away Gallows Hill in order to effect an easy approach from the upper part of the city to the North Shore Railway, and it occurred to me that the stupid old utilitarians were destroying the seene of one of the most lurid tragedies in the history of Quebec. On that spot, in 1797, an American citizen was hanged, drawn, and quartered, and I will try and narrate the trial and the execution.

The American citizen concerning whom I write and narrate the trial and the execution.

The American citizen concerning whom I write was named David McLane, alias Jacob Felt, and the crime alleged was high treason, or, in the indictment, "Having conspired the death of the King and levied war against his crown and dig-

king and levied war against his crown and dignity."

It is proper to explain that those were the
times of the French Revolution, a movement
which obtained no sympathy among the French
Canadian people as a whole. The clergy denounced the revolutionary doctrines, and
breached loyalty to the British Crown, but the
British Government was not satisfied. As early
as 1738, Lord Dorchester (the Guy Carleton who,
I observe, you Wolverines are claiming as a past
Governor of Michigan), issued a proclamation
against "emissaries from France," etc., busy
propagating revolutionary doctrines in the Province of Quebec. That there were several agents
of the revolutionary Government in Canada is
certain, and for years the Government was constantly in a state of dread. It was during this
perturbed epoch that the Roman Catholic hier-

certain, and for years the Government was constantly in a state of dread. It was during this perturbed epoch that the Roman Catholic hierarchy got in its work, and obtained great concessions from the Government.

David McLane came from Providence, R. I., in 1736, and took up his residence in the suburbs, representing himself as a trader. A fluent French scholar, he made many friends among the Canadians, and before long sansculotle principles were heard among some of the more reckless and irreligious. The priesthood heard with alarm of men who questioned the utility of paying tithes, and the authorities learned with alarm of expressions of belief in the doctrine of liberts, egalite, fraternite. Where there was so much snoke there must be fire, so the Government got to work and found that David McLane was the head-centre of the revolutionary propagands. He was arrested at the residence of John Black, in St. John's sadurbs, whilst in bed on the night of May 10, 1797, ou charge of high treason, and on July 7 brought to trial before Chief-Justice Oagoode. The indictment was drawn up by Advocate-General Jonathan Sewell (himself an American by birth, being a United-Empire lovalist), and the jury was composed of the at his father's house—not his own birthplace, however, for Joseph kept store in Kennet Square, in 1825, and Bayard was born there, in a corner stone building that was burned only a few months ago. The farm where his parents dwelt in 1850 is the old Taylor place, a little way to the fact of the lower town. The burney of the Kennet Square, and not far fron Longwood. A few miles east flows the famous wood. A few miles east flows the famous wood and following the Kennet road toward Philadelphia you would cross the stream at Chadd's Ford, the place of the old Revolutionary battle, memorable for the unsuccessful fight that Washington made against Cornwallis and Lord Howe. At this time the marriage was intended soon to take place. There is no reason to suppose that anybody had hesitated at all; the country gossibs had been saying, perhaps, that Bayard had grown indifferent, after seeing so much of the world, to the rural beauty of the Kennet fields, but none of us believe there was any fairness in such a story. In March, however, one stogmy, cold day of the early spring, Bayard had engaged to deliver a lecture at West Chester, and he drove up, ten or twelve miles, taking Mary with him.

It was a fatal trip. She took a heavy cold, that did not release its grasp upon her as the days grew more genial and melted at length into the ardor of summer. Travel was suggested, and she went away on a trip to the mountains, but unavailingty; she came home

omed man: That you, David McLane, be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence you are to be drawn to the place of execution, where are to be drawn to the place of execution, where you must be hanged by the neck, but not till you are dead; for you must be cut down alive, and your bowels taken out and burned before your face; then your head must be severed from your body, which must be divided in four parts, and your head and quarters be at the king's disposal; and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

The Lord might well have mercy on the soul of the poor monomaniae, as there is every reason.

of the poor monomaniac, as there is every reason or believing McLane to have been. It goes without saying that I was not present at that execution, the first for high treason in Canada, without saying that I was not present at that execution, the first for high treason in Canada, but I knew an old gentleman who was. M. De Gaste, author of "Canadians of Old," and a wonderful book of "Memoiers," and who died some years ago at a very advanced age, once pointed me out the exact spot of the execution. In his "Canadians of Old" he minutely describes the horrible scene: Artillery and a strong body of troops paraded the streets and accompanied the prisoner to the place of execution on Gallows Hill. McLane was seated on a stedge whose runners grated on the earth and stones,—a hurdle should properly have been used, but it would have been impossible to draw one through the streets of Quebec of that day,—he had his back to the horse, while a block and ax stood in front of the sledge. The unfortunate man gazed upon the multitude calmit, and without deflance. He was a tall, handsome man, and M. gazed upon the multitude calmit, and without deflance. He was a tail, handsome man, and M. De Gaspe writes that he heard French women of the lower order bewaiting his fate and exclaiming, "Ah! if things were as in the olden time, some girl would come forward and claim him as her future nusband." The sympathetic

time, some giri would come forward and claim him as her future husband." The sympathetic souts had, in expressing the popular belief, reference to the fact that French captives among the Indians who were doomed to die had in meny instances owed their lives to Indian girls claiming them for husbands.

The shocking septence was not carried out to the letter. Ward, the hangman, pulled away the ladder upon which McLane had been resting, lying on his back with the rope around his neck, and left the body hanging for twenty-five minutes. At that time old Dr. Duvert declared that the man was dead; at any rate, he would be insensible to what was to follow. "We all thought," says M. De Gaspe, "that he would be disemboweled before our eyes."

McLane was realty dead when Ward took out his heart and bowels, which he burned on a gridiron. He then cut off his head and held up this bloody trophy to the gaze of the crowd. The spectators, those nearest to the gallows, said the executioner had refused to carry out the sentence literally, saying that he might be a hangman, but he was not a man-butcher; and that it was only by dint of gold guineas that the Sheriff succeeded in making him proceed with his work as far as he did, for at each stage of the horrid drama he stopped and demanded more pay. Whether this be true or not, Ward became an important person in his outward appearance. When he walked in the street he wore slik stockings, a sword, and three-cornered hat; two watches with silver-chains were his other adornments.

ther adornments.
Such was the execution of David McLane. We have had other executions for treason in Canada, but he was the first and last offender hanged, drawn, and quartered.

BODY FOUND. DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 10.—J. H. Andrews,

while digging post-holes on Hazel street, on Saturday, came upon the remains of a man, about one foot under the ground. From the appearance of his clothes it is supposed he had been dead two or three years. As no one is missing, it is quite a mystery.

BANKRUPT MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10 .- The arguments of the general creditors' bills, representing city bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000, was hear this morning by Judge Baxter, of the United States District Court. The Judge announced his determination to appoint a Receiver.

Much Named. In Mount Rose mining district, Paradise Mountains, a village has recently sorung into existence which can boast of having more mines that any place of its size is the universe. The business men of the place call it Spring City and Springville; the Post-Office Department named it Siakron; the County Commissioners, following the example of the miners, named the precinct and township Mount Rose; and the people generally call it Bung Eye. We are informed that the majority of the residents of the place are in favor of the name Spring City, and in accordance with their desires, Wells, Fargo & Co. have designated the place as Spring City in their list of offices.

ALASKA.

Stories Told by a Government Inspector The Natives-The Climate-A Big River-Rich Gold-Deposits-Salmon-No Govern-

Washington Post.

Although it is now more than ten years since the Russian Government deeded to this country, for the consideration of \$7,200,000, that portion of its territory in America known as Alaska, yet but little is known of the possession thus acquired by the United States. When, therefore, the Post met Maj. William Gouverneur Morris, of California, in the lobby of the Ebbitt House yesterday, the reporter found an op-portunity of enlightening the public that was

not to be lost.
"You visited Alaska in an official caracity, did you not?" quoth the Post.
"Yes, sir; I went there under directions from

Secretary Sherman to inspect the customs districts located there. I have just returned, and submit a report to Congress to-morrow."
"Can you not tell the Post something of that country, its people, climate, resources, etc. ?" said our young man in his most seductive man-

"I shall be very glad to," was the reply. "In the first place, you must know that immediately after the purchase Gen. Loveli H. Rousseau went to receive the territory with a large body of troops in naval vessels, after which it was garrisoned by several companies at posts se-lected by Gen. Halleck. These posts were marked out by Gen. Halleck at his military headquarters in San Francisco by merely look ing at a map of Alaska, without a tour of exploration having been made. This fact is not generally known. As the result of this the totally inaccessible or difficult to reach, and where it was expensive to supply the troops with garrison stores. Subsequently all these posts were abandoned by order of the War Department except two, viz.: Sitks and Fort Wrangel, on Wrangel's Island, and the Govern-

Wrangel, on Wrangel's Island, and the Government of the Térritory was finally turned over to the Treasury Department."

"What was done then!"

"The government was placed in the hands of the Collector of Customs and his deputies, who were occasionally visited by a revenue cutter. But these deputies being only authorized by law to collect revenue, and having no extended powers, whatever government they have exercised has been usurped. This is but little at the best, and as a result there is no government at all."

at all."
"What kind of people, Major, are the na-

tives?"
"They are Indians of two classes. The first is "They are Indians of two classes. The first is the coast savage, who lives in villages and subsists on fish of his own catching, and is partially civilized from intercourse with the whites. He also trades with the tribes of the interior and with the whites. In this trading business he is shrewd and adept, and generally gets the best of a bargain. Their villages have been several times destroyed by British and American gunboats, and this has taught them a severe lesson. In fact, the true way to govern them would be to keep a gunboat continually cruising along the coast."

the coast."

"Are they easily governed?"

"There is no trouble," was the reply, "to be experienced from them except when they are crazed with drink, and then there is no telling what they might do. The troops could only pretend to keep order immediately adjoining the posts, and for this reason were withdrawn, as helps of no service."

posts, and for this reason were withdrawn, as being of no service."

"Who are the second class of people?"

"They are the interior tribes, of whom little is known. They will allow no white man to enter their domain, and only trade with the coast Indians. Their country is partitioned off for each tribe. They are warlike, dangerous, and, in fact, perfect savages. Both classes of Indiana are more of an Asiatic type than our red men of the plains, and clearly show their Tartar origin."

origin."
"What is the climate of Alaska, Major?" "What is the climate of Alaska, anglor"
"The temperature of Southeastern Alaska is
no colder than at the mouth of the Columbia
River, Oregon, and three degrees warmer than
at Ottawa. This is owing to the warm current
which flows from Japan, known as the Japanese which flows from Japan, known as the Japanese gulf stream. Snow is very rarely seen in the streets of Sitka, though in the winter time the mountains in the vicinity are covered. The same clothing is worn there as you wear to-day in Washington. The campness of the air is far more to be feared than the cold. These remarks, however, do not apply to the entire country west of the Aleutian Islands, which is barren and inhospitable."

"Has Alaska any rivers?" inquired the Post.
"Yes, sir, the principal one being the Yukon, which flows through Central Alaska, and empties into Norton Sound. It has a large arm debouching to the eastward towards British Columbia,

from which flows innumerable streams."

"How large is the Yukon?"

"It has never been thoroughly surveyed, but Capt. Raymond navigated it for 2,000 miles. It is believed to be larger than the Mississippl or the American. is believed to be larger than the Mississippi or the Amazon. It is frozen up in the winter time and its breaking up in spring is a grand and terrific sight. The debris, driftwood, and timber which is carried down at each freshet is, by the force of the current, floated out to the Aleutian Islands, where it serves the natives as fire-wood. It is the only kind they use, as no trees grow on these islands?"

"what are the resources of Alaska?"

"In the first place, Alaska is full of coal. It can be found cropping out everywhere. But it cannot be utilized, because there is so much of it in Washington Territory, which is nearer California and Oregon. The best coal for steaming

cannot be utilized, because there is so much of it in Washington Territory, which is nearer California and Oregon. The best coal for steaming purposes is found near Nanaimo, but anthracite coal is known to exist. Its development will prove a fortune to somebody, as we have no anthracite coal on the Pacific shose."

"Do other minerals abound?"

"Yes; gold, silver, iron, copper, and platinum have also been found in paying quantities, but none of the mines have ever been prospected or developed, owing to the dangers which miners are subjected to in making explorations. In the Cassir District, however, which is British Columbia, and which is annually visited by 3,000 miners, who have to pass through Alaska, the mines have yielded millions of dollars of surface gold. Recently numerous rich deposits have been discovered in a part of the territory which is now in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. A joint commission has agreed upon a provisional line, which those acquainted with the facts of the case know to be unjust towards this country. The question is an important one, and the lives of many of the citizens of the United States are in jeopardy. It should be settled at once, or it may involve both countries in serious difficulties."

"Do not the natives make use of these metals?"

"Oh, yes; the Indians wear ornaments of cold, and state that gold exists, but are very ret-

"Do not the natives make use of these metals?"

"Oh, yes; the Indians wear ornaments of gold, and state that gold exists, but are very reticent as to its locality. It must, however, be borne in mind that prospecting in Alaska is not like Arizona or the Black Hills. The distance is great, the season is short, a great deal of money is needed to get there, and even when they reach Alaska there is no guarantee that they will not be scalped by savages."

"Are there other resources besides those imbedded in the ground!"

"Timber and fish are the remaining principal treasures. The forests are immense, principally of vellow cedar, which is most valuable for building purposes. White spruce is also plentiful."

And the fisheries?

"And the fisheries?"

"I believe that Alaska will eventually supply the world with salmon. The Oregon fisheries are giving out. From the mouth of the Columbia River, below Astoria, there are stretched across it every night, for forty miles, seine after seine, and the salmon cannot get up the river to soawn. But the Alaska fisheries are inexhaustible, and a catch of from four to seven thousand salmon with one haul of the seine is of common occurrence. Two wealthy San Francisco firms have started canneries up in Alaska, and last year sent down between 7,000 and 8,000 cases, each case containing four dozen one-pound cans. The fish met with ready sale, and it is probable many more canneries will be established next spring. But, as in mining, it must be horne in mind that this is no child's play: that none but hardy men, and men who are willing to work, can embark in it."

"No: cod exist in larger numbers than on the banks of Newfoundland, but as they keep in deeper water they are harder to catch. Herring exist in countless myriads, besides other varieties of food-fish almost equally plentiful."

"Now, then, Major, teil me something of the Government?"

"There is no Government whatever. There are no courts, and a man there has no civil or political rights. No person can acquire title to property, for there is no law to enforce the collections of debts or the conveyance of deeds, wills, or other justruments. Nor can he even acquire land by pre-emption. He can neither

vote, hold property, nor is he guaranteed trial

vote, hold property, nor is he guaranteed trial by jury."

"How is this to be remedied?"

"In the present condition of the Territory and the paucity of the population, no cumbersome political machinery should be adopted. Anything would do that would meet the exigencies of the case and protect the people. The suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury that executive powers be conferred on customs officers might do for the present, but not permanently. Mr. Fuller, of Indiana, has already introduced a bill to extend the land laws of the United States over Alaska, and similar hills for the mining and other laws will soon follow. What is wanted now is an appropriation, for which a bill has been offered, to fit out a revenue cutter to cruise along the southeastern coast of Alaska, and also money enough to make a coaling station at some point along that coast. It was suggested that criminals be brought to Washington Territory or Oregon, but this would be too expensive."

be too expensive."
"How large is Alaska?" said the Post, in conclusion.
"It contains 560,000 square miles,—about one-tenth the size of the United States. It has 20,000 miles of sea-coast, or more than all the sea-coast of the rest of the United States to

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 10.—H. P. Hitchcock, a heavy dealer in books, stationery, and jewelry, assigned to J. B. Porter, of this city, to-day. Liabilities not known.
Tolspo, O., Feb. 10.—The Osborn, Chase & Swayne Manufacturing Company, of this city, failed to-day. Liabilities, \$190,000; assets as

An Ambassador's Mistake.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg recently invited a few distinguished friends to his residence at Eastwell to enjoy a few days' shooting. The sport was carried on most vigorously, and nearly 400 head of game fell to their guns. The Duchess of Edinburg and the Princess Christian, with her two sons, were present to witness the sport, and laughed heartily at a mistake of the Russian Ambassador, who fired at and brought down, under the impression that it was a pheasant, a bara-door hen which rose up terrified at the invasion of its territory by the party.

The Duke of Connaught's Irish Besidence.

It is said that Monivea Castle, in the County of Galway and Province of Connaught, is likely to be chosen as the future residence of the Duke of Connaught. The place belongs to a member of an old family named French, one of the fourteen ancient tribes of Galway. The present representative of the family is British Secretary of Legation at Vienna, which accounts for the residence being procurable, for, strange to say, the property is not incumbered.

A Midshipman's Retort. A Midshipman's Retort.

London World.

From the British fleet in Eastern waters: A young midshipman went out to join his ship, commanded by a gallant officer, otherwise rather a Don. He was met on deck by the Captain, who said: "Well, youngster, so you've to come to join us. I suppose it's the old story—the fool of the family, eh? Haw, haw!" To which the middy replied, in a squeaky voice: "Oh, no, sir; it's all changed since your day." Exit Captain.

In Death Not Divided. Jacob Romig and his wife, Elizabeth Romig, an aged and worthy couple who have resided for many years in Douglas Township, Berks County, died, the latter on Sunday of last week, and the former on Monday, of pneumonis. Mr. Romig was 82, and his wife 79. This yenerable couple lived together as husband and wife over fifty-five years, and they had nine children, six of whom, five sons and one daughter, are still living.

Picked His Grave and Died. Adam Wicks, an aged resident of Centerport, L. I., one morning last week took his hired man to a hill on his premises and carefully indicated a spot where he said he wished to be buried when he died. He was apparently in good health at the time, but in the atternoon of the same day, while chopping wood at the house, he fell in an apoplectic fit, from which he did not recover, dying the next day. He was buried in the place pointed out by him.

New York State Charities.

The annual report of the State Board of Chari-The annual report of the State Board of Charities covers the operations for a year of an organization which does an important work. Not every one realizes the magnitude of the system of which this Board has supervision. The property held for charitable purposes in the State is valued at \$34,000,000; the receipts during the past year amounted to almost exactly \$8,000,000; and the average number of persons under care in the State, counting all classes, was 48,712.

Something that Pleased Grant.

In Belfast, Geo. Grant was presented by Mr. Gloson, a prominent jeweler, with a cigar-holder of richly carved bog-oak, on which his monogram was inlaid with fine gold. "This exquisite and appropriate gift," says the correspondent of the London Standard, "which was delicately carved with interiardings of the national symbols, inet the General's inney, and the grim old warrior beamed acknowledgment.

Meteorology and Small-Pox.

At a recent meeting of the French Society of Hygiene, Dr. Landeer, in the course of some interesting observations on the subject of smallpox, said that he remarked that it was in houses exposed to the north that small-pox raged the least, and he suggested that inquiry should be made whether certain winds did not exercise a particular influence on the development of the disease.

As a rule, they are very fine women, quite of the old matron stamp, with full, very full, busts, and comblexions like white wax; with large, almond-eyes, which socak every language under the sun without uttering a word. They have a way, also, of wearing their hat or bonnet vells to cover the eyes, and no more, just like a mask; and this is wonderfully becoming. AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK THIS SEASON. THE FAVORITE PRI-MA DONNA COMEDIENNE. ALICE OATES ALICE OATES

AND THE

Oates English Comic Opera Company,
WHTH FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
This Tuesslay Night, Feb. 11,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
Wednesday and Thursday Nights, Feb. 12 and 13,
LA MARJOLINE.
Grand Benefit of Alice Oates, Friday Night, Feb. 14,
GIROFLE: GIROFLA:
Saturday Matinee, Feb. 13,
LA PERICHOLE.
Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 15 and 16,
No Matinee Wednesday with this Opera Company.
Saturday Matinee as usual.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. ADA CAVENDISH, MERCY MERRICK,

In Wilkie Collins' Great Play, THE Every evening and MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND BATURDAY of this week only.

HAMILIN'S THERATER,

Every Night and Matinees Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 2:30. Harry Webber's Great Drama—NIP AND TUCK. Harry Webber as Nip. Ed Barrett as Tuck. Great Cast and Oilo. Charles and Carrie Austin, Fredericks and Glass Bros. White Sisters. Tommy Turner, Clark and Edwards, Lulu Francia, Oscar Mills, &c. Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. METROPOLITAN THEATRE. TO NIGHT, HOLMES GROVER in his drama, THE

BOY DETECTIVE, Supported by MAY DE LORNE and full Company. Clara Howard. Jos. Hearte. Regins. Willard. Wilson and Weaver. Grand Old. Pripes—15, 25, 85, and 50c. Matinee Wednesday. GRACE M. E. CHURCH, Cor. LaSalle and White-sta.

TO-NIGHT, THE ORIGINAL TENNESSEEANS. The Finest Colored Troupe in America, will give a of their Grand Concerts. Admission, 25 and 25 cts. Beauti of Sunday School.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Theodore Tilton is at the Palmer. Thomas Britton, U. S. A., is registered at the

Janauschek and her company are guests of The Hon. A. M. Jones, of Jo Daviess, Ill., is

Judge R. L. Dulaney, Marshall, Ill., is regis

Capt. J. H. Sparks, London, is one of the

guests of the Palmer.

W. M. Smith, Railroad and Warehouse Comissioner, is a guest of the Pacific. Edwin F. Thorne and Miss Jennie Murdoch,

of the Janauschek Company, are guests of the Potter Palmer started with his family for

New York last night for a pleasure trip of about

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 37 degrees; 10 a. m., 41: 12 m., 45; 3 p. m., 48; 8 p. m., 45. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.54; 8 p. m., 29.35. Yesterday afternoon Willie Wahn and John Johnson, fooling with a revolver in the rear of No. 149 Chicago avenue, accidentally discharged the weapon. Dr. Cunningham extracted the wad from Willie's right hand. The boys are each, 14 years of age.

S. D. Caldwell, General Manager of the Red Line; W. H. Cummings, Assistant General Freight Agent of the New York Central Rail-road; and William F. White, General Passenger Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, are at the Pacific.

Sidney H. Whitmore suddenly dropped dead Sunday night at his home, No. 54 Morgan street. He retired at about 9 o'clock, and awoke about 1 o'clock, feeling badly. Neuralgia of the heart, with which he had been afflicted for some time, is supposed to have been the cause of

Officer William H. Jones of the Twenty-second-Street Station resigned yesterday. He is ander indictment and awaiting trial in the Criminal Court charged with manslaughter in shooting a thief named Billy O'Brien, who had endeavored to escape. What he intends to do not be the way.

ext is not known. Ex-Health Officer McDermott died Sunday evening, and the funeral will take place to-day. He was born in Durrow, King's County, Ireland, in 1827, and arrived in New York when 20, remaining there several years. He afterwards came to Chicago, and was very well known in the southwestern part of the city, where he had resided for many years.

Al Filkins, who was arrested with James Johnson and William Moseley for the alleged stealing of a gold watch and chain from May Levenowitch, of No. 265 Clark street, denies that he has ever been in the Penitentiary, and says that his character is good. He claims that he heart leaving in the room senfiling, and went. e heard parties in the room scuff no-stairs and threw them out, and that that is

all he had to do with the affair.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon August Sass, who died of heart-disease at No. — Cornelia street; upon Mrs. Mary M. Garabraot, who died of epileptic fits at No. 43 Elgin street, to which she has been subject since child-hood; upon Albert Gloska, of No. 159 West Eighteenth street, an employe in C. Tegtmeyer's lumber-vard at 'the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets, who died of concussion of the brain resulting from a fall off a lumber pile. An inquest was also held upon the body of an unknown man found floating in the river near Madison-street bridge at 11:30 vesterday forenoon. The jury returned a verdect of drowning, and were of the opinion that he had fallen into the water while drunk. Deceased was about 28 years of age, medium height, light brown hair and mustache, and was clad in light pants, gray coat, low gaiters, and wore a gold ring with heart setting on the little finger of the right hand. From the greasy appearance of his clothing it is thought that he was either a machinist or a wiper.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Club was held at the Grand Pacific last evening, Col. W. S. Scribner in the chair. The Treasurer reported that he had received \$22 from his predecessor, \$57 from the Secretary, and had expended \$19, leaving a balance of \$59 on hand. Numerous applications for memberably were read and referred, and the Committee on Applications reported favorably for membership were read and referred, and the Committee on Applications reported favorably on a number. The Lecture Committee reported that arrangements had been made with Gen. Forsythe to deliver a lecture at an early day on "The Disabilities of the American Soldier." The Committee appointed to ascertain the number of soldiers employed in the several county offices reported, showing that there were five in the Criminal Clerk's office, five in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court. were five in the Criminal Clerk's office, five in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court, thirteen in the County Clerk's office, and thirty in the Recorder's office, and both reports were placed on file. The Committe to prepare resolutions on the death of Sergt. G. W. Grubbs reported, and Capt. Baker spoke feelingly, and the resolutions were ordered spread on the records. After some further routine business, the meeting adjourned for one month.

MAKSAWBA CLUB.

MAKSAWBA CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Maksawba Club was held in the club-room of the Sherman House last evening. Mr. C. E. Felton occupied the chair, a large attendance being present.

Mr. C. E. Willard, the Secretary, presented his report, which was approved as read.

The Treasurer, Mr. William E. Chamberlin, presented his report, which was similarly disposed of. The receipts amounted to \$2,899, of which \$2,500 was from sales of stock, \$245 from dues, and \$154 from subscriptions. The disbursements amounted to \$2,899. The liabilities of the Club are placed at \$174. Among the items of expenses is that of \$1,550 for the farm and buildings beionging to the Club.

The Executive Committee presented its report, snowing property in the hands of the Club valued at \$2,889. The report shows that the Club is on a good footing, and practically out of debt, and makes recommendations for several minor improvements, which were adopted with the report as read.

Messrs. J. V. Quarles and George W. Gitchell were elected members in place of those whose stock they had unrehased.

Messrs. J. V. Quaries and George W. Gitchell were elected members in place of those whose stock they had purchased.

The Executive Committee was instructed to fill the position of Superintendent at once. It was further decided that the newly-elected Executive Committee be appointed a special committee to revise the constitution and by-laws. The annual election of officers was then taken up, with the following result: President, C. E. Feiton; Vice-President, Charles Kern; Secretary, Charles E. Willard; Treasurer, William E. Chamberlin; Executive Committee, C. W. Willard, R. W. Hyman, Jr., and J. D. Kendall.

The meeting then adjourned.

MIGHIGAN AVENUE.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

A meeting of residents of Michigan avenue was held at the Palmer House last evening to discuss the question as to turning over that thoroughfare to the control of the South Park Commissioners, with a view to making it an outlet to their parks. Among the property-owners present were Messrs. J. W. Doane, Enos Ayres, H. S. Monroe, Uriah Balcom, T. W. Anderson, Nathan Corwith. W. C. Grannis, Judge Church, D. Woods, J. L. Hancock, J. M. Walker, George W. Brega, James Barrell, A. D. Lamb, Sweet, Hitchcock, and Suydam. Mr. Urian Balcom presided, and Mr. George W. Brega, acted as Secretary. The discussion was informal, and turned on the advisability of sending some representative to Springfield to lobby for the success of the bill. After a lengthy discussion of the whole subject in various bearings, it was decided that it was unadvisable to spend much money on this project, as the proposed improvement is intended to be for cided that it was unadvisable to spend much money on this project, as the proposed improvement is intended to be for the benefit of the whole city. It was finally decided to appoint a Committee to look after the interests of the bill and take general charge of the matter. The Committee consists of Messrs. Balcom, Corwith, and Ayres. They will hold a meeting to-day at the office of Hitchcock & Dupee, where they will have a conference with several prominent lawers on the subject. The meeting adjourned, after some further informal talk, subject to the call of the Chairman.

MAJ. RENO. MAJ. RENO.

talk, subject to the cail of the Unarman.

MAJ. RENO.

The Reno investigation was resumed vesterday forenoon at the Palmer House. All the members of the Court of Inquiry were present, and Maj. Reno was also on hand with his counsel, Mr. Gilbert. The stenographer read the testimony of Maj. Reno, who corrected it in one or two instances only during the reading. Mr. Gilbert then arose with a formidable pile of legal-cap before him, and proceeded to read the defense, or summing-up, he had to make for his client. He reviewed all the testimony, and referred to Girard, the interpreter, and the mule-packers, as camp-followers. The movements and position taken by Reno during the battle of the Little Big Horn were explained and commented upon at length, and the opinion expressed that Maj. Reno was justified in his course by the results. He dwelt particularly upon the testimony relating to the alleged intoxication and cowardice of Maj. Reno, and refuted it by reference to the statements of officers in his command and by the alleged doubtful character of the witnesses. At the conclusion of the argument, which occupied over an hour in its reading, Lieut. Lee requested the Court to acjourn over until 8 p. m., and

it did so. The Court met at the appointed hour, but Lieut. Lee was not quite ready with the an-swering argument, and a further adjournment was had until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

THE CITY-HALL.

About \$1,400 worth of city scrip was redeemed The City Collector's receipts for licenses and special assessments were about \$100. South-Town-Collector Ayres handed into the

reasury yesterday \$5,354 in scrip. Two cases of scarlet fever and one of diph-theria were reported at the Health Office. The City Treasurer's cash receipts yesterday mounted to \$6,589. His disbursements were nearly \$1.800.

The Comptroller has issued, or is about to issue, notices to all entitled to redates on spe cial assessments paid since the fire.

The Health Department abated eighty-nine nuisances during the last week, and condemned to everlasting redemption 152 pounds of doubt-The City Attorney was pleased resterday over the fact that, in the case of Maria Esebett, who sued the city for \$10,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received while talling through a hole in the sidewalk, judgment was rendered for the city.

Last week 148 deaths were reported, a decrease of seven from the previous week. Of these 89 were under 1 year old, and 34 between 1 and 10. There were 83 males, and 65 females; diseases of throat and lungs, 54; convulsions, 14; fevers, 10; hean-disease, 9; inanition, 7; old age, 6. Last week 148 deaths were reported, a de-

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Commissioner Spofford, his many friends will e glad to learn, is fast recovering from his re-

The Finance Committee will open the pro posals for purchasing the new issue of bonds saturday at the County Treasurer's office.

The County Collector will sell Monday all property upon which taxes have not been paid in what are known as the 1875 appeal cases. The Race murder case was set for trial yesterday, but by mutual consent was passed for one week. The case of Carey, the murderer of his brother-in-law, is set for to-day, but has been passed until to-morrow. Carey is not near as crazy as he was when first arrested.

William Baylan, a New York crook, who turned up in jail here some time ago, was taken to his old home yesterday on a requisition. He is wanted there to complete a five years' sentense at Sing Sing. When through there he will be wanted here; so he has anything but bright prospects ahead.

The Commissioners will visit Lemont to-mor row to examine into the actual condition of Walker, the Court-House contractor, and his quarries. Walker wants money, and the Commissioners have been told it a thousand times, and if the indignation there on the part of the workingmen he is indebted to has not been erestimated, there will be some plain talking, not hard knocking, as incidental to the visit, r the men hold the Commissioners responsible

for their situation. In answer to the circular recently sent to the physicians of the city by the County Clerk calling upon them to comply with the law in the matter of making returns of births and deaths, the following has been received from a smart one: "As I cure al my pasions I have know deaths to report. I leave the killing to the medical expurts who are so anxius to monolise at the trade. But I regret there are so many weaping mothurs caused By there ignoranc and malpractis." Next!

John F. Callaghan, the South Bend merchant.

malpractis." Next!

John F. Callaghau, the South Bend merchant, who has been stooping with the Sheriff for some time, feeing lawyers and annoying courts and juries, has at last been convicted. He was and juries, has at last been convicted. He was tried in the Criminal Court vesterday on the charge of having obtained goods from M. D. Wells & Co. by falsely representing his ability to pay for the same, and a jury was waived, so confident was he that nothing could be proven against him. The Court found him guilty, however, but, considering his long stay in jail, dealt leniently with him in the matter of punishment, and let him off, with a fine of \$10 and a week in and let him off with a fine of \$10 and a week i

the County Jail.

The County Court was given yesterday almost exclusively to the hearing of bastardy cases, and, as is always the case upon such occasions, the room was crowded. The cases of Mary Jacobson vs. Peter Peterson, and Annie Smith vs. William Thompson, were dismissed for want of prosecution. The cases of Caroline Neulotts vs. Gus Bartusch, Mary Sullivan vs. James Tracey, and Lilly Kelley vs. Louis Hawkins, were continued. In the case of Minnie Schalawitz vs. William Gregory, the defendant did not appear, and his bond was forfeited, and the case tried. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed Gregory to pay \$100 the first year, and \$50 a 'year for nine years following for the support of the child.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday nounted to \$23,000. The 4 per cent subscriptions yesterday reaches

the comfortable figure of \$38,000. One hundred and ninety-five barrels of alcoho were exported from this city yesterday.

Collector Harvey's internal-revenue receipts yesterday footed up \$21,389, of which amount \$17,377 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,014 for tobacco and cigars, \$471 for beer, and \$19 for exports. The petit jury in the Circuit Court, which was allowed to go home during the Blodgett investigation, will resume its labors Wednesday morning, when Judge Blodgett will again take his seat on the bench.

Charles Kissmann, saloon-keeper at No. 129
West Madison street, was before Commissioner
Hoyne yesterday to answer to the charge of carrying on the business without having a license. He
excused his failure to comply with the law by
pleading that he had been sick and unable to
attend to getting out a license, and was given
until to-day to bring in the doctor and make
good his plea.

good his plea.

Acting Supervising-Architect Frazer has advertised for sealed proposals for furnishing, fitting, delivering, and putting in place complete the iron staves for the new Government Building in this city in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which, and any additional information, may be obtained from the Supervising Architect or from Gen. McDowell, Superintendent of the building. The stairs, judging from the drawings, will be something ornate, and in general keeping with the style and magnitude of the structure. Proposals will be received until the 26th inst.

It is, perhaps, just as well to explain that the concreting now being done at the new Government Building is not done by contractors, but by Government day labor, under the supervision of Gen. McDowell, so that the investigation, by Government day labor, under the supervision of Gen. McDowell, so that the investigation, said to be imminent a day or so ago, of an alleged contractor's scheme to concrete the floors and then have them rioped up, at necessarily an additional expense, to allow the plumbers and gas-fitters to get in their work, will not come off. As there are no contractors, there can, of course, be no investigation of any alleged scheme of this nature on their part. The Department at Washington needs all the overhauling, if any, that attaches to the case, for ordering the concrete work to proceed without making the slightest provision for the plumbing and gas-fitting—which ought to precede it,—and this, too, in the face of suggestions, remonstrances, and protests from Gen. McDowell. The result will be, unless Acting-Supervising Architect Frazer calls a halt, that a good deal of the concrete will have to be ultimately torn out to give the plumbers and gas-fitters a chance to work, all of which will involve some trouble and some little extra expense. The blame does not rest so much with Frazer as with Hill, who neglected to draw any plans or make arrangements for the plumbing and gas-fitting, and probably left matters in a more or less muddled state when Frazer took hold. Nevertheless the latter ought to have heard instruction's warning voice, or Gen. McDowell's suggestions rather, and have provided heard instruction's warning voice, or Gen. McDowell's suggestions rather, and have provided
for the work which should precede the concretsing. The work is proceeding rapidly and
smoothly in the uppermost stories, and, if the
Department acts with anything like promptness,
no great harm will have been done.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE. A copy of the following circular has been re-ceived by Collector Smith from Secretary Sher-man under date of Feb. 1, 1879:

man under date of Feb. 1, 1879:

By the Department's circular of Dec. 18, 1878, it was directed that live cattle shipped from the various ports of the United States might be examined with reference to the question whether they were free from contagnous diseases, and that, if found to be free from such diseases, and that, if found to be free from such diseases, and that, if found to be free from such diseases, and that, if found to be free from such diseases, but the certificate was to be issued only upon the application of parties interested. As the export trade in live cattle from the United States is of vital importance to large interests, every precaution should be taken to guard against the shipment of diseased animals abroad, and such a guarantee given as will satisfy foreign countries, especially Great Britan, that no risk will ensue from such shipments of communicating contagious or infectious diseases to the animals in foreign countries by shipments from the United States. Collectors of Customs are therefore.

instructed that in no case will live animals be permitted to be shipped from their respective ports until after an inspection of the animals with reference to their freedom from disease and the issuace of a certificate showing that they are free from the class of disease mentioned. Notice of rejected cattle should be promptly given to this Department. In order that this Department may be fully informed in regard to such diseases in any part of the United. States, Collectors of Customs are required to promptly forward to this Departmentany information which they may be able to obtain of the presence of contagious or infectious diseases prevailing among live animals in their vicinity. It is probable that if the disease prevails only considerable extent it will be noticed in the local press, and Collectors are requested to send copies of any such notices to this Department for its information.

copies of any such notices to this Department for its information.

The importance of the above circular is seen at a giance. So many baseless rumors have been started as to the alleged prevalence of contagious diseases among cattle arriving here from the West as to make some such measure necessary for the protection of this large and growing interest, as well as for the information of the public, both at home and abroad, as to the actual condition of the eattle which are daily received at this and other markets. Collector Smith had to think twice before selecting a man to do the work of inspection, but he was not long in deciding that the talents of Col. Tom Keefe eminently fitted him for the task of looking after the steers. The Colonel will looking after the steers. The Colonel will therefore have a daily assignment to the Stock-Yards hereafter, and can vary the monotony of seizing smuggled handkerchiefs and "cat's-eyes" by attending to the fine points of the

CRIMINAL.

George S. Poppers, the pawnbroker, of whom was made in Sunday's paper, has a license. He was charged with failing to comply with the police regulations concerning the ing of pawnshops.

The cases of Albert Filkins, James Johnson and William Moseley, charged with burglary, were continued yesterday by Justice DeWolf till Feb. 14. Filkins, for an assault with a dead-ly weapon, was put under additional bonds of \$500.

Gussie Brown, a roomer on State street, co plained to the police several days ago that a seal sacque and some other articles had been stolen from her room. When the property was recovered jesterday, it was found that Gussie had stolen the property from a friend, and, pending investigation, she was locked up.

Detective Aldrich yesterday recovered in Isaac's pawnshop in Pawnbroker's row two silver-case watches stolen by burglars on the night of the 7th from the residence of Hermann Braun, No. 150 Erie street, together with about \$4 in cash. The property was properly recorded and reported by the pawnbroker. \$4 in cash. The property was properly recorded and reported by the pawnbroker. The residence of Thomas Tuite, No. 85 North Curtis street, was entered Saturday afternoon

ddring the absence of the family by two young men, who helped themselves to a revolver, a pocketbook containing a small amount of cash, and a few other trinkets. A small boy who no-ciced the theft gave information, and vesterday the West Madison street police arrested Edward and Thomas Hopkins. The original and only "Cor-ne-li-us Mo-ri-ar-

the original and only "Cor-ne-il-us Mo-r-ar-t-ty" has turned up at last, and he is not a "fly copper" after all. He is simply a young man who, in company with Henry Hackett, went sabout like a thief and got arrested for it. There was no evidence that the twain had stolen anything, but it was shown that they visited eight different places as though they would steal if they had a chance, and Justice Scully gave them each \$100, and sent them to the Bridewell. Isaac Weiss is a wholesale liquor dealer.

was arrested a short time ago charged with for-gery, alleged to have been committed in raising two promissory notes, one from \$15 to \$110, and the other from \$15 to \$170. The complainand the other from \$15 to \$170. The complainant was a colored youth and his name harmonized with the color of his skin. His name was Brown—G. W. Brown—"George Washington" Brown, of course. The mere fact that the complaint was made by a person bearing the name of a man of such illustrious and proverbial credibility gave the case a very serious aspect. But Weiss was discharged because the boy who never told a lie failed utterly to establish the truth of the allegations which he had made. Therefore he was arrested instanter by Weiss on a charge of perjury, and Justice Wallace will to-day hear what he has to say for himself.

Arrests: Mathias Russ. Peter Reuter. John

to-day hear what he has to say for himself.

Arrests: Mathias Ruso, Peter Renter, John Medgar, and Frank Boettcher, malicious mischief, on complaint of Mary Hedrich, living in the Larrabee street police district; Maggie Datton, assaulting Michael Burke, of No. 88 Wesson street; William McGeeney, a young pickpocket found loading about the theatres; Prince Watson, colored, and the notorious Flora Crandall, the supposed murderer of old man Wilckle some four years ago, charged with brutally beating a negro named Walter Lynch; James Callahan and John McCarthy, pickpockets arrested upon suspicion of having robbed some unknown lady, and in whose possession was found a sum of money, a Western Division street-car tickets with two punches in it; John Hughes, rearrested for the burglary of the Hughes, rearrested for the burgiary of the cigar-store of W. Harris, No. 252 West Madison street, the last Grand Jury having failed to indict him, although the evidence against him

was strong.

It is somewhat of a pity that fortune-tellers, star-gazers, seers, card-sharps, clairvoyants, or whatever they may be called, cannot read their own destinies. Were they possessed of the power to see what is in store for them they might often save themselves a great deal of trouble. Had Clara Edwards, fortune-teller, etc., living at No. 77 West Kinzie street, known that Constable Murphy was after her with a warrant, she could have exercised her power of supernatural vision and kept out of his way. But she apparently knew nothing about the warrant and the Constable for she was arrested and taken before Justice Wilson charged with larceny as bailee. The compiaint, which is signed by Charles Wilson, sets forth that Wilson, before visiting his native heath, Sweden, intrusted Clara with \$900 cash and \$100 worth of personal property, and that when he returned he found that she had so well "told" his fortune and his personal property that he could get neither. The case was continued till to-morrow, Clara giving bonds in the sum of \$1,000.

Detective Rawl, of Brooklyn, who has been was strong.

to-morrow, Clara giving bonds in the sum of \$1,000.

Detective Rawl, of Brooklyn, who has been in this city for several days, will leave for home to-day, having in charge a desperate thief named William Boylan, who was arrested last Wednesday for assaulting Mrs. Gichah in her dry-goods store at No. 729 Larrabee street. The lady was knocked down and badly cut about the head, and as the thief was about to carry out his original intention of robbery some bystanders interfered. Boylan ran off, but was pursued and captured by Officer William Zimmauck. The prisoner is wanted at the Kings County Penitentiary, where he has still a three years' sentence to serve, and it was concluded to make him serve that term before standing trial for his last offense. He was sent up for burglary under the alias of John McCarthy, and, while sick in the hospital about a month ago, he and a fellow-convict named Kelley managed to sever the bars over a window with a rasp, which they had been in possession of for some time, and then lowered themselves by a rope made out of their bed-clothing.

Justice Summerfield: James Plumley, Billie Strammer and Thomas Medicen leavent films.

and then lowered themselves by a rope made out of their bed-clothing.

Justice Summerfield: James Plumley, Billie Sitzmann, and Thomas Medigan, larceny from McMillan's book-store, \$200 each to the Criminal Court; Lew Jackson, burglary of a railroad car on the Michigan Southern Road, \$600 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Olford and Mary E. Phillips, adultery, \$300 to the 11th; Cyrille Billadoux, the burglar, larceny of several overcoats from No. 199 West Washington street, \$600 to the Criminal Court; the gamblers taken from Dan Webster's house, discharged; William Taylor, colored, obtaining money by false pretenses, \$500 to the 17th; Hubert and Joseph Sapp, larceny of barrel-heads from J. Cardioux, corner of Sixteenth street and Wentworth avenue, \$300 to the 11th; H. T. Williams, larceny of \$10 from Mrs. E. Vary, \$300 to the Criminal Court. Justice Morrison: George Wilson and C. R. Young, assault with intent to rob R. C. Flint ir H. Smith's saloon at No. 77 Halsted street, \$500 each to the Criminal Court; Fritz Peterson, assaulting John Poll in December last, \$1,500 to the 20th, as the complainant is still unable to appear; Patrick Moore, horsethief, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; John Hardie, burglarizing Johnson Bros.' grocery, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; John Robatoski, cutting Thomas Kaska on the head, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Julius Bierioger, embezzlement from A. Silverman, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; Julius Bierioger, embezzlement from A. Silverman, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; Julius Bierioger, embezzlement from A. Silverman, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; Julius Bierioger, embezzlement from A. Silverman, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; Julius Bierioger, embezzlement from A. Silverman, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court.

A somewhat mysterious case came under the notice of the West Chicago avenue police at an early hour yesterday morning. At 1:45 o'clock Officer Reis tound a man lying on the sidewalk in 'front of No. 326 Milwankee avenue, totally unconscious, and suffering apparently from an extensive scalp wound. He was brought to the station and was there attended by Dr. Wilde, who was of the opinion that the man was suffering from a severe concussion of the brain, the result of a heavy blow, which, however, had not fractured the skull. The man was described as of me-A STRANGE AFFAIR.

dium age, medium hight, light-brown hair, sandy mustache, and was clad in a ribbed cloth coat, gray vest, and dark pants. His collar was marked "Wison," and a gold ring bore the ipitials "H. N." This description published

in the newspapers came to the eyes of Mrs. Wilson, living at Room 24 in the Florence Hotel, at the corner of Randolph and Sangamon streets, and last evening she visited the County Hospital and identified the patient as her husband. She stated to a reporter last evening that her husband, John Wilson, had left home at about 10 o'clock Sunday night, taking with him only 50 cents, and saving that he would spend perhaps five cents for beer and then return home. He was anxious to find out when a certain mesquerade was to come off, and therefore started out to visit German beer saloons. He had been at home all day, and had drank some beer with a fellow workman from a brassfinishing shop at the corner of Clinton and Adams streets, but was not under the influence of liquor when he left home. His wife is totally unable to account for his ton and Adams streets, our was not under the influence of liquor when he left home. His wife is totally unable to account for his presence on Milwaukee avenue, unless perchance he became intoxicated, and wandered. When drinking he was of a very quarrelsome disposition, but when sober would scarcely fight under any circumstances.

A call at the County Hospital found Wilson still in a comatose condition, just as he was when he reached the Hospital. The case was considered remarkable, and during vesterday Drs. Isham, Parkes, and Sawyer paid special attention to it. The patient's condition has been carefully noted down every hour or two, and up to last night the physicians were

and up to last night the physicians were unable to comprehend certain symptoms. The wound on the head was about three inches in length, and extended back from the forehead to the left of the inedial line. It was a contused and lacerated wound, and laid bare the skull, but there is the any fracture. and lacerated wound, and laid bare the skull, but there did not appear to be any fracture or noticeable depression. This was fastened with plastic needles. The patient was put to bed and thoroughly heated. His breathsmelled strongly of alcohol. The right pupil was dilated to the greatest extent possible, while the left pupil was contracted. Light had no influence upon either. The fimbs were rigid, but later in the day the arms were moved, and the legs contracted upon being vigorously pinched. The heavy breathing and puffling of the lips also diminished. The most singular feature of the case was the finding of a puffing of the lips also diminished. The most singular feature of the case was the finding of a quantity of tallow or candle-grease congealed in the right ear, and a streak of the same across the forehead. The matter evidently contained paraffine, and is therefore thought to have been candle-grease. How it came there is a mystery, and there is the possibility that it was poured into the ear while Wilson was drunk, in a condition hot enough to materially injure the brain. His wife says he was never afflicted with earache, and it could not have been put there for that purpose. The physicians are unable to or that purpose. The physicians are unable say how the case will terminate.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. William Parker, Denv. H. McPherson, Boom U. P. Miller, Indianap. B. A. Stone, Mohawk. J. R. Bennet, N. Y. M. E. Beil, Springfield. D. R. Goodloe, N. C. PALMER HOUSE.

A. Taylor, London.
W. H. Livingstone, SionxC
D. Morrison, Minneap.
Joseph Ryan, Manitoba.
Chas. Eaton, St. Paul.
J. L. Webster, Omaha. SHERMAN HOUSE.

M. Pratt, St. Louis.

Geo. P. Young, Clinton.

Geo. P. Young, Clinton.

W. A. Hazard, N. Y.

W. A. Haynes, Chenoa.

C Harrison, Burling'n Geo. M. Azer, Harvard.

M. Gait, Sterling.

TREMONT HOUSE. S. E. Child, Aurora.
M. Quige, Atchison.
Oscar Cole, Denver.
Jno. E. Marsh, Sandus'y John R. Poor. Boston.
Dan'l Shaw, Leadville.
S. Reis, Cincinnati.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE FIATISTS. The City Central Committee of the Green back party held a meeting last evening in Maskell's Hall, Desplaines street, near Jackson, for the purpose of perfecting its organization S. E. Kelsev occupied the chair. Messrs. Beatty. Wilson, Gilder, Morrissey, and Lentz were appointed a committee to examine the credentials of the delegates from the various clubs, and, after consultation, reported the following as duly accredited members: First Ward, P. F. Scanlan, George Harris; Second, Henry Gilder, W. Bailey; Third, B. Weise, W. Bermingham W. Balley; Third, B. Weise, W. Bermingham; Fourth, S. E. Kelsey, Stearns; Sixth, F. McCormick, F. W. Lentz; Seventh, J. J. Curran, J. Broderick; Eighth, William Morrissey; Nioth, S. B. Duff, George Mohl; Tenth, A. C. Wolsin, William Conley; Eleventh, A. B. Adair; Twelfth, Charles Beattie, P. J. Dunne; Fifteenth, Mr. Van Buren; Seventeenth, Nelson and Reardon; Eighteenth, Munson and McKay. The Chairman of the Committee stated that a protest had been entered against Mr. Weise, of the Third Ward, but his papers were found to be all right. James Corcoran, from the Fifth the filling ward, but his papers were found to be all right. James Corcoran, from the Fifth Ward, and J. S. Russell, from the Seventh Ward, were found to be members of Pomeroy Clubs, and were not received because they would not subscribe to the platform of the party. The Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards were not represented. A motion was made to adopt the resented. ritteenth, and sixteenth wards were not represented. A motion was made to adopt the report of the Committee, when Mr. Cooper arose and protested against Mr. Weise being accepted as a member, saying that he had been guilty of selling out wards and men, and was unworthy of a place on the Committee. Mr. Weise retorted that Cooper knew he did not tell the truth, and had received \$10 for vertical for the festive of coopers. knew he did not tell the truth, and had received \$10 for voting for the issue of county bonds. The gentlemen were shut off from further talk, and the meeting adopted the report, and was about to adjourn when Mr. Maskell reminded the gentlemen that he could not afford to let and light his hall for nothing; if they would pay the bare expense it would be all right. A collection was taken up and the bill paid. The Committee adjourned to meet again next Monday evening at the same place.

THE DEMOGRACY.

THE DEMOCRACY. THE DEMOCRACY.

The City Democratic Central Committee held a pow-wow at the Tremont Club Rooms last night which was of so important a nature that it was necessary fo conduct the business in secret session. The Committee must not be confounded with the County Executive Committee, which is a separate organization, but the former propose to act in conjunction with the latter, so long as to act in conjunction with the latter so long as this can be done on amicable terms, but if ther is a conflict the city will cut loose from the County Committee and "paddle its own canoe," believing that it has a more respectable and

competent list of members.

John Mattocks was called upon to preside, both Mattocks was called upon to preside, but that gentleman refused to act as Chairman, although he said he would work with the Committee; accordingly Thomas Courtney was elected as Chairman, George Hibben was elected. Treasurer in place of William H. Condon, and John M. Dunphy was elected a member of the Committee from the Twelfth Ward, vice Condon resigned. ion, resigned.

This was all the business transacted during a three-hours' session, but there was an unlimited amount of talk indulged in up to the time of adjournment, mostly with regard to the dis

position of the Committee in the various wards and the manner of conducting the primaries, etc. The meeting adjourned until one week from last night at the same place. THE COUNTY BOARD.

KERN'S PAY. The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present except Mr. Spofford. A written opinion was read from James P Root, in behalf of ex-Sheriff Kern, on the question of his right to receive compensation for work done in winding up his official business. The opinion was, in effect, that Mr. Kern was entitled to pay for December and January, for the reason that he had acted as Sheriff during that time, and had collected fees, etc., and, if he was not entitled to pay, the county had no claim

to the fees in his hands.

Mr. Boese said the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts had had the matter under advisement, but had reached no conclusion, and moved that the whole question be referred to the Circuit Judges. Mr. Lenzen moved that the question be re-

ferred to the Judiciary Committee, and it was The Clerk of the Criminal Court submitted s tatement of the expense of St. Peter-Clark trial so far as were of record in his office. The items were: Clerk's fees, \$55; Sheriff's fees, \$17.75; witnesses' fees, \$14.60; and jurors' fees, to date, \$520.80. Total, \$763.15. Re-

GRAND JURY.

An order from the Criminal Court for the drawing of a Grand Jury for March was read. The following were drawn: John Baumgarten, James S. Duff, Charles Wiedehold, Thomas Broderick, James Lane, James Scanlon, George A. Johnson, Samuel Dunlop, William Arnold, Fred Daemecke, Peter Kine, John Waltz, A. B. Johnson, Amos Grannis, John Carmody, William McNally, W. J. Little, Charles F. Schultz, John Connell, J. B. Taylor, Henry Schirding, Alfred Wilson, and A. H. Pickering.

The Committee on Judiciary reported in reference to the right of the Board to fix the com-

sation of its members, concluding that it had the right, and citing the old-time decision of Jude Gary on the subject. The report was con-curred in with great unanimity.

BUYING MORE LAND. The Committee on Public Charities reported on bills amounting to \$4,833, and recommend-ing that certain land adjacent to the Poor-Farm be purchased, if it could be had for \$100 per

acre.

Mr. Fitzgerald was opposed to the land project.

He thought the price was ridiculous. He wanted the land inspected first, if it was deemed necessary to purchase it. He believed if the land was purchased, it could be utilized and worked by pauper labor at a great saving to the county.

land was purchased, it could be tained and worked by pauper labor at a great saving to the county.

Mr. Stewart wanted to see the land before he voted on the subject. He thought the county needed more land, and that in the distribution of the public charity some important reforms were needed. He believed that more persons ought to be sent to the Poor-House, and fewer persons aided in the city. He was satisfied that many were getting relief at the County Agent's office who were not entitled to it, and stated, to illustrate his position, that in the last few days he had seen several persons exchange a dollar's worth of bread that had been given them by the County Agent for 10 cents' worth of gingerbread. [Laughter.] Such persons were not deserving support at the hands of the county, and if they insisted upon being supported it could be done cheaper at the Poor-House.

Mr. Wheeler said if land was to be bought that he wanted to see the widest competition invited. The Poor Farm was surrounded by arrable land, which was for sale, and he wanted proposals invited before any action was taken, and moved the appointment of a Seecial Committee to look up the lands and ascertain what they could be purchased for.

Mr. Bradley said the Poor-Farm was not lo-

they could be purchased for.

Mr. Bradley said the Poor-Farm was not located at the very best point, and suggested that if more land was to be bought that it could be had in some other section on better terms. After some further wrangling, so much of the report as referred to the purchase of land was The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported adversely on the charge of \$200 for hanging Sherry and Connelly, and \$1,000 for extra services, presented by ex-Sheriff Kern, and instructing him to turn over to the Treasurer the

REPORTS. The Committee on Public Service reported allowing the Coroner \$800 per year for traveling expenses, an additional clerk at \$600 per year, expenses, an additional clerk at \$600 per year, and increasing the pay of his present clerk from \$800 to \$600, and fixing the salaries of the engineers at the county institutions. Adopted.

The Committee on Printing reported on bills amounting to \$1,840, and also recommended that the award for printing, stationery, and blank books be made to the J. M. W. Jones Company, they being the lowest bidders. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, the election of engineers for the several county institutions

On motion of Mr. Fitzgeraid, the election of engineers for the several county institutions was proceeded with. Edward S. McDonald was chosen engineer at the Hospital, John Schmidt at the Insane Asylum, and W. T. Ragland for the County Bullding.

Mr. Bradley moved that the engineers at the County Building and Hospital remain in charge until the end of the month.

Mr. Senne moved as a substitute that the engineers elected take their places at once, and

gineers elected take their places at once, and that the old engineers be kept until the 15th. The substitute prevailed, and the whole ques-HOSPITAL MATRON.

Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to the fact that the Hospital rules required the election of a Matron by the Board, and said that the matter a Matron by the Board, and said that the matter had been overlooked.

Mr. Senne said a lady had been selected for the place, and moved that she be elected by the Board. The motion prevailed, and Mrs. John son was elected with but one dissenting vote.

A communication was read from the Collector of Lake View, calling attention to the fact that in his warrant for the tax on lands was the item of \$13,181.76 for back taxes and forfeitures against lands of the Graceland Cemetery Company from 1871 to 1877 inclusive, and to the fact that the authorities of that town were taking the necessary legal steps to collect their portion of the same. Referred.

THE COURT-HOUSE. A communication was read from McNeil & Son, Court-House contractors, calling attention to the fact that the county held about \$76,000 of their money, which was impeding the progress of the work, and giving notice that they would hold the county for damages. A communication on the same subject was read from Architect Four precommending the taking of some tion on the same subject was read from Archi-tect Egan recommending the taking of some action which would enable the contracters to go on cutting stone, etc., that the Court-House might be put under roof the coming summer. Mr. Wood moved that both of the documents be referred to the Committee on Public Build-

ings and Public Service.

Mr. Burling said the question was whether the Court-House work should go on or not. If the contractors were not given some money they could not proceed, and he thought the Board ought to pay them an estimate of \$18,000, which the Architect had certified to, and possibly a part of the reserved allow them quarry estimates, they had not been flaancially able to do anything, and had further said they would not try to do anything until the county had settled with them. The plain fact was that the county would have to make the firm a payment at once if the work was to proceed this summer.

Mr. Stewart wanted to become more familiar with the whole constitution before vertice.

Mr. Stewart wanted to become more familiar with the whole question before voting any money away, and was in favor of the reference. One of the bondsmen of the contractors had come to him and forbid the making of any advances of the reserved percentage, and he was not prepared to vote under the circumstances. He wanted to go to Lemont and look the field over, and would go if the matter was laid over. After some further discussion both of the communications were referred, whereupon Mr. Burling invited the Joint Committee to visit Lemont to-morrow and look over the entire question.

Mr. Wood introduced a resolution prohibiting the entertainment at the Hospital and Insane Asylum of others than Commissioners, etc. Laid over.

Mr. Stewart introduced a resolution calling upon the Sheriff to make a monthly statement of the number of prisoners in the jail. Adopted. THE NEW BONDS. Mr. Stewart also introduced a resolution providing for the levying of an annual tax on the taxable property of the county for meeting the interest on the bonds proposed to be issued, and pledging the county irrevocably for the payment of the both weight and the payment of the ent of both principal and interest during

ment of both principal and interest during the next twenty years, or at the end thereof.

Mr. Wheeler wanted provision made for a sinking fund, and suggested that the bonds be made payable at different times, and not all at the end of twenty years.

Mr. Senne introduced as a substitute a resolution providing for a sinking fund, and also for the taking up of the bonds from time to time in their numerical order, as the condition of the fund might warrant.

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted both of the resolutions laid over for one week, and after a lengthy discussion Mr. Senne withdrew the substitute, and the resolution of Mr. Stewart was adopted.

the resolution of Mr. Stewart was adopted

FOUNDLINGS' HOME. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS of the Foundlings' Home was held Jan. 30 at the bank of Preston, Keene & Co. Messrs. C. R. Case and W. C. McCallum were elected to fill vacancles in the Board. W. G. Hibbard was

H. Case and W. C. McCallum were elected to fill vacancies in the Board. W. G. Hibbard was elected President, and Dr. Shipman Secretary and Superintendent. The household has been smaller than in 1877, being 79½ per week, making an average of 50 babies per week, and between 29 and 30 adults, while the receiots have been a trifle larger—\$3,837.91. The amount received each month being as follows, viz.:

January. \$601 August. \$254
Feormary. 304 September. 103
march. 176 October. 204
April. 206 November. 465
May. 293 December 668
June 398
July. 99 Total. \$3,837
Thus the total receipts since the Home was opened are \$33,608. "The Home was opened and has been carried on in simple trust on the faithfulness of a prayer-hearing God, and those who have had the charge of it have never solicited funds directly or indirectly from any mortal man. Whatever has been done by others to obtain money for the Home in way of concerts, lunches, and entertainments of various sorts has been done of their own motion and on their own responsibility. The Home has never employed any solicitors."

The Board has lost during the year by the removal by death of one of its corporators, Mr. John Dillingham, and also by the removal from the city of J. L. Pickard, its President.

The same efforts have been made as in previous years to instruct the nurses and bring them to Christ. Four evenings of the week have been devoted to this purpose, besides morning and evening prayers and many private interviews.

morning and evening prayers and many private interviews.

The many services rendered by the Ladies' Union Aid Society during the last year and previous years are acknowledged with deep gratitude. The organization is one entirely independent of the Home, the work of the ladies being voluntary in every case. The members have been most self-denying and zealous in their labors and indefatigable in their efforts to aid all in their power to secure the comfort and happiness of the inmates of the Home. They have cheered and encouraged the Home by their prayers, and aided it by their labor.

The Home also returns thanks to Dr. J. P.

of faithful and gratuitous service. Dr. T. C.
Duncan has been prompt in attending as consulting physician. Dr. A. G. Bebee has given
necessary surgical attendance, and Dr. Woodyatt has looxed after the eyes and ears of the
children and adults when required.

The Record has, during the past year, been
printed at the Home. This branch has not
prospered as much as was expected, but hopes
are entertained for the future. The profits of
this department, when there are any, will not go
to the Home, but will be used to purchase material and a new office.

Hearty thanks are also returned to the United
States and American Express Companies, to the
City of Chicago for its free water supply, to the

City of Chicago for its tree water supply, to the City of Chicago for its tree water supply, to the newspapers for their kindnesses, and to all so-cieties and friends who have remembered them with prayers or gifts.

H. H. MAGIE.

The will of the late H. H. Magie, which was roved and admitted to probate yesterday, is ubstantially as follows:

substantially as follows:

In the name of God, amen. I, Haines H. Magie, of the City of Chicago, etc., being of sound and disposing mind and memory, blessed be Almighty God for the same, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills made by me.

1. I request that my body be placed in my vault, prepared for that purpose, in Graceland Cemetery.

2. I order that all my funeral expenses and all my just debts be paid out of my estate as soon as consistent after my decease.

3. If at my decease my cemetery vault shall not have been snitably constructed so as to receive bodies in separate compartments to the extent of about eight.—four side by side, and four others upon these,—I direct my hereinafter-named executors to have the same so constructed as soon as convenient after my decease, and pay the cost of such construction out of my estate.

4. To my grandson, Arthur Tree, I give, as a keepaake, my gold watch, which I have carried many years, and upon which is engraved my monogram.

5. I give and bequeath to Hannah Magie (if ma

many years, and upon which is engraved my monogram.

5. I give and bequeath to Hannah Magie (if me surviving), of the Township of Lima, La Grand County, Indiana, the sum of \$2,000.

6. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Abbie C. Woodruff (if me surviving), of the Township Lima, etc., the sum of \$2,000.

7. All the remainder of my personal property, of whatever kind or description, consisting in part of United States 5-20 bounds, shares of stock in the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company, National Bank of Illinois, Hide & Leather Bank, Chicago Dock Company, Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company, bonds of latter, moneys on hand or notes given for money due me. I give and bequeath to my wife, Maria Magie, for her own use and benefit forever.

8. On the 6th of April, 1875, I voluntarily made, executed, and delivered deed or deeds to my sonin-law, Lambert Tree, thereby conveying the fee for an equal undivided one-half interest in my real estate, and I do now hereby give and bequeath to my wife, Maria Magie, the other equal undivided one-half interest to all my real estate, to her own use and benefit forever, of which I may be seized at the date of my decease.

9. I do hereby nominate and appoint my wife, Maria Magie, and my son-in-law, Lambert Tree, to act as executors; and I desire and request that they, or either of them, shall not be required to give security as such executors.

The will is dated May 14, 1875, and witnessed

The will is dated May 14, 1875, and witnessed by Edwin Blackman and W. M. Scudder.
Mrs. Magie renounced the appointment of executor, and letters testamentary were issued to Mr. Tree upon his individual bond of \$1,400,000. No inventory was filed, and none probably will be for a month or so, but the application for letters states that the personalty and realty does not exceed \$700,000 in value.

BEECHER.

His Views on the Chinese Question Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—In his sermon vesterday

Mr. Beecher said: "If I could control what I would like to control, I would send such a voice to Washington protesting against that infamous bill excluding Chinamen from our country as would make the pen tremble and fall from the and of the President before he could sign it. [Applause.] We have enforced the opening of China by treaties, by invading it and flacking Chinamen to pieces with the sword; we con quered from them their commercial tributs, and now that they begin to come to us, as do th Germans, Norwegians, French, and all other nations, our Congress is busy with a law which says to them: 'You cannot come; you are better workmen, you live more economically, you save more, and we will defend our laggards from your competition.' It is an outrage and infamy which ought not to stain our land, and you and every voter will be eternally blamed if you do every voter will be eternally blamed if you do not see to it that this deed is not consummated. God expects from you that you will use the political power which He has given you to ends which will augment the honor of humanity as well as to His own glory."

SUDDEN DEATH,

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 10.—Joseph Keesler, the sidewalk, near his home on Main street. He was walking and talking with two friends when he fell forward, striking his head on the walk. Physicians pronounced the ca

DRUNKENNESS CURED --- FACT VS. FOLLY. DRUNKENNESS CURED.—FACT VS. FOLLY.

"NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, DAYTON, O., Jan. 6, 1879.—Dr. D'Unger, Chicago: After a fair trial of three months in two cases, seemingly incurable, I am glad to sa that the result has been all that you could claim and all the most sanguine could hope for. "espectfully. E. F. Brown. Governor." Dr. D'Unger's office, Rooms 21-23, Palmer House.

Mosher has made photographs of Maj. Rene and the surviving officers of the battle of Little Big Horn. They can be seen in his showcase at the entrance, 125 State street. ELEGANCE. The most refined ladies and gentlemen use Dr.

Price's Unique Perfumes, which are really the delightful gems of all odors. Free of charge. Your druggist will refund your money if Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not give you satisfaction and cure your cough.

Try the New Fragrant Vanity Fair Cigarettes both plain and halves. Most exquisite of all.

Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of oeef containing its come nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON—On the 10th inst., at her late real dence, No. 85 North LaSalle-st.. in the 57th year o her age, Mrs. Eliza Thompson, relict of the late William Thompson and mother of the late Joseph Thompson. Thompson.
Funeral Wednesday, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., to
Michigan Central Depot. Friends and acquaintance
are invited to attend.

are invited to attend.

LAWS—Hulidah Johanne, beloved wife of Dr. F.

LAWS—Hulidah Johanne, beloved wife of Dr. F.

LAWS, Saturiay night, Feb. 8, aged 26 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her

mother, Mrs. Martine Oisens, 191 West Indiana-st., to

Trinity Church, corner Peoria and West Indiana-st., and from there to Graceland Cemetery, Wednesday,

Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are

cordially invited to attend.

SPANI—Joseph H., infant son of C. J. and Maggie

Spani.

Funeral Feb. 11, from 548 South Jefferson-st., by

cars to Calvary Cemetery.

SHEA—In Baltimore, Feb. 4, Mrs. Thomas J. Shea,

aged 25 years, formerly of Waukegan and this city.

A SOURCE OF MUCH BODILY EVIL. A SOURCE OF MUCH BODILY EVIL,

If the habit of body becomes irregular, much evil is inflicted on the system. The stomach becomes dyspeptic, billous symptoms develop themselves, the circulation is contaminated, and the nerves share in the general disorder. It is of the utmost importance that the bowels should be thoroughly and speedily regulated when they grow derelict. The corrective agent best adapted to this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome, non-griping, vegetable laxative, worth all the rasoing catharties invented since the time of Paracelsus. People who have been in the habit of using blue pill, calomel, and other drugs and cheap nostrums for constipation, should abandon such hurful and useless medicines, and substitute for them this pleasant and genile aperient, which not only produces the purgative effect naturally, but also strengthens while it regulates the bowels,

stomach, and liver. It moreover cures and pre-cents intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, recumatism, debility, and urinary troubles. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. JANE GREY SWISSHELM WILL LECTURE in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Wash-ington and Sancamon-sta, this (Tuesday) evening on "Memories with a Meaning; or, Personal Ramilals PROF. H. S. CARHART WILL DELIVER AN AS-tronomical lecture Friday evening next in Far-vell Hall, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. His ubject will be, "Induced Electricity," HE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING IN LOWER Farwell Hail to-day will be led by the Rev. John THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Woman's Christian Association will be held to-morrow, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Home, 731 Wabah-av.

THE FIRST RED-RIBBON CLUB. WHOSE HALL
was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, will
hold their regular meeting at Christian Church, corner
ladiana-av and Twenty-Bribest, this evening. THE COMMITTEE ON "INTELLECTUAL CULT." ure "of the American Hon" Association will give an entertainment this evening in the Sherman House club-rooms. Mrs. M. E. Holden. well-known "Amber," will read a paper on the "Yosemica." "Amber," will read a paper on the "Yosemics."

THE EMBROIDERY CLASSES NOW IN PROPHESS
under the suspices of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art are stealify increasing in numbers, as sisin interest. Having recently received a valuable accession of embroideries from the Royal School of ArtNeedlework, at South Kensington, the society is ablato piace before the publis samples of work possessing a
high standard of artistic excellence. The benevoestaalm of the society is in offering free Listruction to such
publis as may have a taste and desire to pursue this
brauch of Industry as a means of livelihood. Materials
and designs for work are furnished by the society as
their rooms. Work already commenced can also be obtained.

AUCTION SALES BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 9:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 9:30 a m., we shall sell

AT AUCTION. OUR FIRST OFFEBING OF SPRING STYLES.

Boots, Shoes & Slippers CHOICE LINES of goods, the manufacturers of which are in pressing need of funds, and these goods WILL BE MOVED. Buyers should make a note of this.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-sv. THURSDAY, FEB. 13, AT 9:30 A. M. REGULAR TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY GLASSWARE.

We will offer at this sale a large assorment of Laglish and American W. G. Ware, C. C., Rockinsham and Yellow Ware, Decorated Tollet Sets, &c. Also a large consignment of Glassware, consisting of Lamp Chimneys, Pitchers, Bowls, Wine Sets, Gobiets, and Napples, 1,000 doz. Sun Burners.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auerrs.

We are now making liberal cash advances on all kinds of Furniture to be sold to the trade in our monthly anction sales. GEU. P. GORE & CO., And BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

TUESDAY'S SALE. FEB. 11, AT 9:30 A. M.,

FURNITURE CARPETS, STOVES, And General Household Goods, General Merchands

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

173 and 175 Randolph-st MEDIUM AND GOOD AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12. AT 10 O'CLOCK, at our paler
rooms, 173 & 175 kandolph st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Etc. THURSDAY, Seb. 13, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our Sel rooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, FEB. 11, at 9:30 o'clock BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS. Consisting in part of Men's, Boye', and Ythe'. Fine G. Aixs. and Congs., Wom. 's, Miss', and Children's At-Goat, and Grain Newport, Butt. and Ties, Sch. Mi Slippers, &c. New fresh Goods.

MEDICAL. Retention of Urine, and General Debility are cure HUNT'S REMEDY. Sold by all Drugglets

Cook County Court-House Bonds. \$300,000. Owing to the delay in printing and executing the Cook County 5-per-cent coupon twenty-year bonds, no bids therefor will be opened until the 15in day of February, inst. Bids will therefore be received at any time prior to that date, directed to bue Finance Committee, case of County Treasurer. No bids leas than par will be curritained; and the right to reject any or all bids reserved. Outstanding Court-House orders will be treated the same as cash. Bids now in will, if accepted, be extitled to bonds as of this date.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1879.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CAMB,
47 & 40 West Lake Bired.
OERICAGO.

BY SEP FOR CATALOGUE. WEDDING CARDS.

CANDY OF LEBRATED THROUGH out the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb and unward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

BIRDS. BIRDS CAGES, GOLD FISH, and AUVARIA, in great variety.

KAEMPFER No. 127 Clarks

ROYAL BAKING Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum products **VOLUME** XX

SPRING DRY

For 187 Early Spring A

Are now offering passed assortment PATTERNS IN W TERIALS.

CRETONNES and PER IN NEW AND ATT DESIGNS

MARSEILLE and F From 5c per yd. UI MATTRASS C

We desire to call our White Goods D in which will be four ENTIRE NEW LI JACONNETS.

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assorted and market LOW PRI To which we cord inspection.

121 & 123 S The above goods found at our 1 Twenty-second-st.

gan-av. VALENTINI Saint Valentin

Saint In reading important when the wallentine's mands from of greating friendship, friendship, and very a ment of art Day. Saint Valentine's Patitod Valentine's Patitod

JANSEN.

SUGAR-CURED Sugar-Cured We are selling to choice Smoked Hams age, at 7 cts.; and 15 l 7 l-2c, in the wholes our Packing House, Bridge (near Twent where can be found the pork line, fresh an UNDERW

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or to the standard will be accepted. The Government reserves the all bids.

"Preference will be given to broduction and manufacture, conquality being equal, and such produced on the Pacific Coast to broduced on the Pacific Coast to broduced on the Pacific Coast to Produced on the Pacific Coast to Sumprion required by the public vised Statutes, \$5, 718.

The articles which are to be us retritories of the Pacific Coast was preceded at San Francisco, Cal.

Bidders should state in their praud in what quantities they can a sridies they propose to furnish a san Francisco Depots. For copie tions to bidders and other informs ce. Envelopes containing propose. Processals for Military Supplies.

Proposals for Ir OFFICE OF SUPERCY
WASHINGTON, D
Bealed proposals will be received
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recover cures and pre-remittent fevers, gout, urinary troubles. MENTS.

SHELM WILL LECTURE WILL DELIVER AN AS-ay evening next in Far-of the Y. M. C. A. His LY MEETING OF THE betation will be held to-

CLUB. WHOSE HALL INTELLECTUAL CULT. ng in the sherman House Holden, well-known as on the "Yosemite." on the "Yosemite."

SES NOW IN PRODUCTIONS

Chicago Society of Decosaing in numbers, as also
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SALES. RE & CO., RADE SALE

OODS. 11, 9:30 A. M. b. 12, at 9:30 a. all sell CTION.

OFFERING STYLES.

some EXTRA goods, the manare in pressing d these goods Buyers should and 82 Wabash-av.

AT 9:30 A. M. E SALE OF

GORE & CO., Auct're. lanufacturers. cash advances on all kinds trade in our monthly suc-tE & CO., Auctioneers. MEROY & CO.,

S SALE. 9:30 A. M.,

TURE STOVES. General Merchandis TERS & CO.,

TURE, RS & CO:, Auctiongers. ADE SALE. OTHING. Etc..

lock a. m., at our Sales RS & CO.,

MION. at 9:30 o'clock SHOES

ERS.

ys: "I was cured of ropsy in one month by UNT'S REHEDY."
Diseases of the liver, idneys, Bladder, and ruler of the side, Back, or Lolis, e cured by HUNT'S HMEDY. Gravel, ropsy, Diabetes, Bright's sease, Incontinence or as Debibling are cured by ral Debility are cured by

t-House Bonds g and executing the Cook enty-pear bonds, no bids he 15th day of February, eccived at any time prior, finance Committee, care's less than par will be en-dect, any or all bids is re-suscorders will be treated a will, if accepted, be en-

EVENDEN, TANKS CHICAGO.

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ued use of Alum produces

THE NEW SOUTH.

Letter from Gen. Sherman to Citizen of Atlanta.

The Industrial and Agricultural Resources of That Section.

What Is Needed for Their Further Development.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10.-The Constitution of to-morrow morning will print the following inesting correspondence:

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 1 .- Gen. W. T. Sherman ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 1.—Gen. W. T. Sherman—DEAR SIR: In the course of several conversations while you were in Atlanta you were pleased to refer to the growth and prosperity of the city, and to the material progress made by the people since the War. You also spoke of the healthfulness of our climate, and the advantages offered here to capitalists and industrious immigrants.

Your position during the War gave you an opportunity to study carefully our State, and especially Atlanta. By the time this reaches you, you will have passed entirely across the

especially Atlanta. By the time this reaches rou, you will have passed entirely across the State, and I have thought that if you could be induced to write the result of your observations with respect to the natural advantages of our soil, climate, and the resources of our section, it might be the means of attracting the attention of those who have capital as well as those who control and give direction to the tide of immigration.

gration.
I know that continual demands, official and social, are made upon your time, but I was so struck with the aptness of some of your comments and the practical nature of your suggestions, that I have ventured to address you this letter. Yours truly,

E. P. Howell.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPLY.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPLY.

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 1, 1879.—Capt. E. P. Houcell. Editor Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.—My Dear Sire: Your most acceptable letter of Feb. 1 reached me here yesterday, and I avail myself of the first moment of leisure to reply.

My oppostunities for studying the physical features of Georgia have been even larger than you mention. In 1843-'44 I went from Augusta to Marietta in a stage (when Atlanta had no existence), thence to Belfonte, Ala., on horseback, returning afterwards all the way on horseback to Augusta by a different road; again, in 1864, I conducted, as, all the world knows, a yast army from Chattanooga to Atlanta; and Savannah, and just now have passed over the same district in railway cars. Considering the history of this period of time (thirty-five years), the development of the country has been great, but not comparable with California, Iowa, Wisconsin, or Kansas, in all of which States I have had similar chances for observation. The reason why Georgia has not kept pace with the States I have named is beyond question that emigra-

have named is beyond question that emigra

would not go where slavery existed.

Now that this cause is removed, there is no longer any reason why Georgia, especially the northern part, should not rapidly regain her prominence among the great States of our Union. I know that no section is more favored in climata, health, soil, minerals, water, and everything which man needs for his material wants, and to contribute to his physical and intellectual development. Your railroads, already finished, giving your people, cheap supplies, and the means of sending in every section their surplus products of the soil or of manufactures. You have immense beds of iron and coal, besides inexhaustible quantities of timber, oak, hickory, beech, poplar, pine, etc., so necessary in modern factories, and which are becoming scarce in other sections of our busy country.

North Georgia is peculiarly adapted to fruit orchards, to gardens and small farms; and all you need to make it teem with prosperity is more people from that class of Northern farmers and manufacturers, and that other large class of European emigrants, which has converted the great Northwest from a wilderness into comfortable nomes for its millions of contented people.

I have crossed this continent many times, by almost every possible route, and feel certain that at this time no single region holds out as WOULD NOT GO WHERP SLAVERY EXISTED.

I have crossed this continent many times, by almost every possible route, and feel certain that at this time no single region holds out as strong inducements for industrious emigrants as that from Lynchburg, Virginia, to Huntsville; Alabama, right and left, embracing the mountain ranges and intervening valleys, especially East Tennessee, North Georgia, and Alabama. I hope I will not give offense in saying that the present population has not done full justice to this naturally beautiful and most favored region of our country, and that two or three millions of people could be diverted from the great West to this region with

PROFIT AND ADVANTAGE TO ALL CONCERNED. This whole region, though called "Southern," is, in fact, "Northern," viz.: it is a wheat-growis, in fact, "Northern," viz.: it is a wheat-growing country; has a climate in no sense tropical or southern, but was designed by nature for small farms and not for large plantations. In the region I have named, North Georgis forms a most important part; and your city. Atlanta, is its natural centre or capital. It is admirably eituated, a thousand feet above the sea, healthy, with abundance of the purest water, and with granite, limestone, sandstone, and clay convenient to build a second London. In 1864 my army, composed of near a hundred thousand meu. all accustomed to a Northern climate, were grouped about Atlanta from June to November without tents, and were as vigorous, healthy, and strong as though they were in Obio or New York. Indeed, the whole country from the Tennessee to the Ocmulgee is famous for health, pure water, abundant timber, and with a large proportion of good soil, especially in the valleys, and all you need is more people of the right sort.

I am satisfied, from my recent visit, that Northern professional men, manufacturers, mechanics, and farmers may come to Atlanta, Rome, and Chattanooga with a certainty of fair dealing and fair encouragement. Though I was personally regarded the bete-noir of the late War in your region, the author of all your woes, yet I admit that I have just passed over the very ground desolated by the Civil War, and have received everywhere nothing but

have received everywhere nothing but

KIND AND COURTROUS TREATMENT
from the highest to the lowest, and I heard of
no violence to others for opinion's sake. Some
Union men spoke to me of social ostracism, but
I saw nothing of it: and, even if it do exist, it
must disappear with the present generation.
Our whole tramework of government and history is founded on the personal and political
equality of citizens, and philosophy teaches
that social distinctions can only rest on personal
merit and corresponding intelligence, and if
any part of a community clings to dissinctions founded on past conditions
it will grow less and less with time
and finally disappear. Any attempt to build up
an aristocracy or a privileged lass at the South,
on the fact that their fathers or grandfathers
once owned slaves, will result in a ridiculous
failure and subject the authors to the laughter
of mankind. I refer to this subject incidentally because others have argued the case,
but whether attempted elsewhere in the South,
I am certain it will not be attempted in Gorgia.
Therefore, I shall believe and maintain that
North Géorgia is now in a condition to invite
immigration from the Northern States of our
Union and from Europe, and all parties concerned should advertise widely the great inducements vour region holds out to the industrious
and frugal of all lands; agents should be appointed in New York to advise, and others at
Knoxville, Chattanoga, Rome, Atlanta, etc.,
to receive immigrants and point out to them on
arrival KIND AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT

WHERE CHEAP LAND MAY BE HAD with reasonable credit, where companies may open coal and iron mines, where mills may be erected to grind wheat and corn, spin cotton, and to manufacture the thousand and one things you now buy from abroad; and, more especially, to make known that you are prepared to welcome and patronize men who will settle in your region and form a part of your rommunity.

settle in your region and form a part of your community.
Your growth and development since the War has been good, very good,—better than I was prepared to see: but compare it with San Francisco, Denver, Portland (Oregon), Leavenworth, Chicago, St. Louis, or hundreds of places I could mention less favored in climate and location than Atlanta. These cities have been notoriously open to the whole world, and all men felt perfectly at liberty to go there with their families, with their acquired wealth, and with their personal energy. You must guarantee the same, not superficially or selfishly, but with that sincerity and frankness which carries conviction.

ection.

Personally, I would not like to check the flow of emigration westward, because of the vast nat-ural importance of that region; but I do believe that every patriot should do what he can to ben-

GOOD WILL RESULT from turning a part of this great tide of human life and energy southward along the valleys of the Allegbany Mountains, especially of East Tennessee, Northern Georgia and Alabama, and if I can gid you in this good work I assure you that I will do so with infinite pleasure.

Excuse me if I ask you, as an editor, to let up somewhat on the favorite hobby of "carpet-baggers." I know that you personally apply the term only to political adventurers, but others, your readers, construe it otherwise. I have resided in San Francisco, Leavenworth, and St. Louis, and of the men who have built up these great cities, I assert that not one in fifty was a native of the place. All, or substantially all, were carpet-baggers, i. e., emigrants from all parts of the world, many of them from the South.

Our Supreme Court, Congress, and our most prominent and intellectual men, now hail from localities of their own adoption, not of their birth.

Let the emigrant to Georgia feel and realize

his business and social position
RESULT FROM HIS OWN INDUSTRY, his merits, and his virtues, and not from the accidental place of his birth, and soon the great advantages of climate, soil, minerals, timber, etc., etc., will fill up your country, and make Atlanta one of the most prosperous, beautiful, and attractive cities, not alone of the South, but of the whole Continent,—an end which I de-

but of the whole Continent,—an end which I desire quite as much as you do.

Our nation has passed its infancy with the usual diseases peculiar to that period of life, and now, in its second century, it enters on its epoch of childhood. In this you, a younger man, have more at stake than I. I beg of you to look ahead, and not behind, and to encourage by word and example every effort to make Georgia the contented home of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of industrious and virtuous people. For your personal courtesy to me on my recent visit I give you hearty thanks, and will on my return to Washington be most happy to hear from you further on this and kindred subjects. With respect, your friend,

GETTING TO WORK.

The Mechanics' Long Struggle with the Hard Times-Six Years of Idleness, Fol-

lowed by a General Revival of Industry.

New York Heraid, Feb. 8.

A sure indication of returning activity in trade is the diminution in the number of unemployed mechanics. The signs of the times are that a general revival in all branches of industry has fairly set in. Taking the years one by one since the great panic of 1873 workingmen have reason now for the first time to look hopefully to the future. Three winters ago there were 60,000 idle men in this city. Thousands of families had been reduced to poverty by want of work in the preceding years. They were selling all they had to buy bread from day to day.
Yet the idle and suffering classes recognized the fact that the merchants and capitalists of New York were not to blame, and the only public action on their part was to petition the Mayor to put men to work on public improvements. Now that the worst is over, a lesson of thrift has been learned by the small storekeepers, who have been among the most general sufferers by the hard times, their support depending mainly

During these five years of distress working-men's organizations nearly all became disor-ganized. They struggled for a time to show a solid front and to exercise a power which they had hitherto believed would be perpetual, but discovered in the end that, without "the sindiscovered in the end that, without "the sin-ews" of war, war could not be maintained. They even began to learn that the enemy was an invisible one, and could not be met in open battle. These societies had been once a great power in this city. They dictated terms in the most arbitrary manner, and were of course used by politicians for political purposes. They might have gone on increasing in power had not the "hard times" broken them up. Only a few of them still hold out. As the years went on, after the panic the question was not so few of them still hold out. As the years went on, after the panic the question was not so much what the rate of wages should be as how to get any work at all. Mechanics were glad to work for almost nothing, and at any kind of employment. The year before last their condition was simply desperate. Last year it improved considerably, but the advantage gained was only such when compared with the state of labor during the few preceding years. All branches of industry had become paralyzed. In the spring of 1878 there were more hopeful signs in lighter industries; women had a better chance to make a living; the large paralyzed. In the spring of 1878 there were mbre hopeful signs in lighter industries; women had a better chance to make a living; the large stores of the city felt the confidence which was growing throughout the country; there was more need for help generally among the men. But the system of labor as it had been in practice before the panic was out of vogue. There was no law by which a mechanic could put a price on his day's work. He took what he could zet, under the compusion of starvation. He had seen his fellow-craftsmen pressed so far during the "hard timess" that they appeared in the police courts asking to be sent to the Island to avoid dying in the streets. It was as bad, if not worse, outside of New York. There was not enough spirit left in the men to hold out in a contest with employers, nor enough money to be had from any source to keep them going in opposition. The "strike" always ended in an abundant supply of willing hands to work for as little as would keep body and soul together. All hope of being able to control the imperceptible laws which were swaying the fortunes of trade was abandoned, and mechanics finally submitted, awaiting the return of better days.

The month of February is the dullest of the entire year for the working classes; but it precedes the opening of spring trade, and the workingmen begin to look forward hopefully to standy work in the future. In the meabtime, however, how do the unemployed managato to the standy work in the future. In the meabtime, however, how do the unemployed managato to the standy work in the future. In the meabtime, however, how do the unemployed managato to the standy work in the future. In the meabtime, however, how do the unemployed managato to the people is so for the did the public expense, and the cheapest, most commons and then cheapest, most commons and the cheapest, most composition. This proposed to turn over the great North to turn over the whole gorgeo

All hope of being able to control the imperceptible laws which were swaying the fortunes of trade was abandoned, and mechanics finally submitted, awaiting the return of better days.

The month of February is the dullest of the entire year for the working classes; but it precedes the opening of spring trade, and the workingmen begin to look forward hopefully to steady work in the future. In the meabtime, however, how do the unemployed manage to live! It may be stated as a fact that for the most part the families of idle mechanics are not beloed this year by charitable societies nor by private assistance from the well-to-do. The wealthy classes are the slowest in giving assistance to the families of idle workingmen. In the first place private charity does not know how to-seek and find the suffering families; and, secondly, these people shrink from public attention to their distress. As a rule they are helped, as in former years, by their more fortunate friends. It would be difficult to give, in a general way, any explanation of how this mutual help is practised, though each individual case has a history of its own. Only a minority of idle men's families have to lay their petitions at the doors of charitable societies. Happily, in the better times that are coming the number of all classes of men out of work will be so far idiminished that the mechanics of the city will be able to reestablish their benevolent associations, and thus place themselves beyond the necessity of appealing to public charity for relief. The number of the unemployed does not now reach 12,000 men. During the winter of 1873 it was computed that a daily average of over 25,000 men were idle in this city, and the number annually increased until it reached as high as 60,000, then fell again, until last year it was only about 10 per cent greater than now: During the six years of this continuous suffering among the mechanics, as already observed, the lwages of the different trades steadfilly went down. Trades-

greater than now: During the six years of this continuous suffering among the mechanics, as already observed, the wages of the different trades steadily went down. Tradesmen who were getting \$4.50 a day in 1873 have had to accept \$2.50; those getting \$3.50 were reduced to \$2, and so on. The mutual aid societies having become for the most part disorganized, the injustice of compelling their own men to remain idle in the midst of dull times became apparent, and the "unionists" were at length scarcely interfered with in taking work wherever they could get it. But the old spirit of these, organizations still lurks among the mechanics, and if opportunity offered to-morrow the men would again appear under their old banners as resolute as ever.

The following table gives the number of the unemployed in 1873, the first year of the panic, and the average rate of wages then given, with a comparison of the number of unemployed at the present time and the existing rate of wages. It will be seen that less than half the number then thrown out of work are still unemployed, and when it is remembered that the present number of the numb

and when it is remembered that the present number of idle men is not far in excess of the average in ordinarily prosperous years it will be understood how encouraging is the prospect for the coming spring season;

Number memplayed

Average mages
per day.....

Number unemployed

Average wages
per day.... Laborers (all kinds)... \$2.00 10.000 \$1.10 3,000 Carpenters..... 2.50 2,000 1.75 1,000 Laborers (all kinds). 2.50 2,000 1.75 2,000

Masons and stonecutters. 3.50 1.500 3.00 1,000
Bricklayers. 3.50 1,500 2.00 600
Plasterers. 3.50 1,000 2.00 800
Roofers. 3.00 300 2.00 100
Roofers. 3.00 300 2.00 100
Molders. 2.50 50 1.90 25
Sawyers. 2.50 50 1.90 25
Harnessmakers. 3.00 300 2.00 100
Blacksmiths. (chip Molders...
Sawyers...
Harnessmakers...
Blacksmiths...
Longshoremen (ship work)...
Cabinetmakers... Business-men, of course, understand fully the various causes which have conspired to bring about this renewed activity in the trade of the city. At the present time the immense quanti-

ty of freight which is being handled gives laborers a fair chance for work, and during this week numbers of these men have been employed day and night to meet the emergency. Manufacturing facilities have notably increased in the city this seagon. In the linen, collar and cuff, ruffling and lace goods business there has been an enormous increase of manufacture of recent years, and thousands of hands have been provided with work thereby. New York is rapidly attracting to itself manufactories which formerly were confined almost exclusively to outlying towns. Mechanics, too, look forward hopefully to the plumate benefit which the elevated rairoads will bring to their various crafts, and it is believed that the prospective movement of down-town residents to the upper sections of the city will stimulate all branches of mechanical trade.

THE SCIENTIFICUS.

Or, How to Triangulate Congress and the

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.
Half concealed among the ample folds of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropria-tion bill recently reported to the House by its Committee on appropriations is an item that looks like an innocent proposition to turn over all of the Government surveys to the Coast Survey organization. And yet it has been shown by indisputable facts and figures that this piece of legislation will commit the Government to the expenditure of about \$1,209,000,000. It is a proposition that has been brought out by the National Academy of Sciences in response to an appeal from Congress for a little scientific in-

Away out there in the unknown recesses of Away out there in the unknown recesses of the highly West, tangled up amidst the wild fastnesses of the ridges of the great Cordilleran mountain chain, lies a boundless expanse of country which Congressmen, in sore distress, have dubbed "The Waste Places of the Earth." have dibbed. The Waste Places of the Earth." Upon this wild and desolate region, for some occult reason. Science has long had one eye gently bearing down. She wants to triangulate it with one of those Geodetic things the merest mention of which will close the mouth and open the public pockets of any Congressman on earth,—one of those Ologistical things that soars up into the blue empyrean beyond the conception of the herd that grovels outside of her sunny pastures. But, alas! even in science as in religion, the cussedness of human nature will crop out. A little tempest has opened up in the scientific teapot among those seas of spoiled dirt that threatens to deluge the whole land with triangles.

and with triangles.

For years the votaries of Science have brought this little teapor upon the floors of Congress with wild appeals of "Kick that other ass out."
"Let me do the trisngulating and the pot will tempest no more." At last Congress, in dire distress, raised a cry of anguish to the National Academy of Science: "Come over into Macedonia and help us." And the Academy came. Rushing into the fray with scientific deliberation and precision, it issues its flat: "Kick all of these experienced asses overboard. Let the Coast Survey do the work. This highly scientific cover of trained experie may not have bed tific corps of trained experts may not have had

tific corps of trained experts may not have had any experience of that sort, but there are Seas of Waste Dirt out there, and its experience upon our Watery Seas will some time or other be of great scientific value, no matter what kind of a sea you launch them upon."

This plan, emanating from a committee of geologists, mineralogists, philologists, etc., has the rare merit of proposing a most intensely scientific survey of the whole public domain,—so gorgeously scientific that it will furnish pleasant amusement and profitable occupation for a noble array of martyrs, the surplus geologists, noble array of martyrs, the surplus geologists noole array of marryrs, the surplus geologists, mineralogists, 'philologists, paleontologists, archæologists, conchologists, biologists, etc., that yearn to flesh the sword of science in the publicerib. It will save us from a holocaust of Ologists. And just here it is well to remember Ologists. And just here it is well to remember that of late years there has been but scanty room in the gentlemanly professions of law, medicine, and theology, and the flood of young brain that soars above the "horny hand of labor" has taken to science—to the Ology, "whose name is legion." This brain must be fostered at the public expense, and the cheapest, most common-sense way of doing it is to get up a great North American Scientific Geodetic and Coast Survey. The horny hand of labor is also in need of assistance,—from the Government,—but everybody knows that to foster it is to foster the terrible Commune and all that sort of thing,

least bit; other people cannot do this. They are pretty certain to get besmirched with filthy

lucre.

It is just and proper that this thing should be turned over to the Coast Survey. This highly scientific body has been triangulating the coasts of the United States for the last thirty-six years, and in that short space of time they hav vears, and in that short space of time they have triangulated the daylights out of every water lng place and decent loafing place along our ocean border. They have stuck to the centres of population, and followed the strawberries from Florida to Maine year after year with the most scientific precision. They have scraped several bushels of mud from the bottomless depths of the ocean,—for science sake,—and are now triangulating gayly and cheaply, scientifically speaking, "across the Continent" for the sake of finding out how much it bulges out in the middle.

in the middle. It is too true, perhaps, that with all of that money epent on scratching old Ocean's bottom and ascertaining the Continent's Bulge, a great many more of the lonely and treacherous danger-spots along our coasts could have been carefully miapoed, and the insidious storm-currents of the ocean that have swerved so many noble ships to destruction and lives to eternity might have been pointed out. There might have been fewer lamentations and tears and fatheriess in the land. The object of the honest old law-givers of getting the coast surveyed might have been more honestly carried out. But enough of such unscientific stuff. The spirit of prophecy possesses me, and far into the dark future I see the proud Scientificus radiating science from the centres of population and the lovellest summer resorts of the interior, while over mountain-top and valley a mesh of glittering triangles envelger-spots along our coasts could have been care and valley a mesh of glittering triangles envel-opes the land and the pockets of the people in a spider's net of gold and silver threads spun from the sweat of toiling millions' brow. "Will you walk into my parlor?"

Said the spider to the fly;
"Tis the most highly intellectual
and scientific"

A Singular Case.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The residents of Fort Edward are excited over the case of Miss Annie Carter, which has, thus far, evinced phenomenal features. Last Friday evening she was attending a social entertainment, and, during the festivities, was exceedingly vivacious, and apparently in excellent health and temperament. Suddenly the lady feil to the floor suffering from an evident faint. A physician was called and pronounced her dead from heart disease, and preparations were at once commenced for the funeral and interment. It was noticed that the body retained a healthful hue, the cheeks showed traces of color, and the flesh looked the same as when she was alive. The body also continued warm, and the limbs flexible, and the muscles showed only a slight rigidity. The funeral arrangements were postponed. Several physicians have consulted on the case, but are unable to decide whether the lady is dead or in a trance. She has been in the same condition during one week. There is no pulsation or heart-beat perceptible: neither does the scientific apparatus indicate a blood-heat temperature about the body. The flesh when pinched changes color, but returns to the same shade as that of a well person. Thousands of people from the surrounding districts have visited the premises, and the interest is great in the case. The funeral has been set down for Sunday, unless the young lady shall evince some signs of animation. It has been asserted by her rela-TROY, N. Y., Feb. 6 .- The residents of Fort less the young lady shall evince some signs of animation. It has been asserted by her rela-tives that Miss Carter has frequently expressed fears of a premature burial and interment be-

Cannibals in New Caledonia.

Cannibals in New Caledonia.

Sydney Morning Herald.

Our Noumea correspondent gives the following particulars of the murder of eleven men in New Caledonia; "The place thrills with the news that in the beginning of this week (Nov. 21) eleven more were added to the list of victims. Again has overconfidence in the black demons been the snare. Three small coasters were engaged to carry provisions and ammunition to the military force under the command of Col. Wendling, operating against the rebels in the north at Poya, Adie, etc. Among the eleven men composing the three crews was a man named Marianne, whose son was killed in the massacre at M. Houdaille's. This man, so far as a perfect acquaintance with

their language, manners, and customs, was as a native himself. He had served for years as interpreter on any required occasion through an extensive district and among many tribes. He seemed, in spite of the loss of his son, to have scoraed the idea that the blacks would do anything against him. It is stated that he was warned not to go on shore, and that he should keep a strict watch. Both cautions seem to have been neglected. The lamentable fact remains to be told that, the expected provisions not arriving, search was made, and at the mouth of the Poya River one pillared boat was found, as also were traces of a sangulnary first, evidenced by broken oars, with natives' hair adhering. On the borders of the river, hidden away in the scrub, were found provisions, munitions, and six native baskets filled with freshly-cooked human flesh, from which the bones were extracted; also the heads on poles. Two thousand rounds of Chassepot rifle cartridges fell into the rebels' hands, and these they employed against the boats of the war steamer Lamothe Piquet, as they were searching the river on the 16th. A great many shots were fired by the Kanaxs hidlag in the mangroves which fringe the rivers in New Caledonia. The boats were struck by five balls, but no one was injured. The sailora could only reply by blind shots, as it were; for it is impossible for any but the barefooted, agile savage to move through these mangrove swamps, a misstep among the snakelike roots of which involves sinking to the neck, or deeper, in mud."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

John C. Dore Was Not a Stockholder. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Through some misappreension I was represented in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, 9th inst., as being a stockholder in the Garden City Insurance Company when in bank-ruptcy. Allow me to state that I was not a stockholder in that Company at that time. Re-spectfully yours,

Clear Up This Mystery.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—As I was going home Friday evening at 10:30 o'clock, I was stopped at Harrison street and Wabash avenue by two men, and, just as I was about to try out for help, couple of young men sprang upon my assailants and beat them off. I asked the young men their names, and their reply was to hand me a card with the following on it, and then disappeared: "You are indebted to the G. O. O. D.'s." Now can any one of THE TRIBUNE'S readers throw any light on this performance! If they can, please to do so, and oblige

J. K. HARKNESS.

Sunday Theatres.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—I extend the right-hand of fellowship to "Sunday-School Graduate" in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Let others speak and expose the falsehoods daily taught our children.

I noticed vesterday petitions going round in the churches praying that liquor-saloons and theatres be closed on Sunday. Why will our brothers in the church still continue to slander brothers in the church still continue to slander the theatres by such association of their name? As Brother H. W. Beecher puts it, "Is it not time this war of the Church on the theatres were stopped?" I believe if we had ten theatres where we now have one, and they were all free as the church is now, and all open on Sunday, it would be better for the morals and highest good of the people.

Then let the lessons of the Old Testament be dramatized. Put them on the stage, and let the world see how they look in real life, and I doubt if even wicked Chicago would tolerate them, even on week-days. A CHURCH GRADUATE.

A General Lake Board of Trade. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The writer has for some years past observed the necessity for a General Lake Board of Trade, and desires to call the attention of the Chicago merchants to the pro-priety of having the Chamber of Commerce priety of having the Chamber of Commerce unite in some manner with the Boards of Trade of the other lake cities in forming a general and permanent organization to look after, foster, and protect the lake transportation interests at large. There are many questions deeply affecting these that could be watched and discussed by a body of merchants representing all the cities, which could be of little importance to the single Boards of Trade. In the navigation laws at present are many evils that a Board like this cities, which could be of little importance to the single Boards of Trade. In the navigation laws at present are many evils that a Board like this could intelligently criticize, and, by securing the co-operation of all persons interested, get them repealed or corrected; while it would also be of great use in getting the General Government to make improvements that the commerce of all the lakes is interested in having done, but which are now neglected on the principle that every-body's business is no one's affair. Will our are now neglected on the principle that every-body's business is no one's affair. Will our They will find it to their advantage.

STEAMBOAT MAN.

Retrenchment.

To the Editor of The Tribune DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.-We, people of Detroit, who have invested money in Chicago, admire the tone of your articles regarding retrenchments in expenditures. The County Commissioners ought to set an example. Taxes have been so high that in many cases we began to feel that everything was lost, till within th last two years real estate began to look better, and we now begin to "hope." If the good peo-ple of Chicago will take THE TRIBUNE's advice, ple of Chicago will take THE TRIBUNE's advice, and adhere to economy, not only will Detroit people but Eastern and Canadian people lect rafe in their investments. It is an acknowledged fact that your paper has influenced many of us to put our money into Chicago property; we are now trying to keep what we have got there and keep the taxes up. We don't understand, though, how Hyde Park taxes should be so high, and yet the property be offered at less than one-third what it was in 1872-72. Are the town officers honest, or are they thieves and pot-house politicians gerremandering for spoils? pot-house politicians gerremandering for spoils?
Perhaps they read nothing but the Chicago
Times. Respectfully, ALBERT MORRIS.

An Historical Matter. To the Editor of The Tribune

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.-Mr. Curtis, in the last issu of Harper's Weekly, speaks of the message of President Hayes to the Senate, communicating reasons for the removal of Arthur and Cornel and the consideration of "their adequacy" by Senators as "a new precedent." He is in error in this. When John Adams renominated that gallant Revolutionary soldier, Arthur St. Clair. as Governor of the territory northwest of the Ohio, in 1801, he sent with his message "papers for and against the reappointment," and the committee to whom they were referred made a very careful investigation. The result was a favorable report by the committee, and the confirmation of the appointment by the Senate, notwithstanding the bitterness of party feeling at that time, and the intriguing of the friends of Jesserson (then the intriguing of the friends of Jesterson (then presiding in the Senate and in a few days to become President) to prevent the confirmation. But the important fact remains that reasons for, and objections to, the reappointment were laid before the Senate and were duly considered, as in the case of Collector Merritt. I have several letters of Senators, members of the Senate in 1801, giving particulars of the contest.

The object of this note is merely to set Mr. Curtis right in a matter of political history, and not to express any opinion on the merits of the "new precedent," as discussed in Happer's Weskiy.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

The Physio-Medicals.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—As an Illinois physio medical physician, resident in Galesburg, but away from home, I was much interested in the publication in your valuable paper of a few weeks ago of the number of medical men in the State to whom our Board of Health has issued certificates to practice medicine. My attention was called to it only two days ago. A see only thirty-seven physio-medicalists given as the rep-resentation of this school in an aggregate of 4,950, including all the schools. If the showing of the Board is correctly stated, this number falls far short of those actually practicing this

falls far short of those actually practicing this system in the State.

The apparent discrepancy occurs this way: Soon after the enactment of the law for the creation of this Board of Health, our men met in convention and sought representation on that Board by recommending one of our number for membership therein. This was done by respectful petitions to his Excellency Gov. Cullom. Representation was not granted to us, while the other schools of practice were represented there.

while the other schools of practice were represented there.
This alarmed many of our practitioners, fore-boding, they thought, refusal to give us certificates on the diplomas issued by our colleges; so members sought certificates on the ground of ten years', practice in the State. Meantime, others sought the advice of individual members of the Board, and were advised to go before it for examination, as that was one of its duties. Others—a few—left the State altogether at heavy financial sacrifice; still others presented their diplomas and stood on their rights. The Board refused action until the colleges issuing these physio-medical diplomas could be investigated; and it was quite inte in the fall of 1877

before action was taken. The diplomas of the Physio-Medical Institute were favorably passed

Physic-Medical Institute were favorably passed upon.

About this time the Governor was again petitioned to give us representation on the Board, but reappointed President Bateman, of Knox College, to a body, the bulk of the duties of which are clearly medical, instead. It was these several procedures—running through nearly six months of time—that causes this meagre showing for our school to-day.

Again it is remarkable that such a time should be chosen for the publication of such a statement, when it is doubtless well known that our State Senate is largely memorialized to give us the representation the Governor has thus far withheld from us, unless with a view to influence to adverse action on these memorials.

thus far withheld from us, unless with a view to influence to adverse action on these memorials. But even if we had but thirty-seven physicians in the State, it is a remarkable thing to ignore the simple right to representation of a body of professional men whose sole means of livelihood are subjected to the control of a Board composed of men who are in competition with them in business. Respectfully,

WM. F. TAIT, M. D.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 .- To the President and Di

Clerks' Tickets.

rectors of the Chicago Board of Trade: The recent action of the Board in relation to the admission of clerks on 'Change demand your erious attention. This action is understood to e prompted by the brokerage and the scalping interest. It is opposed by the receiving interest, who are largely dependent upon clerks for the pransaction of their business. An important question to be determined is, which interest should be deferred to. What will be the effect on the business of the Board of this action? The receiving interest is what has given importance to the grain-trade of Chicago. It is attended with great expense and great labor. It furnishes the money and the brains to move the crops of the Northwest. Almost every receiving house in Chicago is dependent upon clerks to do their business on 'Change. The scalping or brokerage interest that has carried this vote represents no money, no brains. The whole "pit" could be sunk out of sight, and not one less car-wheel move, not one less vesset be loaded, not the slightest change in produce statements or receipts and shipments. Yet this is the interest that assumes to dictate to, and has outvoted, the real business interests of the Chicago Board of Trade.

It is safe to say that the least important clerk of any receiving house in Chicago now doing business on 'there's in the contract of the chicago now doing business on 'there's in the contract of the chicago now doing business on 'there's in the contract of the chicago now doing business on 'there's in the chicago now doing the chicago the chicago now on the business of the Board of this action?

of any receiving house in Chicago now doing business on 'Change is of more account to the business of Chicago than the entire office equipment of any "option" house in the trade.

The interests represented by the Directors demand that they should, so far as the rules of the Board allow, arrest the evil that will follow this recent action. It is not right or honest the board allow, arrest the evil that will follow this recent action. It is not right or honest that the receiving interest should be taxed, as this action forces them to be. The general in-terests of the business of Chicago demand that the receiving interest shall be fostered and protected, not crippled and palsied, in order that inpecunious scalpers and brokers may add a lit-tle to a so-called "business" that sooner or

To the Editor of The Tribune,

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.-While many persons are suggesting law reforms, and some of them very necessary ones, no one has yet struck one very much-needed one in the matter of juries in Justice Courts. Chap. 70, Sec. 46, entitled Justices and Constables," to be found on page 644 of the Revised Statutes of 1874, provides that a jury before a Justice shall not be instructed by the Justice as to law except as to the form of their verdict, and that judgment shall be en-tered accordance with the verdict; so that, how-

of their verdict, and that judgment shall be entered accordance with the verdict; so that, however unjust the verdict may be, the Justice has no power to set it aside, but must enter it, and proceed to judgment thereon. Of the absurdity of this practice we have had abundant example in the trial of the gamblers' cases before Justice Foote, as reported in The Tribune, and under it a verdict, however; unjust it may be, must be absolute, as far as the Justice is concerned. We blame the Justice if the verdict is unjust, but he is not to blame. Let us put the responsibility where it belongs—on the members of the General Assembly who voted for the passage of the act.

Now let them remedy the existing evils as far as it lies in their power, by amending the section mentioned above so as to give the Justice power to set aside the verdict of his jury and grant a new trial. And also give him the power to grant new trials and set aside his own indigment if it can be shown that it is manifestly unjust, or that enough new evidence has been obtained to reverse it; and let him be allowed to set aside any and all "mesne" orders made in a case, if either party can show them to be unjust. This will insure justice before an honest Justice, and will diminish litigation, as parties will not be so quick to appeal from a judgment that is carefully considered and so manifestly just. that is carefully considered and so manifestly

Let the members of the Cook County Bar look a little into what a Justice has to contend with before pronouncing him corrupt, and try and remedy the existing evils in the law. Yours, G. K. R.

Economy in City Government.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The indebtedness of Chicago is about \$13,000,000, on which we are payng an annual interest of nearly \$1,000,000. Think of the magnitude of a million dollars, noney paid as interest. It is like money thrown What vast annual improvements could be made in this city for a million dollars! Pay as you go applies equally as well to cities and orporations as to private individuals.

Economy and honesty should and must be the

notto of our Municipal Government. Department heads of the City Government ask for more men and increased salaries. A more ridiculous demand the mind is not capable of conceiving. The fact is, we are already too much governed, and mostly by men who do not pay a dollar of tax. Many offices and emnot pay a dollar of tax. Many onces and em-ployes could be dispensed with. There is not an employe in the service of the city to-day whose position cannot be filled by thousands who are equally as capable and honest, and who would be glad to accept the positions at 10 or 20 per cent less than the present occupants receive.

Neither is there an officeholder or an employe in the City Government to-day who is not doing 20 per cent better than they could do were they not in the service of the city. There would be no resignations of officers or employes were the no resignations of officers or employes were the present salaries cut 20 per cent. As a rule the salaries of employes in all commercial or mercantile houses, not only in Chicago, but all over the country, have been cut fully 20 per cent from last year's prices. Margins in business are small; prices of all necessary articles have declined; a dollar is now worth 100 cents, and will buy a dollar's worth. Ecomony, because a necessity, has become fashionable, and it is the best fashion ever adopted by our city. Let us hope it will be adopted from Maine to Oregon. If it is necessary that our Police, Fire, or any other Department be increased, I propose the following method, viz.: Make the estimate for the Department the same as last year; cut the salaries of all now engaged in the Department 20 per cent, and with this 20 per cent employ and pay the increased force. As citizens and taxpayers, we are all interested in this city. Let us use our influence in the interests of economy, honesty, justice, equality, and right. s use our influence in the indirect.
onesty, justice, equality, and right.
W. S., Jr.

The Discontented Clergy. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.-Sipce the Rev. Mr. Pen tecost came here and failed, as he and others think, in creating an interest among a class all true Christians would like to see created, have been a listener and a silent observer of the remarks expressive of the feelings created by the disappointment among the clergy and laymen of the different congregations. men and other Christians would do well to observe God's dealings, or, as some people would say, the signs of the times. Moody came here two or three years ago, and there was a great interest and a revival among all classes. Just at that time the crisis had arrived when men's hearts failed them, and hundreds upon hundreds knew not what to do with themselves dreds knew not what to do with themselves, and from curiosity, or I hope a better motive, thousands flocked daily to hear Moody. The result was that, in the then state of mind of many men, the Gospel and religious truths took effect, and great and many were the conversions. But that time has passed, and the masses find they still live and exist in spite of the times, and the panic of mind and heart has either moved off or has become a habit of thought. And more, if the Angel Gabriel himself should come here the same influence could not be exerted over the minds of the people.

It is true, with God all things are possible; at the same time He works by cause and effect. I

It is true, with God all things are possible; at the same time He works by cause and effect. I will ask any clergyman if it is common to see these great revivals two years in succession. As one may say, they come as epidemics. Besides, no one of common sense can deny but great reactions occur after a great revival, and as soon as God sees a necessity of another great work He will work some cause that will effect His will in this matter as well as all others. The brother, Mr. Pentecost, need not feel that Chicago or

the public press have set their faces against all good or reform because he cannot, through his own means, perform a miracle. Christian people condemn the daily papers, and accuse them of supporting infidelity; they say it is true they show a certain respect for religion and religious people by the notice they give of the different enterprises of the Christian community, but at heart and through the avenue of their papers they are condemning every principle calculated to make a nation prosperous and happy, which true piety and the fear of God alone can do. If such are the true facts, and I believed it, I would set all the power of my mind, united with others, to put down such papers to the depth they rose from. I confess I have not probably hearn all the surmises, suggestions, etc., since Mr. Pentecost came among us, but I have heard enough to show me that some of our clergymen think Chicago too wicked to live in, elf this is so, my opinion is this is just the place for them. Christ came into this world "not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance." Let these clergymen who talk in this way ponder on this, and ask themselves if they have not enough of old Adam yet left in them to prefer to go where they can have a good salary and an easy tone!

To the Editor of The Tribune.
OFFICE WESTERN DEPARTMENT HARTPORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 10. -Will you permit me to suggest to your New York correspondent "Nemo," who writes upon insurance topics, that it would be better for him to make a closer examination into the facts upon which he assums to write before publishing his conclusions? In his communication of the 5th, published in The TRIBUNE of Saturday, he states as "one of the surprises of official reports" that this Company is found to be "running behindhand,"—and his "surprise" appears to be increased by the fact that "its President was lately at the head of the National Board of Fire Underwriters." This discovery will be an equal "surprise" to the officers and stockholders of this Company. But having stockholders of this Company. But having found at the annual summing-up of its affairs incident to the commencement of the year that its surplus over capital and immediate liabilities stood at \$1,945,000 this year, against \$1,865,000 last; that during the year its net assets had increased some \$89,000, while its disbursements, including payment of regular dividends, had been less than its income by about \$109,000, it should be regarded as excussible if they have overlooked this matter of "ruinning behindhand."

That its so-called "net surplus," after charge

That its so-called "net surplus," after charge ing against its resources, capital, reinsurance reserve, and immediate liabilities, stands this year at \$852,000 cash, against \$922,000 last, is true; but this grows out of a voluntary ingease of its reinsurance reserve to the extent of \$166,000, as a result of a revaluation of risks written during the last five years,—which has been completed during the past year,—with a view to the rendering of a technical compliance with the requirements of what is known as the fractional apportionment of reserves on term risks, now demanded by various insurance departments.

risks, now demanded by various insurance departments.

"Nemo's" statement that the "columns of net surplus show exactly how strong the companies are in ability to discharge every liability and reinsiste the stockholders," may be taken with many grains of allowance, since it is a notorious fact that this so-called "net surplus" is made less or more in proportion to the amount of reinsurance reserve reported; and if "Nemo" will examine the official reports he will find more "surprises" awaiting him in the fact that, as compared with the annual premium income, this reserve varies with different American companies, doing a business of the same description and over the same territory, from 40 to 80 per cent, while in the statements of fordescription and over the same territory, from 40 to 80 per cent, while in the statements of foreign companies the amount is in some instances less than 25 per cent. At all events, the conclusion may be safely reached that the reinsurance reserve reported by the officers of different companies is not the safest criterion by which to determine whether a company is "running behindhand" or not. Yours very truly

G. F. BISSELL, Manager.

Irrepressible Conflict Within the Nationa Party.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 9.—The present so-called National party is another illustration of the absurdity of attempting to unite opposing principles. It is, it must be confessed, a small body to be divided by an irrepressible conflict within its own ranks. Such, however, is its present condition. Upon one side we find those who once belonged to the farmers' and anti-monopoly organizations; upon the other, those who formerly called themselves "labor-reformers." entivate mechanics who own a home of their own, merchants and dealers doing a small business in their own name, and generally men belonging to the great middle class of this coun-

try; property-owners who deper

longing to the great middle class of this country; property-owners who depend upon their own industry and labor for the support of themselves and families. They pay taxes, and desire prudence, stability, and economy in public affairs.

The latter are, mostly, those who never did and never will own property,—political adventurers, loud-mouthed members of trades-unions, those who live from hand to mouth, who believe that the world owes them a living, and take no care for the future. They pay no taxes, and delight in big appropriations, and the liberal expenditure of public money.

The former class believe that every young man has the right to learn any trade or calling his taste, interest, or desire shall indicate. The other class claim that they have the arbitrary right to dictate as to the number who may be apprentices, and as to who shall be permitted to work at any given trade. The former look to the law of the land for protection; the latter make and execute their own law.

One class prefers that convicted criminals should be compelled to work for their own support rather than to be taxed for this purpose. The other, having no taxes to pay, protest against convict labor.

Examples of this conflict could be given in endless numbers.

A few members of the National party hold

against convict labor.

Examples of this conflict could be given in endiess numbers.

A few members of the National party hold seats in the Lower House of the present General Assembly of this State. Of what earthly use they could be has been an unanswered conundrum. It may be that the brief accidental prominence these men now enjoy is to be of use in showing the hard-working, substantial, and law-abding farmers and mechanics that they cannot have anything in common with the lazy, worthless, and lawless demagogues and political adventurers of the Kearney stripe. A dispatch from Springfield in The Tribune says that the National member of the House from Will Country has offered a bill for an act to compel countres to nay an attorney fee, not to exced \$50, for the defense of every indicted criminal who makes an affidavit of his poverty. This virtually means a \$50 claim against the county in every case. No matter how much money the accused may have to commence with an expert criminal lawyer can soon absorb it so that the pauper affidavit can be made. In introducing and advocating such measures this Nationalist no doubt truly represents the Communistic element of his party, which contributes nothing to the tax-fund, out much to the criminal records. The tax-fund, out much to the criminal records in this state the present court expenses are as large as the tax-payers desire during these hard times.

Oil and water refuse to unite. Opposite

Oil and water refuse to unite. Opposite principles will not mingle. Taxpayers and tax-consumers have no interest in common. The worst element makes much the loudest noise, and is fast claiming and assuming the right to

and is fast claiming and assuming the right to dictate the party policy.

The honest taxpayers,—the industrious farmers, the hard-working mechanics, the prudent and diligent merchants and dealers,—all of those who participated in the farmers' movement, in the anti-monopoly organization, or in the late Independent party, are fast learning that the National party, through its pandering to the wishes of the idle, lawless, Communistic class, has become a party of danger to the country,—or would be so but for its insignificance,—and will not hereafter have anything more to do with it.

This Is Simply Frightful.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Sunday's issue of The Tribuns had a very depressing effect upon its numerous readers, and had they glanced at it before breakfast they undoubtedly would have lost all appetite for the fragrant cup of Java or Morbe which emoked at their place at the fru-Mocha which smoked at their place at the frugal board. And if, after the morning meal, they saw it, the bounteous dinner faded from the future, and they were nauseated. Now this is just the way I should have been affected had I just the way I should have been affected had I not already been familiar with all sorts of adulteration; as one lady remarked to me, "it would have pleased her better to have remained in ignorance of the facts." So it is with nearly all the consumers. Now there is nothing secret about the various adulterations. All the manufacturers admit it; dealers also know it. Now let your analytical reporter make a tour of our Chicago mills, wholesale grocers, and small dealers, and I will tell you about what he will learn: The millers will say they have pure goods for sale, but that the purchasers are few; they will say that they also make from three to four other grades of each article, and that the third grade sells the best, the tourth grade nest, and the pure grades of each article, and that the third grade sells the best, the tourth grade nest, and the pure grade least of all. They will show your ambassador the lowest grade, and will let him see the process of its manufacture, and if he finds 10 per cent of the pure stuff in it they have a gold medal for him and his acuteness. Then The Tribunk man will go with me to another industry on Water street, and I will show him how tea is made. Large sheets of brown paper lay on large stones, like the imposing-stones in your composing-room. This paper is sprinkled with a decoction of prune-juice and theine; then it is laid on a copper pan and run into a furnace till it is done to a pretty mahogany brown. They then take it out and run the sheet through a cutting-machine, which cuts the paper into small pieces about the size of a tea-leaf. These are spread out on the stone again and sprinkled once more, and numbers of girls roll each bit into any tea shape ordered. The coloring is put on also to order, and the stuff is duly mixed with a cheap grade of tea, boxed and labeled, and comes from Pekin, Hong-Kong, or Tokio, all the way from South Water street, Chicago! Oh! you need not go to China or Jacan to lay the great adulteration of teas there; it is done here, and, what's more, no one denies it. Chicago is a great market for this industry.

Let me show you another case—the baking-powder cases. Now, not one of the manufacturers deny the fact of adulteration. They all have the "C. P." brand; but no one buys it. In fact, you can't make good bread or biscuit with the C. P. (chemical pure) brand; it's unsalable, of course. Then the coffee charge is also of no avail; no one denies it. Chiccory is the s

Now, this is a fact. Only a short time ago a country customer sent in for strictly pure cream of tartar to a large milling establishment here, and the goods were sent C. P. Cr. Tartar. They came back in a week's time with a letter, now on file, to "send usual brand, as this was too high, and people would not use it; those who did, complained," etc. The third grade was sent, and has given beautiful satisfaction! Another instance: A lady of my acquaintance desired me to get her some pure, high grade black tea. I did so, procuring for her a tea which would retail for \$2 per pound. Well, imagine my surprise when she told me she did not like it, and preferred the previous grade, which cost her 50 cents per pound, and was half willow-leaves, as I knew full well. And so it is in all grades of goods. They have bought the cheap, low grade so long that the C. P. grade is unmarketable, except for mixing.

mixing.

Now, let any one try it on cream of tartar. mixing.

Now, let any one try it on cream of tartar. Go to a drug-store and buy it; take it home and see how quick your wife will chuck it on the top shelf, and buy the real old stuff. But it is the same with all goods; even the oysters are fattened by filling them full of water every morning, and every one buys the fat oyster,—New York counts, of course. The smail ovster drinks water too, for else he would die and be of no use at all, he spoils so quick. And so with candies. I know that a certain dealer makes pure goods, but his price is so high and the terra alba chocolate creams of another firm are so cheap, and taste so much better too, that every one buys them, of course; but if they could see the dirty process,—well, I won't sicken you.

Now with this exposition of facts what can be done to change it! Let me tell you the only way under heaven it can be done. Simply educate the people up to cultivate a taste for pure goods, and not try and economize by buying cheap, low grades, which they know is "off," for the dealer will tell them so. The average consumer is not swindled; he gets just what he pays for in first-class stores; and with this lecture I subside.

Harry B. Free.

MONITOR-MERRIMAC FIGHT.

How an Old Hero Disobeved Orders We reprint from Harper's Weekly the toilowing interesting letter from that distinguished old naval hero, Commodore John Marston. It is well that it shall always be remembered it was that sent the Little Monitor to meet the Merrimac, and who, in doing so, disobeyed orders at the risk of his commission, but who, by so doing, saved the great seaboard cities of the North from destruction. Too much honor cannot be given to the brave, wise old sailor, whose courage and intelligence put the Monitor "where it would do the most good":

cannot be given to the brave, wise old sailor, whose courage and intelligence put the Monitor "where it would do the most good":

No. 4028 CHRSTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1879.—To the Editor of Harper's Meekly—Sin: My attention has been drawn to the February number of Harper's Magazine, containing as it does a sketch of the life of the late Admiral Paulding; and although I would be the last to detract, in the most distant manner, from the credit due to the gallaut Admiral, yet there is one point in that sketch which is so evidently a departure from the exact state of the transaction that I feet unwilling to allow it to pass unnoticed, especially, as we sailors would say, "it takes the wind out of my sails."

In the article above alluded to it is said that it was entirely due to his (Commodore Paulding's) foresight that the Monitor was so speeuily equipped for service. This is undoubtedly the case, and too much credit cannot be awarded to him for so doing; but it was not Commodore Paulding who countermanded the order of the Navy Department directing the Monitor to proceed to Washington instead of Hampson Roads. The facts of the case were these, and I received them from the Admiral himself: Commodore Paulding had been ordered by the Department to send the Monitor to Hampton Roads, and she left New York under those orders. She, however, had been gone but a few hours when another order was received by Commodore Paulding from the Secretary of the Navy directing him to send the Monitor to Washington. Commodore Paulding immediately dispatched a fast vessel to overhaut the Monitor, with orders to proceed to Washington. But it was too late; the Monitor had gained too great a distance to be overtaken, and the dispatch-vessel returned to New York without accomplishing her object.

At this time I was in command at Hampton Roads. Some two or three days before the Merrimac came down from Norfolk I received from the Navy Department four telegrams ordering most prenaptoring to "see the Monitor had a busing ton be a sen

result was known to an astonished and admirresult was known to an astonished and admiring world.

I have made this correction of the sketch of
my much valued friend Admiral Paulding for
the reason that, after a service in the navy of
more than sixty-six years, I look back on no
part of that service with the pleasure and satisfaction I do on my having on that memorable
occasion disobeyed my orders.

A recent writer (I think) in the United Service,
speaking of the introduction of new means of
warfare, asks the question, "Where would the
United States at this moment have been if
Ericsson had not given us the Monitor?" and
may I not ask the question, "Where would the
United States at this moment have been if I
had not disobeyed my orders?" There was
nothing to prevent the Merrimac going to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, and the fail of
either of those cities would have been the signal
for Europe, but especially for England, to acknowledge the independence of the South.

May I trespass so far on your kindness as to
ask you to give the foregoing an insertion in
your paper? Your obedient servant,

JOHN MARSTON,
Commodore United States Navy.

It is all very well to talk about economy, but the difficulty is to get anything to economize. The little baby who puts his toes in his mouth is almost the only person who in these times man-ages to make both ends meet.

Four Per Cents, Selling More Slowly---The Premium on Gold.

Discount Lines Running Down --- The Stock Market Closes Weak. The Produce Markets Unusually Active

and Strong-Provisions Buoyant -Grain Higher.

An Advance Along the Whole Line, with More Demand.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago transactions in Government bonds are less active than earlier in the year. The 4 cents are not in such request as they have 105%, the 6s of 1867 advanced 36, to 101%, the 5-20s of 1868 were the same, at 102, the 10-40s, in consequence of the frequent calls of 6 per cents, are weak, and declined 1/4, to 104%, the new 5s of 1881 were off 1/8, to 104, the new 41/48 were steady at 10516, and the currency 6s at 12016. The Syndicate for the sale of 4 per cents abroad does not seem to have succeeded in selling enough to offset the called 6 per cents unit

have to be paid for. An export of gold is again among the probabilities, but an active export of produce would check it. The subscriptions to the 4 per cents last week

Saturday, Feb. 1		1,691,800 6,979,850
donnay, red. dame		
Puesday, Feb. 4		4, 092, 050
Wednesday, Feb. 5		2, 550, 000
Thursday, Feb. 6		9, 511, 150
aturday, Feb. 8		3, 500, 000
	-	20 401 020
Total		28, 324, 850

large and 100% for small amounts.

The supply of foreign exchange bills was light The market was firmer, and prices end upward toward the specie export point. The unexpected and unusual advance in sterling exchange at this time is due to the mand for remittances to pay for called bonds, and to the diminution in exports on account of the freight blockade. The nount of 6 per cents held in Europe called since Jan. 1 is estimated at not less than \$50,-100,000. The interruption or freight traffic caused by the storms of the winter have deranged the calculations of exchange dealers who, December, sold freely long bills in anticipa tion of a heavy export movement. These they are now buying to cover. Sterling grain and commercial bills were 4831/2. French bills were The actual rates for sterling were 485% and 488%. The posted rates were 486% and 489. Bankers' bills on Paris were 518% and 15%; commercial, 52114; Antwerp, 518% and commercial, 522%; Reichmark, 95%@ 95% and 95%; commercial, 94%; guilders on Iolland, 40% and 40%; commercial, 39%.
Consols opened at 96 5-16, and declined 16, to

ount lines at Chicago banks have a downward tendency. The recent activity in the loan market has given way to the usual February niet. Rates are 8@10 per cent. Country or ders for currency and the receipts of it here are light. Country orders for New York exchange are only moderate. Bank clearings were

Stocks opened strong and closed weak. In Chicago, operators on the bull side are gaining confidence, and yesterday there were free purchases, both for speculation and investment. Michigan Central opened at 88%, and closed at \$7%, as on Saturday. Lake Shore from 71% went to 72, fell back to 71, and closed at 714. decline of % since Saturday. Northwestern common advanced from 62 to 62%, and closed at 61%, a loss of % since the close of last week. The preferred relined from 871/4 to 861/4. St. Paul common opened at 4114, went up 14, to 4114, receded to 40%, and closed at 40%. The closing price last week was 41%. The preferred declined from 82% to 81%. Rock Island from 130 got as high as 131%, but finally settled down to 1301, a less of 1 since Saturday. Illinois Central opened and closed at . 88. Burlington & Quincy was 1184 all day. Alton opened at 87, but closed at to 2514. The road earned last year enough to pay interest on all its bonds and its rentals, and, if the new third rail adds the 50 per cent that Mr. Jewett claims to the tonnage of the road, there ought to be a balance over for the benefit of stockholders. Wabash was 221/2 at the beginning, gained 1/4, to 22%, and at the close lost 1/4 of this. Ohio & Mississippi advanced from 121/4 to 1214, but closed at 12. St. Joe preferred went as high as 44, but could not be held there. The opening was 42%, and the close 42%. The on has not kept up with the preferred, and the net result of the day's fluctuations was loss of 1/6, to 15%. The coal stocks were not ctive. Delaware & Hudson opened and closed at 4214; Lackawanna gained 14, to 5314; and Jersey Central lost %, closing at 43%. Western Union advanced to 1011/4, but afterwards re

acted, and closed at 100%, a loss of %. The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of stocks are given in the table below. In railroad bonds, in New York on Saturday, there was a further improvement in prices, the greatest advance being in Ohio & Mississippi seconds, which sold up to 91, and closed at 90%, gainst 88 the day before. An active demand prevailed for the New Jersey Central issues, especially for adjustment bonds, which advanced, on large transactions, to 9614, against 4% on Friday. Union Pacific firsts were act-

ve, and rose to 109. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shares were on Frihay stronger, and 1/4 to 1 per cent higher, 62 hares selling in small lots at 93%, 93%, and 94 losing 93% bid, 94% asked, against 93 bid, 93% asked vesterday. Baltimore & Ohio dividend serip was also higher, several lots selling at 93%

Pennsylvania stock sold Friday at 8436@35. It is reported from New York that the cliques in charge of the market are nearly ready for another advance. The members of the combi nation have been working in harmony so far. When the Rock Island books were recently

reopened, it was found that more than one-half of the stock that had been in Wall street hands when they were closed had been taken out of President Jewett, of the Erie, is reported as

saying that since the third rail was finished on that line much freight has been received from sources which had not supplied it formerly. He believes that this rail will cause the freight traffic of the road to be doubled, and that the carrying capacity of the company will be increased accordingly. Three thousand new cars have been ordered, making the total number 6,000, and a proportionate number of new loco

All the investment stocks are said to be going out of Wall street at a rate that has never been

We are indebted to W. B. Dana & Co. for their annual Financial Review for 1879. It is a record of financial and commercial events, prices, and statistics for the year, and is invalu-able to business men and bankers.

The following were		uations	of th
Stocks. Opening.	Highest.		
N. Y. Central 117		116%	116%
Michigan Central, 88%		875	87%
Lake Shore 71%	72	71	714
.C. & N. Western 62	6234		*613
Do preferred 87%	87%	86%	*863
M. & St. Paul 414	41%	40%	540%
Do preferred 82%	82%	81%	*813
C. R. I. & Pacific. 130	131%	130	130%
Illinots Central 88	884	. 88	88
Chi., Bar. & Q 118%			1184
Chicago & Alton. 87	87	864	86%
Do preferred 107%			
Umon Pacific 67	67	65%	*65%
Erie 25%	25%	25%	1250
Waoash Railway, 22%	22%	2214	225
Onio & Miss 12%	125	12	12

C. C. & Ind. 44
C. C. & I. C. 53
H. & St. Jo... 104
Do preferred. 424
Del. & Hudsen. 424
Del. & Hudsen. 425
N. J. Central. 434
W. Union Tel. 1004
A. & P. Tel. 374
Can. Southern. 554
Kansas & Texas.
St. L. K. C. & N.
Do preferred. 38 55% 55% COIN QUOTATIONS

The following are the quotations in in this market of coins: Trade dollars... New (412½ grains) dollar.... Mexican dollars, old and new. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. 4 per cent conpons LOCAL SECURITIES. Bid.

Chicago 6 per cents, short. "101
Cook County 7 per cent bonds. "108½
Cook County 7 per cents, short. "101
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds. "103
South Park bonds. "102
City Railway (South Side). 155
City Railway (West Side). 171
City Railway (North Side), ex. div. 119
City Railway, (North Div.) 7 per
cent bonds. "104½ *10534 Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's .. *104 's West Park bonds. *And interest.

> BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. To the Western Associated Press.
>
> NEW YORK, Peb. 10.—Governments were act-

Railroad bonds were strong and higher.

State securities were dull. The stock market was irregular. In early lealings prices advanced 14@2, the latter Ohio & Mississippi preferred, but during the afternoon there was a reaction of 1/21%, the latter Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred. In final dealings a firmer tone prevailed, and there was a reovery of 1/6%. Harlem was unusually active, and sold up to 160, against 150 on Saturday, but later dropped to 155, and finally sold at 158. The Granger shares, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Ohio & Mississippi, Erie, and Lake shore were among the most active stocks. Transactions were 180,000,-9,000 Northwestern ommon, 21,000 Northwestern preferred, 27,000 Lakawanna, 16,000 St. Paul common, 7,400 St. Paul preferred, 16,000 Ohios, 4,000 Ohios preerred, 17,000 Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 Ne Jersey Central, 6,000 Western Union, 4,000 St. Joseph, 3,000 Pittsburg, 2,500 Morris & Essex, 2,500 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 2,500 Canada Southern, 2,000 Rock Island, and 2,000 Union Pacific.

Money market easy at 21/08, closing at 21/4. Prime mercantile paper 31/05. Sterling exchange, sixty days, strong at 4851/4;

sight, 488.	1880 Block AV 10 Check) - 15 Ave
Print	(1) 10 HE TO SEE THE SEE SEE SEE SEE
GOVERYN	
Coupons of 1881105% Note of 1881105% Note of 1881102 1 1 New 5s	0-40s,
STOCK	
Lake Shore 712 C lilinois Central 88 C C. & Pittsburg 94 U	iew Jersey Central 43 tock Island 1304 t. Paul 404 t. Paul 404 t. Paul 504 t. Paul 505 t. Paul 505 t. Paul 505 terre Hante 624 terre Hante 625 terre Hante 71 thicago & Alton 865 thicago & Alton 865 thicago & Alton 865 thicago & Alton 97 thicago & 11 thicago
Northwestern 61% U	. P. Sinking F'ds. 1111/2
Northwestern, pfd. 86%	Marie San

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10 .- Following were the losing quotations at the Stock Board:

LONDON, Feb. 10.-Consols, for money, 963-16. American Securities - Reading, 13; Erie, 26¼; preferred, 49.

United States Bonds—'67s, 103%; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 106%; 41/4s, 1081/8.
Paris, Feb. 10.—Rentes, 112f 95c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Feb. 10:

record Monday, Feb. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av. 75½ ft n of Thirty-fifth st. e f. 25x104½ ft, improved, dated Feb. 8 (Jane Owen to James R. Owen!. \$ Van Buren st. 152 ft w of Fifth av, n f. 20x105 ft, dated Feb. 8 (Sophia and Albert Ranch to Simeon Strais).

Foster st. 325 ft n of Polk st, w f. 25x106 4.10 ft, dated Feb. 8 (John J. Karstens to Mazdalena Doyle)

Foster st. same as the above, dated Feb. 8 (Christopher Doyle to John J. Karstens). 1,000 8 (Christopher Doyle to John J. Karstens)
North Clark st, 50 ft n of Chicago av, e
f, 10x150 ft, dated Jan. 28 (Thomas B.
Bryan to Mary E. Fleming)
Bismarck st, 128 9-10 it w of Hockwell
av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 8 (John
Allen to Louis Glanz).
Centre av, s w cor of West Congress st,
e f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 17 (Fred W.
A. Stockwell to John P. Robinson)...
West Twenty-firstst. 224½ ft e of Western av, n f. 25x123½ ft, dated Feb. 8
(Albert Knefel to Frederick Guese)
Van Buren st, 32 3-10x1e of Franklin
st, n f. 20x105 ft, dated Feb. 10 (German Savings Bank to Albert Rauch).
Sophia st, 112 ft e of Sedgwick st, n f. 25
x81 8-10 ft, dated Feb. 8 (Jacob Henrich to Peter Henrich). 1,000 4,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIES OF Ladin st, 74 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 48x124% ft, dated Feb. 10 (Edward Koch to Mary Scholl).

Greenwood av. between Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 7 (C. S. Brainard, Jr., to Solomon Turck)

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for February delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: Mess pork. S Lard. Shoulders, boxed. Short rias, boxed. Whisky Sheat. Corh. Oats. Ryc. Barley. Saturday. ture, and this caused an easier feeling later in the seasion, though the market improved again in the seasion, though the market improved again in the afternoon. The "primal cause that gave birth" to the upward movement seemed to be the poorer quality of the hors, which made many operators

The following were the receipts and shipcity during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 ng date twelve months ago: RECEIPTS. 1879. | 1878. | 1879. , 1878. 10,085 31,843 76,978 7,081 3,843 5,335 213,295 71,720 43,324 11, 219 10, 148, 837 31, 97, 913 76, 23, 687 7, 3, 846 3, 23, 682 5, 210, 331 213, 175, 590 43, 357, 424 4, 302, 10, 422 108, 091 55, 154 12, 625 806 7, 938 249, 645 14,851 975,400 133,880 33,004 483 15,850 399,659 307, 415 238 741 2, 171 815, 750 54, 000 110, 8-8 534 8, 106 1, 946 1, 946 257, 8-0 5 4, 929, 515 5 59 1 59 1 59 1 59 1 59 1 59 1 59 6 58, 020 8 152, 870 4 380 6 550 6 550 6 550 6 550 6 134, 590 220, 025 87, 999 138, 716 1, 091 7, 940 1, 179 624 156, 438 5) 6,000 110, 130 14,877 475 1,553 117,011 56,008 350 723 1,857

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 501 bu corn, 841 bu oats

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car mixed, 1 car No. 2 hard. 72 cars No. 2 spring, 76 cars No. 3 do, 29 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (186 wheat); 77 cars high mixed corn, 30 cars new do, 19 cars new mixed, 179 cars No. 2 corn, 18 cars rejected (323 corn); 7 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 ars rejected (17 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 4 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected (9 rye); 1 car No. 3 barley, 6 cars extra do. Total, 542 cars, or 220,000 bu. Inspected out: 25,595 bu wheat, 5,428 bu

corn, 753 bu oats, 14,637 bu barley.
Some of the more sanguine bulls on 'Change are prophesying the death of Kernel Sellers before next midsummer. They say that the quotations will be so much bid, and not such and The leading produce markets were strong

yesterday, some of them being really buoyant, and the feeling was a very strong one considering the excitement amid which the higher prices were reached. There was an unusually good demand for wheat and pork at the outset, and other markets turned upward in sympathy. The extra demand for wheat seemed to come chiefly from the winter-growing districts, which led many operators here to say that the recent weather was undoubtedly very bad, and has done great damage to the growing winter wheat. They said that the alternate freezing and thawing breaks the roots in two below the surface of the ground, leaving the plant to wilt and wither with the return of sun heat. The reason for the advance in provisions seemed to be higher quotations for hogs, but this was scarcely sufficient to account for extra demand which cropped out first thing, the sales of pork on the first call alone aggregating nearly 60,000 bris, or not far from onethird of all the pork in stock here. The sales made during the remainder of the day increased the total to 137,750 bris, equal to the whole product of a very respectable season's work in

and meats sold! Dry goods were ordered with fair liberality. and the market was steady and firm. Groceries ontinue in good request, and, for most lines, the tone of the market was decidedly firm. Nothing especially new was developed in the driedfruit market. Trade was good, and former quotations were uniformly well sustained. Fish remain firm, under a liberal and increasing demand. Trout and bank codfish were quoted higher. In the oil market there were no pricechanges, excepting an advance of 3c in lard oil. Leather, bagging, and tobacco remained dull.

pork-packing. And this irrespective of the lard

Lumber was steady under a fair demand. Wool and broom-corn were quiet and unchanged. The demand for seeds was rather light, and the market was easy without being quotably lower. Hay was dull and weak, under free offerings, with few buyers in the market. The sales of hides were fair, but lower prices ruled, dealers having reduced their bids 1/4c for green stock. Green fruits sold at recent prices, chiefly to the local retail trade. Potatoes were quiet and steady. Poultry was scarce and firm, except chickens, which declined under larger offerings.

Eggs were lower.

The following figu	res were	e named	for rail
and ocean contracts:			
		rlour-	
Provisions.	Bags.	Barrels.	Grain.
Liverpool 6814	5714	\$1.39%	58%
Glasgow76%	68%	1.584	63
Bristol85	71%	1.52	
London 8214	68%	1.52	63
Hamburg88	85	1.70	
Bremen88	4		
Havre 991/2		****	
Rail freights were	quoted	at the fo	llowing
range:			
Fourth	1	Dressed	Dressed
class. Gr	ain. Flo	ur. beef	. hogs.
	.32 .	64 .87	.72
		66 .88	.73
		70 .90	
Boston 45	.40 .	.80 .95	.80
GRAIN	IN STOR	E.	

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named: Feb. 8, Feb. 1, Feb. 9, Feb. 10, 1879. 1879. 1878. 1877. Wheat, bd. 2,918,000 5,001,000 1,671,000 3,047,908
Corn, bu. 1,502,000 1,713,000 773,000 2,114,245
Oals, bu. 753,00 755,00 1,417,00 986,636
Rye, bu. 514,000 547,000 832,000 832,000 642,578

Also at Buffalo-Wheat, 938,665 bu; corn, 50,477 bu. Oswego-Wheat, 375,000 bu; corn, 341,000. Baltimore-Wheat, 784,475 bu; corn, 762,166 bu.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

.1...521, 202 430, 800 Total..... IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

New York, Feb. 10.—Receipts—Flour, 34,044 bris; wheat, 254,400 bu; corn, 238,776 bu; oats, 72,680,bu; corn-meal, 830 pkgs; rye, 6,072 bu; barley, 17,050 bu; malt, 15,675 bu; pork, 1,464 brls; beef, 8,157 tes; cut-meats, 11,657 pkgs; lard, 9,425 tes; whisky, 480 brls. Exports-For forty-eight hours-Flour, 34,000 brie; wheat, 279,000 bu; corn, 259,000 bu; rye,

13,000 bu. GOODS RECEIVED at port of Chicago Feb. 10: Field, Leiter & Co., 67 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 13 cases dry goods; Mr. Bernard, one case manufactured cottons; Chicago Stamping Company 80 boxes tin-plate; Libby, McNeil & Libby, 369 boxes tin-plate; order, 50 drums caustic soda. Collections, \$9,009.30.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were active and very strong, the feeling being so buoyant in the early morning as to surprise some of the most experienced operaas to surprise some or the most experienced opera-tors on the floor. The receipts of hogs were rather small for the season, and they were quoted 10c higher, while Liverpool was 6d higher on meats. Some of the packers were very large sellers for fu-

think that the supply for the next six months will probably be so much smaller than last year as to warrant higher prices than those now ruling. MESS PORK-Was unusually active, and advanced 27%@30c per brl, closing 20c above the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 10,500 brls seller March at \$9,85@10.10; 500 brls do (old, repacked) at \$8,37\%; 40,250 bris seller April at \$10.07\%@10.22\%; and 2,250 bris seller May at \$10.30@10,35. Total, 53,500 bris. The market closed steady at \$9.95 for cash or Februa-ry; \$10.00@10,02\% for March; \$10.15@10.17\% for April; and \$10.30@10.32\% for May. Old pork was held at \$0.00 oork was held at \$8.00.

for April; and \$10.30@10.32% for May. On pork was held at \$8.00.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$8.75@9.00, and extra prime at \$7.50@7.75.

Land—Advanced 17%@20c per 100 lbs, and closed 12%c above, the latest prices of Saturday, being relatively strong during the greater part of the session. Sales were reported of 2.000 tes spot at \$8.82%; 13.250 tes seller March at \$6.80@0.30; 21.500 tes seller April at \$6.90@7.00; and 750 tes seller May at \$6.00@6.10. Total, 37.500 tes. The market closed steady at \$6.80 for spot or February; \$6.82%@6.85 for March; \$6.92%@6.95 for April; and \$7.02%@7.05 for May.

Mears—Were in good demand, and averaged about %c per lb higher. The trading was chiefly in shoulders and short ribs on local futures and inhams for curing, shippers being rather slow to take hold at the advanced quotations. Sales were reported of 300,000 lbs shoulders, seller April, at \$3.07%@3.75; 350 boxes long and short clears on private terms; \$,250,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.95 spot and seller March; 100 boxes short clears on private terms; \$,250,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.80@4.85 seller March, \$4.92%@5.00 for April, and \$5.12%@15 for May; 100 boxes do on private terms; 10,000 pcs and 310,000 lbs green hams at 6%c; 150 tes sweet-pickled hams (16 and 17 lbs) as 7c; 200 boxes long cut hams, partly at 8c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

Shoul- Short L. & S. Short clears. clears. Léose, part cured, 33, 52% \$4,70 \$4,80 \$4,90 Boxed... 3, 67% 4,85 4,95 5,05 February, boxed... 3, 67% 4,85 4,95 5,06 March, boxed... 3, 75 4,95 5,00 5,10 April, boxed... 3,85 5,05 5,10 5,20 Long clears quoted at \$4.57% loose and \$4.72% boxed; Cumberlands, \$5.00@5.25 boxed; long-cut hams, 7%368c; sweet-pickled hams, 7%7%c for lot to 15 b average; green hams, 6%@5%c for same averages; green shoulders, 3%c.

Bacon quoted at 4%66%c for short clears, 8@6 for hams, all canyased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at \$5.00@5.50 for No. 1 white, 4%@56 for good vallow, and 4%64%c for

white, 4%@5c for good yellow, and 4%@4%c fo brown.

BREF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$8.00@8.25 for mess. \$8.75@9.00 for extra mess. and \$16.50@17.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 6½@6½c for city, and 5½.0% for contry. Ge for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was quiet, but firmer in sympathy with wheat. There was not much demand for shipment, the trading being chiefly local. Sales were reported of 500 bris winters, mostly at \$3.50@ 4.50; 500 bris double extras at \$3.90@6.00, the outside for patents; 200 bris extras at \$2.621/4@ 3.00. Total, 1,200 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

nominal range or prices. \$4.75 @5.20 Choice winters ... 4.00 @4.50 Good to choice winters ... 3.50 @4.00 Fair to good winters ... 3.50 @4.00 Choice Minnesotas ... 4.50 @5.00 @4.00 ... 4.150 @5.00 ... 4.150 Fair to good Minnesotas...
Fair to good springs...
Low springs Buckwheat

BRAN-Was in good demand and steady. Sales were 70 tons at \$7.75@8.00 per ton on track, and \$8.00 free on board cars. CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at \$10.62½ per ton on track. Sale was reported of 500 bris yellow at \$1.60.

MIDDLINGS-Sale was made of 10 tons fine at WHEAT SCREENINGS-Sales were 20 tons at \$10.50

WHEAT SCREENINGS—Sales were 20 tons at \$10.50 per ton, and 10 tons at 45½ per bu.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and stronger. The market advanced 1½ c, and closed ½ c above the latest prices of Saturday, being ½ c above Saturday's hignest point. The puolic telegrams from Liverpool quoted that market as steady, but dull; but some private advices noted a firmer tone, and our receipts were smaller, which is not usual the first trading day of the week. There was a larger demand from outside, and it was stated that buying orders from the winter wheat sections were numerous, speculation being supposed to be excited by the recent unfavorable weather for growing wheat. Even New York was reported firmly held towards the close, the strength here apparently not calling out any extra demand on the seaboard. There was, however, a good shipping inquiry here, and No. 3 advanced 1c, closing at 74½ c outside of the Central Elevators. The local trading in futures was spurred up to a fair extent by the orders from outside, and this kept the market steady in the latter part of the session. Seller March opened at 88½ c, advanced to 89½ c, sold back to 88½ c, improved to 89½ c, and receded to 88½ c at the close. Seller April sold at 89½ d over March, with small sales at 94£94½ c. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 88£85½ c. closing with car-lote of No. 2 at 88½ g. Spot sales were reported of 42,000 bu No. 2 at 88½ g. Spot sales were reported of 42,000 bu by sample at 58£75c. Total, 133,600 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Sale was reported of 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 89c.

Winter Wineat—Sale was reported of 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 89c.

Winter Wineat—Sale was reported of 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 89c.

Winter Wineat—Sale was reported of 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 89c.

Winter Wineat—Sale was reported of 900 bu regular do at 91½ c; 1,000 bu regular do at 91½ c; 1,000 bu of regular do at 91½ c; 1,000 bu of regular do at 91½ c; 1,000 bu of regular do at 91½ c; 1,000 bu regular do at 91½ c; 1,000 bu regular do at 91½ c; 1,000 bu regular do at 91½ c; 1,

larly higher. Sales were 3,000 on No. 2 red. fresh receipts in good houses, at 92c; 5,000 bn regular do at 91%c; 1,200 bu do regular in N. W. or III. River at 90%c; and 1,100 bu by sample at 90%97c. Total, 10,900 bu.

CORN—Was more active and stronger. The market advanced is 70c, and closed easier at 16 market advanced is 70c, and closed easier at 16 market advanced is 70c, and closed easier at 16 market advanced is 70c.

ket sdvanced 1:0%, and closed easier at 3:0% c above the latest prices of Saturday. The greatest strength was in the longest futures. Liverpool was only quoted steady, and our receipts were rather large, with relatively small shipments; but New York was firm, and the market here sympathized with wheat. The demand for futures was chiefly for May: there was not a heavy inquiry fo spot, but the offerings were light, as some holder kept their corn off the market in view of th

spot, but the offerings were light, as some holders kept their corn off the market in view of the strongertone in the speculative department. Seller May opened at 35 % 36 %c. devanced to 36 %c. 36 %c. and closed to 36 %c. Seller June sold at 30 % 36 %c. Closing at 36 %c. April ranged at 32 % 63 %c. closing at 36 %c. April ranged at 32 % 63 %c. Spot sales were reported of 37,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 31 %c. 31 %c. 2,600 bu new high-mixed at 29 % 30 %c for so to be wisted at 29 % 63 0 %c on track; 13,000 bu do at 30 % 63 %c free on board cars; and 400 bu cars at 31 %c. The market opened strong, in sympathy with other grain, but weakened towards the close under free offerings with little demand, the orders having been filled early. New York was reported weak under large receipts. Seller May, the leading future, opened at 24 %c and closed at 24 %c. March was quiet at 21 %c. and April at 21 % 22 %c. both closing at the inside. Seller the month or cash sold at 21 %c, and closed easy. June oats were quoted at 24 %c. Samples were in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 600 bn No. 2 at 21 %c. 6, 600 bu do at 22 % 625 %c free on board. Total, 22, 800 bu do at 22 % 625 %c free on board. Total, 22, 800 bu.

RYE—Was firm and quiet. No. 2 was quiet at

and 15, 600 bu do at 223, @253;c free on board.
Total, 22, 800 bu.

RYE—Was firm and quiet. No. 2 was quiet at
434;@44c. March at 444;c. and April at 454;c.
Samples sold readily to local distillers. The offerings were smaller than hitherto. Cash sales were
reported of 400 bu No.2 at 43;c; 3, 200 bu by sample at 42@44;c on track; and 800 bu do at 45c
free on board. Total, 4, 400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and higher, under a better
demand with light offerings. No. 2 sold at 77@
78;c for A. D. & Co. 8 fresh receipts, and regular was nominal at 75c. March was quoted at 75
@76c. Extra 3 sold more freely at 40c for winter
receipts, and March opened at 39c and closed at
40@41c. Other grades were inactive. Samples
were slow, the offerings being for the most part
inferior. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No.
2 at 77@78;c; 5, 400 bu extra 3 at 40c; 2, 300 bu
by sample at 37@50c on track. Total, 8, 500 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Wheat—Sales 50, 000 bu, at 881/4c for March and 80 c for April. Mess pork -59, 750 bris, at \$9, 95 (210, 00 for March and \$10, 05@10, 12% for April. Lard-9, 500 tes, at \$6, 77% 66. 80 for March and \$6, 90@7, 00 for April. Short ribs-900, 000 bs, at \$4, 75 for March, \$4,92% 64,95 for April, and \$5.05 for May.

\$5.05 for May.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat -425,000 bn. at 88 \(\) @80c for March, 89 \(\) @
90c for April, and 93 \(\) &693 \(\) for May. Corn185,000 bn. at 39c for March, 32 \(\) c for April, 36 \(\) &38 \(\) &608 \(\) for April, 36 \(\) &38 \(\) for for April, 36 \(\) &38 \(\) c for May. and 38 \(\) c for June. Outs-15, 000 bn. at 21 \(\) c for April, and 24 \(\) &224 \(\) c for May. Mess pork-10, 250 bris, at \$8, 256.8, 30 cash, \$10.05 for March, and \$10.17 \(\) 610. 22 \(\) for April, 23 \(\) for March and \$6, 95 \(\) 6.97 \(\) for April. Short ris-750, 000 bris, at \$4.97 \(\) &7.95 for April. Short ris-750, 000 bris, at \$4.97 \(\) &7.95 for April, \$5.20 for June, and \$4.80 for March.

LATER.

Wheat was firmer, selling at 88 \(\) \(\) &89 \(\) c, and closed at 90 \(\) 90 \(\) c, cash closed at 88 \(\) c.

88%c. Corn was stronger, selling and closing at 32c for March and 32%c for April. May sold at 33% @ 36%c. and closed at 36%@36%c. June sold at

36% 336%.
Outs soft at 21% seller March, and closed at 24% sellers for May.
Mess pork was firmer, sales being made of 11, 250 bris, at \$40, 10% 10, 15 for March and \$10, 25% 10, 30 for April.
Lard was firmer. Sales 9,000 tes at \$6, 87% 66, 90 for March and \$10, 27% 67, 90 for April. 26.90 for March and 80, 97% 07.00 for April.

Meats—Short ribs were firmer. Sales 1, 700, 000
lbs, at \$4.85 for March, \$4.95\omega.50 for April.

\$5.10\omega.5.12\omega for May, and \$5.20 for June; 500
boxes long and short clears at \$5.00.

LAST CALL Mess pork closed at \$10.10@10.12¼ for March, \$10.22½@10.25 for April, and \$10.37½@10.40 for May. Sales: 3.000 bris at \$10.10 for March and \$10.25 for April.

Lard closed at \$6.87½@6.90 for March, \$6.97½@7.00 for April, and \$7.07½@7.10 for May. Sales: 1.000 tes at \$6.87½@6.90 for March, \$7.00 for April, and \$7.10 for May. Short ribs—Sales: 200,000 lbs at \$4.85 for March.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in light request and steady. The receipts are small, and the stock is being slow Pine green carpet brush, P B

not showing much strength, though former of a small way. Following is the list: market remaining dull at the following quot ackawanna, range..... saburg dinonk lmington lour barrels. erce hoops, hickory....erce hoops, oak.....

Figs, layers. . . . Turkish prunes rench prunes, kegs, new. Alden apples New York and Michigan. Peaches, unnaired, quarters

10 @ 11 20 @ 21 13 @ 14 54@ 6 6 @ 7 54@ 5 44@ 5 6 @ 69 Texas pecans..... in the fish trade, and the tener of prices was firm. Bank cod was again quoted up, and vance in trout was also reported. Following

vance in trout was also reporte revised list:

No. 1 whitefish, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 6.5 \text{brl}.

Family whitefish, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 6.5 \text{brl}.

Trout, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 6.5 \text{brl}.

Mackerel, extra mess, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 6.5 \text{brl}.

Extra shore, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 6.5 \text{brl}.

No. 1 shore, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 6.5 \text{brl}.

No. 2 shore, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 6.5 \text{brl}.

No. 2 shore, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 6.5 \text{brl}.

Large family.

Fat family new, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 6.5 \text{brl}. No. 1 bay, kits...... No. 1 bay, medium... George's codfish, extra... Bank cod.....

Sank cod.
Compressed cod.
Dressed cod.
Labrador herring, split, bris.
Labrador herring, round, bris.
Labrador herring, round, ½-bris. 1.10@ 1.15 9@ 10 30@ 35 California salmon. 4-brls.... GREEN FRUITS-Oranges

ple and side articles were ordered freely, general market was firm. Below are current: RICE. . 64@ 74 . 64@ 74

Mendaling, Java ... 28 @29 O. G. Java Choice to fancy Rio... Good to prime..... Common to fair..... 916 91 916 91 916 81 916 81 916 81 916 81 916 91 916 91 Patent cut loaf

New Orleans fair

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips.

California silver drips.

Sugar-house sirup

De prime.
Fair.
Common
Common molasses.
Black Strap. Allepice..... 18%@19 .45 @50 .24 @.25 True Blue

Peach blossom 66

HAY—Was in light request at the late inside prices. The offerings of poor grades were liberal. Local sales were light and only a few tons of the choice grades were wanted for shipment:

No 1 timothy 8,00

Mixed do 6,50 Disard prairie

9.50@13.00 8.00@ 9.00 7.00@11.00 18.00

No. 38. 77. 264

..203 ..131 ..234 ..180 ..193 ..218 ..218 ..224 ..207 ..195 ...238 ...221 ...221 SHEEP-Were in scanty supply and nominally unchanged—quoted at \$3.00@5.00 per 100 ibs for poor to extra. NEW YORK.

NEW YORE, Feb. 10. -BEEVES-Receipts, 4, 000;

market active and uncommonly firm, at an advance of a strong te from test Friday, and nearly it from corrent rates of a week ago. Some of the poorest cattle went as low as \$8.00, and a car-load of extra steers, averaging 1,800 lbs, reached \$11.50, but sales generally \$9.00@10.00: hight steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, mainly at \$9.25@9.50: shippers used

700 at \$0.25@10.50; shipments for the week, 540 live, 5, 480 quarters beef; the steamer Denmark will not take a cargo of live cattle this week, but 70 head are to go out in the Erin to-morrow.

SHEEP—Receipta, 7, 100; prices about 1/4c higher, with a slow trade at the advance; sheep ranged 44. 75@5.75, with selections at \$6.00; 2 car-loads went to exporters, \$5.75; zhipments for the week, 600 sheep alive; 1, 5@0 dressed.

SWINE—Receipta, 16, 700; market easier; nominal for live; late sales on Saturday at \$4.40@4.45. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Feb. 10.—Cattlle—Stronger: demand exceeds supply; export steers, \$5.00@5, 25; good to choice heavy. \$4.70@5.00; fair, \$4.10@4.50; native butchers' steers, \$3.00@4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.00@4.00; feed steers, \$3.50@3, 35; corn-fed Texans, \$3.00@3, 30; Colorado, \$3.50@4.75; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 600.

Hoss—Easier for light grades; heavy, strong; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.50@3, 75; backing slow, \$3.50@3, 75; butchers' to fancy heavy, \$3.90@4.15; receipts, 12,500; shipments, 4,200.

Sheep—Strong; scarce and wanted; common to good, \$3.00@3, 75; choice to fancy, \$3.874@4.25; export grades, \$4.50@4.75; receipts, 100; shipments, none. No. 1.
No. 2
Linseed, raw.
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached. Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg.

Gasoline, 87 degrees.

West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees.

Natural, 30 degrees.

Reduced, 28 degrees.

POTATOES—Were quiet and steady. The

BAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 2,499 head through and 204 head local; total for week ending to-day, 4,233 head through and 858 head local, against 3,058 head through and 838 head local, against 3,058 head through and 838 head local last week; market active; a shade higher than last week.

Hoos—Receipts, 14,025 head; total for the week, 29,028, against 21,395; Yorkers, 33,9004,05; Philadelphias, \$4,2504,40.

SMBEP—Receipts, 5,300 head; total for the week, 13,500, against 10,960 last week; market slow; a shade off from last week; pienty here.

KANSAS CITY. casier. The offerings of game are livin, and properly all by will be until the season for wild ducks comes: Chickens, dressed, \$\mathbb{P}\) \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{8} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{8} \tag{7} \tag{8} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{6} \tag{7} \tag{7} \tag{6} \tag{7} \ KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Fee. 10.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports cattle receipts 139; shipments, 60; firm; native shippers, \$3.50@4.50; native stockers and feeders. \$3.00@3.80; native cows, \$2.60 @3.50; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2.65 @3.80.

House Receives 3.66 @3. 80.

Hoos-Receipts, 1, 310, shipments. 383; active and firm; fair to choice packing, \$3. 45@3. 75; light shipping, \$3. 25@3. 40.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—BEEF CATTLE—Active: 46%c higher in cases of tops; very best, 565%c; first quality, 4%65c; medium, 3%64c; ordinary, 2%c; most sales at 465%c; receipts, 1,620; sales, 1,060. 1,000.
Swinz-Market less active, weaker; quotations metanged; receipts, 10,104.
Swizz-Market more active; nearly all sold at 105%c; receipts, 1,953. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10, —Hous-Demand fair; prices higher; common, \$3.25@3, 70; hgnt, \$3.75 @3.95; packing, \$3.95@4.15; butchers, \$4.20@4.35; receipts, 2,291; shipments, 1,114.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago oard of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10-11:30 a. m. -Flour, 8e 64

@10s. Wheat-Winter, 8s 6d@9s; spring, 6s 10d@ 8s; white, 8s 8d@9s 1d; club, 8s 11d@9s 4d. Corn. 4s 7d@4s 8d. Pork, 45s. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.-Prime mess pork-East ern, 46s; Western, 43s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 28s; short ribs, 27s; long clear, 26s; short clear, 20s 6d; shoulders, 22s. Hams, 39s. Lard, 33s. pe mess beef, 70s; India mess beef, 76s; Ess ern India mess beef, 868. Checse, 49s. Tallow, 36s 3d.

..28@32 ..20@23 ..18@20 ..16@20 ..35@38 ..30@33

Coarse do
Tub-washed, choice
Tub-washed, common to fair
Colorado, medium to fine
Colorado, common
Colorado, common

LIVE STOCK.

Dr. H. J. Detmers, late Professor of Veterinary

Science of the Kansas and Iowa State Agricul-tural Colleges, who has been appointed Govern-ment inspector of cattle at the Union Stock-Yards, entered upon the duties of his office this morning. CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday,

4,000 head; same time last week, 2,543 head. The general features of the market were much the

same as during last week. There was no perceptible abatement in the demand, all classes of buy-

ers taking hold in a generous way, and sales were quick at firm prices all around, while for good to prime shipping beeves sales were in many instances

effected at a small advance, New York being re-

effected at a small advance, New York being reported higher. The very liberal receipts, and the prospect of still freer arrivals for the following two or three days, had a restraining influence; otherwise the advance would no doubt have been more pronounced. The recent decided upward turn of prices has started a good many cattle in this direction, and if, before the week is out, there is not a reaction in the market it will be surprising. The quality of the receipts was not materially different from the recent average. There were more extra beeves, but the proportion of low grades was pretty prominent, which kept the average down. The best droves were taken by exporters at \$5.00 @5.50. Holmes & Beckett obtained the lastnamed figure for 15 head, averaging 1,565 is. Morris bought them. Fair to choice shipping steers sold at \$4.00 @4.85, butchers and canners stock at \$2.00 @3.50, and stockers at \$2.75 @3.60. R. Strahorn & Co. disposed of two lots of Texas cornfed cattle at \$3.50 and \$3.75.

QUOTATIONS.

| Correct | State | St

18.....1,176 4.30 | 17 cows 951 2.60 MOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 21.500; same time inst week, 21.608. There was an active demand for hogs at a further substantial advance. The light receipts and the buoyant tone of the market for hog product both aided to strengthen the views of operators, and the brisk competition between local and Eastern buyers carried up prices 5@10c. Common to best bacom grades sold at \$3.75@3, 90, and poor to extra heavy grades at \$3.60@4.10. Inferior qualities sold at \$3.00@3.50. Most of the sales were at \$3.70@3.90. All sales of hogs are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 Rs for piggy sows and 80 Rs

inkage of 40 hs for piggy sows and 80

4, 25@4, 65

3,75@4.00

Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weighing

reighing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10-4 p. m. -Unchanged. LONDON, Feb. 10. -LIVERPOOL-Wheat dull, Corn steady; 4s 8d per cental. Mark Lang-Wheat inactive, Cargoes off coast-Wheat steady; fair average California, 43s. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 60,000@65,-000 qrs. Liverpool, Feb. 10-11:30 s. m. - Flour-No. 1,

10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 8d; No. 2, 4s 7d. PROVISIONS-Pork, 45s. Lard, 33s. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10. -COTTON-In good demand at 5 7-16/25 9-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; specula ion and export, 2,000: American, 8,000.

10d; do club, 8s 11d@9s 4d; No. 2 spring red Western, 6s 10d@6s 8d; do winter, 8s 6d@9s. Flour-Western canal, 8s 6d@8s 10d. New corn, 4s 7d@4s 8d. Osts-American, 5s 6d. Barley, 3s. Peas-Canadian. 6s 5d. CLOVER-SEED-American, 35@40s.

BREADSTUFFS-California white wheat, 8009

Provisions—Mess pork, 45s. Prime mess beef, 73s. Lard—American, 33s 6d. Bacou—Long clear, 26s; short do, 26s 6d. CHEESE-Fine American, 49s. TALLOW-Fine American, 36s 3d. PETROLEUM-Spirits, 11@12d; refined, 9d. LINSEED OIL-25s 6d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINS—23s.

RESIX—Common, 4s 94@5s; pale, 9s@9s 6d.

Lendon, Feb. 10.—Petroleun—Spirits, 1146 13%d; refined, 7%@8d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-22: 3d@22: 6d. ANTWERP, Feb. 10 .- PETROLEUM-Unchanged.

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 10.—Grain—Wheat in more request for export and on speculative account, but quoted generally higher; on winter grades 10% and on spring 1/@1c per bu on lighter offering, closing, as a rule, steady; soring quite steady at an improvement; cable advices of steadier markets; 16,000 bu Milwankee at \$1.04; No. 3 Milwaukee, 8,000 bu to a local miller at 94c. Corn quite active for early delivery at a shade firm-er prices for old crop and an advance of 160 % con new crop; mixed Western ungraded at 48% 647%c. Rye quiet and firm, and offered with reserve, checking business; demand for export moderate; No. 2 Western in store at 59c bid and 60c asked. Oats in fair demand, and quoted steadler in prices;

No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 31%@32c.
PROVISIONS—Increased Duoyancy in hog products on a brisk speculative movement, which led to a sharp rise in values here and at the West: Western mess of readier sale at much stronger figures; February option quoted at \$10.40@10.55 for new and \$8.85@9.00 for old, and for March at \$10.60 @10.65 for new. Cut meats in good demand, and quoted firm at full prices. Bacon decidedly dearer, with long clear at 54c. Western steam lard in brisk demand on speculative account; otherwise rather quiet, with prices quoted up about 15c per Tallow-More active, with prime quoted at

6%c. Western quoted at 7c. SUGARS-Raw moderately active at firmer prica; Cuba muscovado quoted at 6%@6%c for fair to good refining; refined in fair request. WHISKY-In demand at \$1.07, but held at \$1.08; market quiet.

ERRIGHTS—The general market shows com atively little life; demand for accommodation on a moderate scale in nearly all interests; rates not va-

ried materially: for Liverpool engagements in-cluded, by steam, 2,000 bils flour, through freight, at 3s per brl. at 3s per bri.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Corron—Quiet; 9%@9%c; futures firmer; February, 9.75c; March, 9.81c; April, 9.96c; May, 10.15c; June, 10.28c; July.

10.38c. 10.38c.

FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 34,000 brls; super State and Western, \$3,15@3.55; common to good extra, \$3,00@3.90; good to choice, \$3,95@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Obio, \$3.75 ©5.00; St. Louis, \$3.85@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@8.00. GRAIN—Wheat—Moderate demand; receipts,

254, 900 bu; rejected spring, 76@78c; No. 3 spring, 90@94c; ungraded do, 90c@\$1.03; No. 3 spring, \$1.03@1.04; ungraded red, \$1.00@1.10; No. 3 do, \$1.05@1.06; No. 2 do. \$1.094@1.09%; ungraded amber, \$1.07@1.10; No. 2 amber, \$1.084 @1.10; ungraded white, \$1.06@1.084; No. 1 do. sales of 9,000 bu at \$1.084@1.10; extra do. 2,400 sales of 9,000 bu at \$1.084@1.10; extra do, 2,400 bu at \$1.10@1.10%. Rye quiet but firm: Western and State, 60@61%c. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn—New active; old steady; receipts, 234,000 bu: ungraded, 47@47%c; No. 2, 47c in store; 47%69 47%c adoat; No. 2 new, 45%246c. Oats Armer; receipts, 73,000 bu; No. 3 white, 31%@34c; No. 2 do, 32%233c; mixed Western, 30%@32c; white do, 32%243c; command active; shipping, 40@45c. Hors—Quiet and unchanged. Grockmiks—Coffee steady. Surarquiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Ricasses addy.

PETROLEUM-Dull and nominal; united, 97e;

PRYNOLEUM—Dull and nominal; united, 57c; crude, 84 (26c; refined, 95c.
Tallow—Steady at 65c.
RESIN—Firm at \$1.40ch.424.
TURPENTINE—Firm at 30c.
EGGS—Market easier; Western, 200.21c.
PROVISIONS—Pork strong; mess, \$9.00 for old; \$10.75 for new. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, short do, 55c. Lard strong; prime steam, \$6.90 (67.07%)
BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 76.30c.
CHESSE—Quiet; Western, 26.84c.
WHISEY—Firm; \$1.07 bid; \$1.08 asked.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS. Feb. 10.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; middling, 94c. Sales, 500 bales; receipts, 2, 200; supments, 1, 300; stock, 33, 900.
FLOUR—Moderately active and higher: XX fall, \$3,00@3,80; XXX fall, \$3,95@4,15; family. \$4.35@4.50; choice, \$4.55@4.65.

GRAIN-Wheat bigher; No. 2 red fall, 95%@966
cash; 96@96%c February; 96%@96%c (closing
96%c) March; 97%@97%c (closing 97%c) April;
No. 3 do. 91c; No. 2 apring, 82c bid. Corn-

Demand active and higher; 31% cash; 31% 331% c March; 33@33% c April; 3 higher; No. 2, 23% 324% c 24% c May. Rye higher; maill and unchanged; small WHISKY-Steady at \$1.04.
WHISKY-Steady at \$1.04.
PROVISIONS-Pork higher;
rusry. Lard higher: good
0.70. Bulk meats higher at
1.00. Thigh edivery; she

March.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 br.
orn, 104,000 bu; oats, 13,0
oarley, 16,000 bu.
SaiPMENTS—Flour, 11,000
bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 5. MILWAUI

MILWAUREE, Feb. 10 .- T at the opening of business by the warehousemen as fol

CORN. QATS. 2 white. Total BARLEY.

Total . Total. To the Western Asso. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.-FL GRAIN-Wheat strong; open firm; No. 1 Milwankee hard wankee, 96c; No. 2 do, 889

March, 89%c; April, 90%c Milwaukee, 74%c; No. 4. 6 2, 30%c. Oats lower; No. and higher: No. 1, 43c. Barle 2 spring, March, 70c. Phovisions—Quiet but high new, \$10.10. Lard—Prime s Hogs—Live firmer and highest pressed, firmer out not quot @4.30. RECEIPTS-Flour, 8,000 b SHIPMENTS-Flour, 9,000 1 BALTIMO BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Flour Western superfine, \$3.50; do

o family, \$4.50@5.00. Grain-Wheat-Western fire er; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, ern winter red, spot and Febr March, \$1.07@1.07%; Apri Corn—Western dull; Wester February, 43%@43%c: March 44%@44%c; steamer, 41c. demand: Pennsylvania, 300. demand; Pennsylvania, 300: 33@34c; do mixed, 31@32 33@34c; do mixed, 31@32 quiet.

HAY—Quiet and easy; pr 310.00@11.00.
PROVISIONS—Firm and highe \$9.25; new, \$10.50. Bulk ms ers, 4c; clear rio sides, 5c; 1 54c. Bacca—Shoulders, ol-sides, new, 6c. Hams, new, fined tierces, 74cc.
BUTTER—Good demand for backed, 18@20c; rolls, 15@17 Eogs—Firm and quiet; fres 18@20c. 18@20c.
PETROLEUM—Dall and non
8½c; reflaed, 9½c.
Coffee—Quiet; Rio cargoe
WHISKY—Duil at \$1.08½.
FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool pe
ton, ½d; flour, 2a 6d; grain,
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2, 673 bril
Corn, 84, 800 bn; oats, 7, 000 l
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24, 000

NEW ORLE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10,higher; superfine, \$3.25; XX.

@4.62½; high grades, \$4.75@
GRAIN—Corn—Market dull;
yellow, 47@50ca Oats quiet;
Conv. 47@50ca Oats quiet; CORN-MEAL-Market dull .. HAY-Quiet but firm; pri

\$16.00.
PROVISIONS—Perk active, arrive; old, \$9,25@9.50; arrive; oid, \$8.0500.00; n carce and firm; there, 6%6 Bulk meats—Good demand; snoulders held strongly; loo ders, 4e; clear rib, 4%2 shoulders held at 3%c; clear r Hams, sugar-oured, source at size; uncanvased, 8c. Whisky-Market dull; We (2.1.10. @1.10.
GROUNDES—Codes firm: I to prime, 11@164c. Sugardmen to good commen. 44@55.54@54c. prime to choice. fled. 64@74c. Molasses qui lu@21c. prime to choice. at 53.@7c. BRAN - Irregular at 67%@7

PHILADEL PHILADRIPHIA Feb. 10.— pers, \$2.25@2.75; extras, \$ Indiana family, \$4.75@5.25 @5.75; Minnesota do, \$4.75 \$5.75@7.50. Rye flour, \$2. S5. 75@7. 50. Rye flour, \$2. Grain—Wheat strong; No. amber, \$1.06\(\)4; white, \$1. firm; steamer, 4\(\)643C; yello ed, 43@44c. Oats firm; we 31c; mixed \$V\$ estern, 28@5 firm; Western, 33c. Provisions—Excited. Me 11.00. India wess beef \$1 smoked, \$\(\)4\(\)60 @6c; pickled, 7\(\)3 prime steam, \$7.00. Burrex—Steady: New Yor County (Pa.) extras, 23c; \$20c. \$Eass—Quiet; Western, 21 EGGS-Quiet: Western, 21 CHEESE-Nominally unchar PETROLEUM-Quiet; redna

08% с. WHISKY—\$1.08. ИЕСЯЦТВ—Floor, 3.800 br corn, 140,000 bu; oats, 5,000 CINCINN. CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.-Co Shade higher at Dic. PLOUR Dull; family, \$4. Grain-Whest steady; f white, 90@97c, Corn-Mark lower; 33@33¼c. Oats quiet Rye in fair demand; 51c bit easier; No. 2 fall, \$1.00. PROVISIONS-Pork-Dem sales 1.000 brls buyer Febru sales 1.000 bris buyer Febru higher; steam, \$6.70 cash; meats atrong and higher; she cash; sales at \$3.802:3.82% bid spot; sales at \$3.802:3.82% bid spot; sales at \$4.9562.5 gin good demand and prices a \$4.37%, and \$5.5026.75.

WHISKY—Steady, with a 1 BUTTRIL—Quiet; brims to serve, 12.62 to cido Central C. LINSEED OIL—Steady at 65

BOSTO Boston, Feb. 10.—Flot Inperfine, \$3,00@3.25; co @4.25; Wisconsin do, \$4.0,\$4.25@5.50; winter wh Zan, \$4. 75@5. 25; Illin @6.00; St. Louis, \$5.25@ Minnesota, patent process, 8, 25; winter wheats, \$6.006 GRAIN—Corn quiet; all firm; No. 1 and extra wi white, 34c; No. 3 white and 33c. Rye, 60c.

RECRIPTS—Flour, 5, 000 bu wheat, 38,000 bu.

Shippenys—Flour, 700 bu wheat, 30,000 bu.

INDIANAL Indianapolis, Ind., Fe \$3.65@4.00; receipts, 3.60 Grain-Wheat steady; N Corn firm at 31@31%c. 231/4c. Provisions-Shoulders, 3 clear rib. 4%c bid; 4%o Hams, 7%c.

LOUISVI Louisville, Feb. 10.—Bt Corron—Firm; higher; 9: Flour—Steady and unchar GRAIN-Wheat firm and hi and white, 97%c. Corn-l

nts for the week, 540

ead; total for the week, week; market slow; a pienty here.
CITY.

o The Tribuna.
10.—CATTLE—The Price pts 139; shipments, 60; 024.50; native stock.
50; native cows, \$2.65 fed Texas steers, \$2.65 shipments, 383; active king, \$3. 45@3. 75; light

ORE.

BEEF CATTLE Active;
ops; very best, 5@5½c;
ium, 3½@4c; ordinary;
receipts, 1,620; sales. ive, weaker; quotations tive; nearly all sold at

Hogs Demand fair: 25@3, 70; light, \$3.75.15; butchers, \$4.20@-omeuts, 1,114.

GRAPH.

GN, ceived by the Chicago :30 a. m. -Flour, 8s 6d 6d@9s; spring, 6s 10d@ club, 8s 14d@9s 4d,

Prime mess pork—East-con—Cumbersands, 28s; ar. 26s; strort clear, 26s ams, 39s. Lard, 33s. la mess beef, 76s; East-Cheese, 49s. Tallow, m. - Unchanged.

st-Wheat steady; fair Farmers' deliveries of ut week, 60,000@65, 10 s. m. -FLOUR-No. 1,

No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1b, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 1, 4s 8d; No. 2, 4s 7d. Lard, 35s. OTTOX-In good demand 10,000 bales; speculaa white wheat, 8e@9s
dd; No. 2 spring red
do winfer, 8e 6d@8s.
6d@8s 10d. New corn,
rican, 5e 6d. Bariey,

, 35@40s. 45s. Prime mess beef, 6d. Bacon-Long clear,

, 36s 3d. 212q; refined, 9d.

55; pale, 9s@9s 6d. soleun—Spirits; 11%@ -22s-3d@22s 6d. --TROLEUM-Unchanged. ORK.

GRAIN-Wheat in more speculative account, but on winter grades 1,0 1,0 dy; spring quite stendy cable advices of the management of the cable advices of the cable of t an advance of 10 %c on ungraded at 46% 647%c. of for export moderate

quoted steadier in prices; ad at 311/2@32c. moyancy in hog products ovement, which led to a nd at the West: Western much stronger figures; t \$10.40@10.55 for new and for March at \$10.60 eats in good demand, and Bacon decidedly dear-Western steam lard in tive account; otherwise juoted up about 15c per

ly active at firmer pricas; at 6%@8%c for fair to

for accommodation on a erpool engagements in orls flour, through freight,

ociated Press. оттон—Quiet; 9%@9%с; у, 9.75с; March, 9.81с; 5с; June, 10.28с; July.

ots, 34,000 brls; super @3.55; common to good d to choice, \$3.95@4.50; @5.25; extra Ohio; \$3.75@5.75; Minnesota patent te demand; receipts,

te demand; receipts, pring, 76@78c; No. 3 do. 90c@\$1.03; No. 2 raded red, \$1.00@1.10; (0.2 do. \$1.094@1.094; 1.10; No. 2 amber, \$1.084 \$1.06@1.084; No. 1 do. 84@1.10; extra do. 2, 400 content to the form western western o quiet but firm: Western arley dull and unchanged. teady; receipts, 234, U00 74c. No. 3, 42@42\4c; do. 2, 47c in store; 47\\display=6.2 white, 3\display=6.2 white, 31\display=6.2 white

shipping, 4000 and un-unged. Sugar quiet and un-ndy. Sugar quiet and un-t and unchanged. Rice

nominal; united, 97c;

30c.
Western, 20@21c.
ng; mess, \$9.00 for old;
uli and unchanged.
long clear middles, 5%c;
rong; prime steam, \$6.90 ern, 7@30c. ern, 2@8%c. bid; \$1.08 asked.

OUIS. .-Cotton-Firm and unic. Sales, 500 bales; rets, 1,300; stock, 33,900.
ctive and higher; XX fall,
ll, \$3,95@4.15; family.

.55@4.65. No. 2 red fall, 95%@96c ary; 96%@96%c (closing (%c (closing 97%c) April; apring, 82c bid. Cora-

pemand active and higher; No. 2 mixed. 314@ 314c cash: 314@314c Peornary: 32@324c March: 33@334c April: 34@344c May. Oats higher; No. 2. 23%224c cash: 23%c March; 24%c May. Rye higher: mactive; 43%c Barley dull and unchanged; small sales; choice lowa, 75c.

Wilsons—Pork higher; \$10,00 cash and February. Lard higher: good demand; \$6.07%6 6.20. Bulk meats higher and strong; good defined for future delivery; shoulders, \$3.50@3,80; clear ribs. \$4.70@4.75. cash; \$4.80@4.85 March; clear, \$4.85@4.90. Bacon higher; \$5.35@5.46 cash; \$5.25 March; clear, \$5.50 cash; \$5.62.5 March.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris: wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 104,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.
Satipments—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Milwatker, Feb. 10.—The stock of grain here at the opening of business on Feb. 10 is reported by the warehousemen as follows:

	WHEAT.		
		1879.	1878.
	No. I spring hard	82,768	68, 142
	No. 1 spring regular	350	155, 739
		2, 240, 505	414,098
	No. 3 spring regular	665, 109	27,415
4	No. 4	433, 367	
	Rejected	23, 812	
	Special bin.	67, 324	111, 403
	Winter, No. 2.	9,461	
	Winter, No. 2	9, 401	*******
	Total	3,522,696	776, 797
	CORN.		
	No. 2	19,008	3,096
	kejecled	393	905
	New	8,790	*******
		10, 100	************
	Total	29.180	4,001
	OATS.	HULLING BY	The Later
	No. 2	157, 150	51,341
	No. 2 Walle	22,693	*******
	Rejected	502	3,969
			-
	Total	180, 435	55, 308
	BARLEY.		
	No. 2	383, 991	403, 497
	No. 3	93, 309	39, 362
	Rejected a	3, 300	7,924
	Special bin	14,468	21, 115
	Total	495,068	491, 898
	RYE.	200,000	
	No. 1	131,717	102,004
		4, 028	3, 811
	No. 2	4.028	0,011
	Total	135,745	105, 815

To the Western Associated Press. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—FLOUR—Inactive. GRAIN—Wheat strong; opened ½c higher; closed frm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 98½c; No. 1 Milwankee, 96c; No. 2 do, 88%c; February, 88%c; March, 89%c; April, 90%c; May, 94%c; No. 3 Miiwaukee, 74%c; No. 4, 67%c; rejected, 57%c. Milwaukee, 74%c; No. 4, 67%c; rejected, 57%c.
Corn inactive; nominally unchanged; No.
2, 30%c. Oats lower; No. 2, 20c. Rye firmer
and higher; No. 1, 43c. Barley firmer; quiet; No.
2 spring, March, 70c.
Phovisions—Quiet but higher. Mess pork quiet;
new, \$10.10. Land—Prime steam, \$6.85.
Hoss—Live firmer and higher; \$3.60@3.80.
Dressed, firmer out not quotably higher; \$4.25
@4.30.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 8.000 brls; wheat, 45.000 RECEIPTS-Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 45,000 SHIPMENTS-Flour, 9,000 bris; wheat, 32,000

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—FLOUR—Strong and active; Western superfine, \$3.50; do extra, \$3.75@4.25;

do family, \$4.50@5.00.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western firm, and a shade higher; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.07: No. 2 Western winter red, spot and February, \$1.06@1.0614; March, \$1.07@1.0714; April, \$1.0814@1.0814. Corn-Western dull; Western mixed, spot, 44c; February, 43%@43%c; March, 43%@44c; April, 44%@44%c; steamer, 41c. Oats firm and in good demand; Pennsylvania, 30@34c; Western white, 33@34c; do mixed, 31@32c. Rye steady and

dulet.

HAY—Quiet and easy; prime Pennsylvania, \$10.00@11.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm and bigher. Mess pork—Old. \$9.25; new. \$10.50. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4c; clear rio sides, 5c; packed, new. 4½% 5½c. Baccn—Shoulders, old. 4½c; clear rib sides, new, 6c. Hams, new, 9@10c. Lard—Refined tierces, 7½c.

BUTTER—Good demand for choice Western; packed, 18%20c; rolls, 15%17c.

EGGS—Firm and quiet; fresh, 24%25c; pickled, 18%20c. PETROLEUM-Dull and nominal; crode, 8%@

PEROLEUM—Dull and nominal Code, Na. Side: refined, 9/4c.
COFFER—Quiet; Rio cargoes, 11@15%c.
WHISKY—Dull at \$1.08½.
FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steam quiet; cotton, %d: flour, 2s 6d: grain, 7d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2, 673 brls: wheat, 71, 400 bu; corn, 84.800 bu; oats, 7, 000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 400 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.-FLOUR-Strong and higher; superfine, \$3.25; XX, \$3.75; XXX, \$4.00 @4.6214: high grades, \$4.75@5, 50. GRAIN-Corn-Market dull; white, 44@44%c; yellow, 47@50c. Oats quiet; 31@32%c. CORN-MEAL-Market dull at \$1.85@1.90. HAY-Quiet but firm; prime, \$13.50; choice.

PROVISIONS-Pork active, firm, and higher, to Tulk meats—Good demand; tending upwards; snoulders held strongly; loose and packed shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 4%@5c. Bacon stronger; snoulders held at 3½c; clear ribs, 5%c; clear, 6½c. Hams, sugar-cured, scarce and firm; 7@9½c, as in size; uncanvased, &c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05

@1.10.

GOLERIES—Coffee firm: Ruo cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@16½c. Sugar in good demand; dommon to good common, 4½@5c; fair to fully fair, 5½@5%c; prime to choice, 5½@6c; yellow clarified, 6½@7½c. Molasses quiet but firm; common, 19@21c; prime to choice, 25@31c. Rice quiet at 55.0%c. BRAN - Irregular at 674@724c.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Flour—Steady: supers, \$2.25@2.75; extras, \$3.00@3.50; Ohio and Indiana family, \$4.75@5.25; St. Louis do. \$5.00@5.75; Minnesota do. \$4.75@5.00; high grades, \$5.75@7.50. Rye flour, \$2.60@2.75. Grain-Wheat strong; No. 2 red, \$1.05@1.66; amber, \$1.06%; white, \$1.06%2.06%. Cern firm; steamer, 42@43c; yellow, 44%@44%c; mix-ed, 43@44c. Oats firm; white Western, 29%@

31c; mixed Western, 28@29c. Rye quiet, but frm: Western, 55c.

Provisions - Excited. Mess pork. \$10.75@
11.90: India mess beef, \$17.50@17.75. Hams, smoked, \$4@9e; pickled, 74@7%c. Lard strong; prime steam, \$7.00.

BUTTER-Steady; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 23c; Western Reserve, 12 @20c.

220c. Care Rostern, 21@23c. Cherse-Nominally unchanged.
Perroleum—Quiet; refined, 9%c; crude, 8% ©85c. WHISEXT-\$1.08. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 brls: wheat, 29,000 bu; fora, 140,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10. -COTTON-Fairly active;

Shade higher at 914c. FLOUR-Dull; family, \$4.15@5.25. GRAIN-Wheat steady; fair demand; red and white, 90@97c. Corn-Market dull, prices a shade lower; 33@33%c. Oats quiet; firm at 23%@26%c. Rye in fair demand; 51c bid; 52c asked Barley

easier; No. 2 fall, \$1.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair; market firm; Provisions—Pork—Demand fair; market firm; sales 1,000 brls buyer February. Lard strong and higher; steam, \$6,70 cash; \$6,75 March. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders held at \$3.60 cash; sales at \$3.80@3.82\% May; short ribs. \$4.75 bid spot; sales at \$4.95@5.00 buyer March. Bacon in good demand and prices a shade higher at \$4.25, \$4.37\%, and \$5.50@5.75.

WHISKY—Steady, with a fair demand, at \$1.02.
BUTERI—Quiet; prime to choice Western Reserve, 15@10c; do Central Ohio, 13@14c.

LINSTED OIL—Steady at 65c.

BOSTON. BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 10.—FLOUR—Steady: Western Inperfine, \$3.00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75
64.25; Wisconsin do, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, \$4.25@5.50; winter wheats, Onio and Michizan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indians, \$5.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.25@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patient process applies wheats, \$6.50@ Minnesota, patent process, spring wheats, \$6.50@ 8.25; winter wheats, \$6.00@7.50.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; all grades, 48@50c. Oats frm; No. 1 and extra white. 35@38c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 32½@ 33c. Rye, 60c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; corn, 39,000 bu; wheat, 38,000 bu.

Nilphentys—Flour, 700 brls; corn, 44,000 bu; wheat, 30,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10.—Hoss—Firm; \$3:65@4.00; receipts, 3,600 head.
Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 931/2@94c. Corn firm at 31@31%c. Oats-Market duil at 23@ Provisions—Shoulders, 3%c bid; 3%c asked; clear rib, 4%c bid; 4%c asked. Lard, 6%c. Hams, 7%c.

LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Feb. 10. -Butter-Firm. Corron-Firm; higher; 9%c. FLOUR-Steady and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat firm and higher; red, 95c; amber

and white, 97%c. Corn-Market dall; white, 34c;

mixed, 33c. Oats-Market dull; white, 26c; mixed, 25c. Rye-Market dull at 49c HAY-Steady with fair demand at \$8.75. Provisions-Excited and higher; advancing. Pork, \$10.50. Lard higher; choice leaf, tierce, 74@7%c; do kegs. 8%c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders. 3%c; clear rib, 5@5%c. Bacon scurce, firm. and higher; shoulders. 3%c; clear rib, 5%5%c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 8%@9%c. Whisky—Market dull at \$1.02.

KANSAS CITY. Special Disputch to The Tribune KANSAS CITY, Feb. 10. -GRAIN-The Price-Current reports wheat receipts 18,440 bu; shipments 14, 400 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 84%c; February, 84%c; No. 3 cash, 79%c; February, 80%c; No. cash, 74c. Corn—Receipts, 28, 300 bu; shipments, 16, 800 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 24/4c; February,

TOLEDO. Feb. 10.—Grain—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, 95%c bid; No. 2 red winter, March, held at 97%c; 97%c bid. Corn quiet and steady high mixed, 33%c; No. 2, 34%c. Oats quiet No. 2, 24c. Hogs-Firm; \$4.60.

OSWEGO. Oswego, Peb. 10.—Grain—Wheat stendy; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.00; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.05. Corn—Market

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Feb. 10. -GRAIN-Wheat firm; no sales. Corn neglected. Oats inactive. Rye in-active. Barley neglected. RAILBOAD FREIGHTS-Unchanged.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Feb. 10. -FLOUR-Firm. Grain--Wheat firmer; extra, 95%c; No. 1 white, 93%c; March, 95%c; April, 97%c; May, 98%c. Receipts, 10, 917 bu; shipments, 12, 153 bu. PEORIA.

PEORIA, Feb. 10.-HIGHWINES-Steady; 100 bris COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10 .- COTTON-Firmer; mid-

dling, 9%c; low middling, 9c; good ordinary, 8%c; net receipts, 1,590 bales; gross, 19,024; exports to Great Britain, 2,057; to France, 9,873; to the Continent, 5, 860; coastwise, 3, 180; sales, 8,000; last evening, 4,700; stock, 388, 863. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, -Corron-Firm: asking higher; receipts, 3,320 bales; shipments, 8,945; stock, 67,996; sales, 3, 150; exports, 1, 200; spinuers, 1,750; speculation. 200; middling, 914c. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 10.—Petroleum-Firm; standard white, 110 test 9c. OIL CITY, Feb. 10.—PETROLEUM—Market opened inactive, remaining so during the entire day; first sales, 96%c; advanced to 97%c; closing at 96%c bid; shipments, 26,000, averaging 21,000; transactions, 86,000. Pittsbung, Pa., Feb. 10.-Petroleum-Very quiet; crude, \$1.16% at Parker's for shipment refined held at 9%c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Feb. 10. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Strong at 27c.

A SAMOAN SCANDAL.

The Princess Toe Elopes with the Duke Malieton-Exciting Incidents, Plots, and Counterplots, and a Hot Pursuit in War Canoes After the Maiden.

Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

APIA (Samoan Islands), Dec. 7, 1878.—The Sa-

moan mail-packet Emma Augusta was appointed to sail Dec. 5, but she has been detained two days in consequence of adverse weather, the wind blowing directly into this harbor, and I improve the opportunity to entertain the Chronicle with the particulars of a thrilling social episode in the high circles of Samoan society which has reached its denouement in the interval. The affair has been one of national importance for the past two months, and in the absence of any election frauds to investigate, or other contentions such as more pretentious Governments are blessed with, to engage the attention of the politicians and keep them out of mischief for the time, it has served to give

of mischief for the time, it has served to give
wholesome exercise to the statesmaship and
dipiomatic ability of the Kingdom.

His Excellency Mr. Patiola, Governor of the
Tan Masaga District, in the Island of Upola, had
a charming sister with the euphonious name
of Toe. The euphony will be better appreciated
when it is explained that "e" has the sound of
"a" in the pronunciation. Toe is a first-grade
superfine brunette, about the tone of a baked
goose, with beautiful symmetry of form, according to the Samoan standard. When arrayed
in Samoan Court fashion—a coccanut apron and
a necklace of birds' claws—her graceful appearance would not fail to attract attention in the a necklace of birds' claws—her graceful appearance would not fail to attract attention in the fashionable salons of the most refined society. Toe had passed about 17 summers, as the calendar goes, in maiden meditation fancy free, which was quite sufficient of life's penance as a viliage virgin. About three years ago, inspired with the ambition of her sex, she tried to run away with a scion of Royalty, a son of his late Majesty, Malietoa I., but one of his Majesty's high officers of State discovered the plot in time to frustrate an elopement. Toe mourned this cruel disappointment for two long

time to frustrate an elopement. Toe mourned this cruel disappointment for two long years. About two months ago she fell in love with another member of the house of Malietos, the son of a high chief. Gov. Patiola was passionately attached to the lovely Toe, and could not be persuaded to consent to her marriage under any consideration, social or State. So the courtship was conducted claudestinely until the flame of love had been fanned to the proper temperature, when the customary expedient of hampered lovers the world over, an elopement, was agreed upon. The young nobleman already had one wife, which might have been a bar to further matrimonial ventures have been a bar to further matrimonial ventures in some countries, but in Samoa such an incumbrance was no obstacle to be thought of for a moment. In this delectable country the ardent young loyer marries as often as he chooses; and where the fashions are so primitive, he stands not in fear of milliners' bills or butchers' duns. An extra hog and a coop 'of chickens is ample provision for family responsibilities, while the bride can readily fashion a full trousseau to her taste from the bark of the nearest eccoanut. So the gallant young Malietoa and the fair Toe eloped eight miles to Vai Uso. have been a bar to further matrimonial ventures

the gallant young Malietoa and the fair Toe eloped eight miles to Vai Uso.

When Patiola and his tribes heard of this undutiful conduct they were exceedingly wroth. Delegations were sent from the different villages to persuade Toe to return to the arms of her districted brother, or to persuade the Malietoa people to send her back. These overtures were in vain, so Gov. Patiola bethought himself of a bit of strategy to recover possession of his truant sister. He sent a message to Toe pretending to be reconciled to her choice, and pretending to be reconciled to her choice, and requesting her to return with her lover and be married under the baronial thatch in proper style and with befitting ceremonies. The dusky Lothario fell into this trap. Great preparations were made for the occasion, and Lord Malieton, accompanied by the fair Toe, set out on their return, followed by all his relatives in an imposing procession, bearing baked pigs and other edibles in profusion, and timing their march with the beating of tom-toms and every manifestation of joy. When the procession arrived in Matanta, ion a Saturday, Gov. Patiola, who professes to be for fortistian of the strictest dispretending to be reconciled to her choice, and fesses to be # Christian of the strictest dis-cipline, sent word that, as it was so near the Sabbath, time was not permitted for the proper entertainment of his dear cousins and the nuentertainment of his dear cousins and the numerous retinue accompanying them, and he preferred that the reception and ceremonies be postponed until Monday. This arrangement was assented to, and Malietoa and his people went into bivouac accordingly. On Sunday the Governor feigned a violent attack of gout, or correction to the first of arristoratic Samean malady. Governor feighèd a violent attack of gout, or some other type of aristocratic Samoan malady, and sent a message for the lovely foe to hasten to the bedisde of her poor brother. The unsuspecting one obeyed, but no sooner was she in the Governor's lines than brother Patiola developed his usual vigor and activity. The lovely foe was bundled into a cance and conveyed to Sola Sola, in her brother's domain. The distracted Malietoa and his retainers remained where they were bivouacked, assuaging their grief as far as might be by gorging themselves with baked pig and other delicacies, not knowing what disposition had been made of the missing bride. Yesterday a messenger arrived from Sola Sola, bringing a letter to Patiola from his sister. Toe professed great regret for her folly, declared that she had entirely overcome her love for Malietoa, and would beneforth be a dutful sister. She desired her brother to send her some other little

sired her brother to send her some other little trinkets of the kind a Samoan belle would natu-But it soon became apparent that this was not the special errand of the messenger from Sola Sola. He had no sooner started on his return ranged that the guard of old women under whose surveillance she had been placed should be off duty and out of reach at an appointed time. When the war canoe came inside the reet the intrepid Toe rushed forth, and without tarrying to cast off her simple apparel, she boldly plunged into the water and was taken aboard. The old women witnessed the escape, too late to prevent it, but gave the alarm, and immediately the whole village was in an uproar. The Sola Sola people launched their canoes and instituted a vigorous pursuit in strong force. According to the interislandic law of Samoa, the stealing of a woman is publishable with death, and a bloody battle would have resulted had the pirates been overtaken. As it was, the Malletoa boat had about two miles the start, and maintained that distance through the race until they reached the waters of Malletoa's district, and Toe was delivered safely into her lover's arms. The Sola Sola boats then stood off for Apis harbor, and reached here last night. The affair is the grand sensation of the day, the may lead to governmental complicatious, and possibly a civil war.

WISCONSIN CITIES.

A Tabulated Statement of Their Indebtedness and Valuation-Complete Exhibit of the Fiscal Condition of Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—A special telegram from Madison to the Sunday Telegraph gives an official statement of the indebtedness and property valuation of Wisconsin cities as follows: | Indebtedness | Valuation | Appleton | \$ 109,000 | \$1,837,545 | Beavier Dam | None Bertin | 125,000 | 2,111,923 | Bertin | 37,536 | 698,038 | Centralia (no report) | 7,800 | 334,656 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 1238,735 | 12

Chiltim.
Chiptiewa Falls.
Columbus
Ean (laire
Fond du Lac (no report).
Fort Howard (no report).
Grand Rapids.
Green Bay.
Hudson.
Innewville 107,000 699, 473 3, 847, 179 1, 287, 565 3, 110, 044 4, 693, 256 1, 508, 534
 Madison
 104,000
 4,058,534

 Manitowoc
 75,000
 1,508,534

 Menasha (no report)
 2,270,289
 55,256,511

 Mineral Point
 48,000
 683,577

 New London
 39,000
 500,284

 Ocondonowoc
 None
 1,419,887

 Oconfo
 41,710
 812,113

 Oshkosh
 48,500
 4,638,891

 Plymouth
 13,000
 1,489,286

 Portage
 6,500
 151,883

 Prastric du Chien
 6,000
 548,043

 Prescott
 None
 274,294

 Racine
 230,529
 7,768,310

 Ripon
 None
 1,299,435

 Shawano
 None
 502,338

 Watertowa
 700,000
 1,561,293

 Watertowa
 700,000
 1,561,483

 Wausau
 19,000
 881,600

With the exception of Watertown and Kenosha all of the cities and towns are paying the interest on their indebtedness, which does not exceed the constitutional limitation of 5 per cent. There is practically no State debt, while the indebtedness of the counties at the last report was \$5,011,711, and that of the towns, villages, and cities of the State \$7,819,447. These amounts were materially reduced at the last tax levy, and but very little additional indebtedness was in-curred by any community in this State. Altogether, so the Badgers think, no State in the

curred by any community in this State. Altogether, so the Badgers think, no State in the Union can make so favorable a showing as to municipal indebtedness as Wisconsin.

At the meeting of the Common Council of Milwaukee this afternoon, City Comptroller White presented his annual statement of the financial condition of the city, from which the following figures are obtained: The expenditures for purposes chargeable to the general city fund for the year 1878 were \$465,511.75; expenditures and loans from the Contingent Fund, \$5,681.13; expenditures for sewerage purposes, \$65,000.40; amount assessed against property for water-pipes laid in front of said property, \$33.390.66; total amount expended from the general ward funds was \$262,061.71. Of the city's public debt report is made as follows: On Jan. 1, 1878, the outstanding readjustment bonds and scrip was \$399,289.25; retired bonds and scrip during the year, \$11,000; leaving outstanding Jan. 1, 1879, \$328,289.25; the balance in the Sinking Fund is \$97,000, leaving to be provided for in the future, \$2,281,289.25. These readjustment bonds mature on June 1, 1891, bear an interest rate of 5 per cent, and for the most part are held abroad. That they are accounted a desirable investment by the holders is indicated by the fact that the offerings to be retired from the city's Sinking Fund are not sufficient to exhaust the fund. The Comptroller estimates that if the tax for the Sinking Fundshall continue to be raised each year for four years, there will be a sufficient fund to retire all of these bonds. Of the water bonds, he reports at present outstanding, \$1,600,000, and of general city bonds outstanding, \$342,000. These water and general city bonds draw interest at 7 per cent, and are all sold in the market at a pre-

city bonds outstanding, 8343,000. These water and general city bonds draw interest at 7 per cent, and are all sold in the market at a pre-mium rate of from 10 to 12 per cent and acmiun rate of from 10 to 12 per cent and accrued interest.

Of other bonds outstanding, Mr. White reports \$2,000 of the Milwaukee & Beloit Railway, \$3,000 of the Milwaukee & Superior Railway, and of dredging bonds \$1,000 (old bonds probably lost). The city scrip issued to pay judgments aggregates in amount \$242,959.19. The total outstanding indebtedness of the city at the commencement of the present year was \$2,234.181.66; at the commencement of 1878 it was \$2,276,289.26, giving a decrease for 1878 of \$58,582.41. Deducting from the above-named amount the Sinking Fund and cash held to pay certain of the railway bonds (\$102,000), and the certain of the railway bonds (\$102,000), and the city's actual debt on Jan. 1, 1879, was \$2,174,-289.25.

289.25.
The interest on the city's bonded debt is as follows: On readjustment bonds, 5 per cent, payable on June 1 and Dec. 1; on water bonds, 7 per cent, payable Jan. 1 and July 1; on \$242,000 of general city funds, 7 per cent, payable Jan. I and July 1; on \$100,000 of general city bonds, 7 per cent, payable June 1 and Dec. 1.

The interest credit on the city bank account

during 1878, 4 per cent on deposits being paid, was \$5,502.20; the present cash balance in bank is \$133,375.15.
From city licenses of all kinds, the statement shows receipts during the year of \$54,121, an increase over 1877 of \$2,027.70.

crease over 1877 of \$2,027.70.

The total city valuation, as has been heretofore reported, isstated at \$35,255,711.33, and the total tax-levy, \$1,221.846.95; giving a uet decrease of all taxes charges against the city as compared with 1877 of \$20,795.02.

The amounts borrowed during the year to enable the give to pay its orders on presentation. able the city to pay its orders on presentation was \$548,323.37, \$428,323.37 being advance taxes was 534,323.37,—\$125,323.37 being advance taxes for which 6 per cent interest was paid, and \$120,000 from the banks, for which 7 per cent was paid. The city tax-collections up to Saturday last are reported by the Comptroller at \$1,032,254.16.

HUMOR.

Firm friends-Partners. A ten-dollar bill is of the feminine gender when it is the fair's X.

Dancing has been introduced into the army Probably you have heard of its squad-drills. The grocer offered him a frozen bam, but he said he'd rather not take the cold shoulder from

A Trojan toper will undertake the feat of accomplishing 1,000 smiles in 1,000 hours.—Albany Journa'. "Brilliant and impulsive people," says an ex-

change, "have black eyes." Impulsive peopl are only too apt to get black eyes. "Yes, I'm a good dancer," said the barber as he sheared off the blonde locks of a customer. "See me clip the light fantastic tow." A young lady rejoices in the possession of

large and tawny St. Bernard which she call Taify, because, as she explains to inquirers, "i was given her." A student inquiring for Prometheus Unbound at a certain Chapel-street book-store recently was informed that they only kept the bound copies.—Yale Record.

Mary bad a little lamp Filled full of kerosene; She took it once to light a fire, And has not since benzine.

-Exchange. in struggling to make a dull-brained boy unan strugging to make a dull-brained boy understand what conscience is, a teacher finally asked, "What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "Father's leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

Mrs. Dunshudder fed a tramp yesterday because he wore an old army coat of faded blue. "You went through the War!" said the sympathetic soul. "Yes 'm; I was a drummer," and when the fellow reached the sidewalk he concluded the sentence, "for a hardware store in Chicago,"—Utica Observer.

Sola. He had no sooner started on his return with the desired articles, procured by the affectionate but deluded brother at an expense of \$3, than Malietoa broke camp and suddenly disappeared. He too had received a message of some purport from the same source. Patiola congratulated himself in the belief that he had finally been released from a vexitious annoyance. But later in the day information was received that a war-canoe containing seventy warriors armed to the teeth had put into Sola. The faithful had so ar-

CITY FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1878 --- Issuing Scrip.

Rebates Due on Special Assessments to Be Paid Out.

Following is the report of the City Treasurer of the receipts and expenditures for 1878: Balance in the Treasury Jau. 1. 1878. \$ 593, 285
Board of Public Works Appropriation
Fund, 1875. 41, 930
Burr, Jonathan, Fund, 1878. 12, 802
Contingent Fund, 1878. 170
Duncan, Sherman & Co. 4, 299
Fines for releases of prisoners. 749

Contingent run, 1075.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Fines for releases of prisoners
Fines from Justices of Peace, 1878.
Fines, Police Court, North Division, 1878
Fines, Police Court, South Division, 1878
Fines, Police Court, West Division, 1878
Fire-Department Fund.
Forfeitures in 1877.
General taxes of 1870
General taxes of 1873.
General taxes of 1874.
General taxes of 1875.
General taxes of 1876.
General taxes of 1877.
General fund, 1877.
General Fund, 1877.
General Appropriation Fund (D. P. W.),
1878.
General Appropriation Fund, 1878. Indebtedness Fund, 1877
Licenses, 1878.
Miscellaneous taxes
Police Fund, 1878
Police Fund, 1878
Police Life and Health Insurance Fund,
Police Life Insurance Fund, 1878
Rents
River Improvement Fund, 1878
River Improvement Sinking Fund,
Sewerage Fund, 1877
Sewerage Fund, 1878
Sewerage Tax Fund, 1878
Sewerage Sinking Fund
Special assessment, 1878
Sireet-Lamp Fund, 1878
Special -tax purchases in 1876

Tax purchases in 1873.

Tax purchases in 1874.

Tax purchases in 1874.

Tax purchases in 1875.

Water Fund, 1878.

Water-Tax Fund, 1875.

Water-Tax Fund, 1877.

Wharfing interests, 1878.

Wharfing privilege and Mortgage Fund, 1878. Total EXPENDITURES.

Board of Public Works Appropriation
Fund. \$
Burr, Jonathan, Fund, 1878.
Benevolent Association Paid Fire Department, 1878.
City Bridewell Fund, 1878.
Coty-Hail Fund, 1878.
Contingent Fund, 1878.
Contingent Fund, 1878.
General Fund, 1875.
General Fund, 1875.
General Fund, 1877.
General Fund, 1877.
General Fund, 1877.
General Sinking Fund
General taxes of 1873.
General Laxes of 1874.
General Appropriation Fund, 1877.

1870
General Appropriation Fund, 1877.
General Appropriation Fund, 1878.
Indebtedness Fund, 1876.
Indebtedness Fund, 1877.

THE SCRIP QUESTION. \$5, 759, 212 Now that the Supreme Court has adjourned until June, a decision in the scrip case will not be filed until that term, if then. No one around the "rookery" is willing, if able, to give a reason for the delay. Scrip will be issued as soon as the appropriations are made, which will, perbaps, not be until some time in March, but what it will be worth it is hard to tell; in the language of a broker, "It will depend upon the money-market, and whether the Syndicate is revived."

PAYING REBATES ON SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The practice of notifying those to whom rebates or special assessments are due, which was discontinued after the Fire, is to be revived, and the greater portion of the \$40,000 or 50,000 now in the treasury to the credit of special assessments will soon be in the hands of the persons to whom the money belongs. The accumulated rebates, which range from 10 cents to \$50, have been for years a source of profit to City Treasurers, since the bulk of the fund could be safely placed at interest for six months or a year. Efforts have been made from time to year. Efforts have been made from time to time by Aldermen to have the surplus paid back, but until last week nothing had been done to this end. Finally the Mayor and Comptroller had a conference about the matter, the result of which was instructions were given to the Assessment Clerk to notify all the parties who have not called for their rebates, and the blank notices are now being printed. The names of those who paid special assessments prior to the Fire can be gotten at easily, but those of persons who have paid since October, 1871, will have to be dur out of the tax-books in the County Treasurer's office.—a work of great tediousness. be dur out of the tax-books in the County Treasurer's office,—a work of great tediousness, and consequently very slow. Where the property has changed hands, the rebates, if any, might as well go to the present owners. A rebate is likely to be due on every improvement by special assessment, except the opening of street ends; in this the damages and benefits are figured so as to balance each other. It may be two or thres weeks before the sending out of notices begins, but now that steps have been taken to refund money wrongfully withheld, or rather not paid back on account of the neglect of property-owners to call for it (which they didn't do because unaware that anything was due them), the paying of a commission of 25 to 50 per cent to attorneys and others for collecting the sums will not be necessary.

Sale of the Windsor Hotel. New York Tribune, Feb. 7.
The Windsor Hotel, at Fifth avenue and For

ty-sixth street, was sold at auction yesterday at Sheriff's sale, to satisfy a judgment of \$180,000, the amount of the first mortgage. The prop-erty has a frontage of 200.10 feet on Fifth avenue by 140 feet on Forty-sixth and Forty-se enue by 140 feet on Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. The sale was understood to be the result of a friendly suit between the Goelets and the members of the Daly family. Peter Goelet started the sale at \$100,000, and by bids of \$5.000 and \$1,000 the price was run up to \$351,

Superiority of American Tools. "I have at his moment." writes Mr. Thomas Fletcher, in the English Mechanc, "at least three-fourths of my tools of American manufact-ure, many of which have been bought at a very sity I should be exceedingly foolish to buy Amer

ican tools at a high price, if English tools were to be hought which would do the work equally well. From my own practical experience the difference between the two is, that an English workman does not, in the first instance, learn what a tool is for, and adapt the tool to the requirements; an American workman will, as a rule, use his brains, and make what you want, without spoiling the whole by ridiculous blunders. If I needed a thing made which required judgment on the part of the workman, and I could not give my personal and constant supervision, I should, as the simplest way to get the thing right, send the instructions to America."

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A Man's Passion for Collecting Ladies' Photographs, and What Resulted There-

Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Courier-Journal reporter met a prominent citizen of Mason County yesterday, and in conversation about various matters learned of a romance in real life that happened a short time since in that county which would make a good ground-work for a novel. The gentleman referred to vouches for the truth of the story, and, knowing him to be a man of truth and veracity, the reporter does not doubt his word in any particular. The name of the hero we are permitted to give, but not that of the lady, at least not her maiden name.

"In Mason County," said he, "there lived a man two or three years ago who had a passion for collecting photographs of ladius with which

man two or three years ago who had a passion for collecting photographs of ladies with whom he became acquainted or casually met. He was a man of good education, but never turned his attention to any particular trade or profession, and the result was he worked around on the farms, staying but a short time at one place. In the course of time he manared to work for a great many farmers in Mason, and had a large acquaintance among the people. He was quite a ladies' man, and, after having worked for three months in a neighborhood, he generally took a ladies' man, and, after having worked for three months in a neighborhood, he generally took his departure possessing the pictures of nearly all of the girls. Some of the ladies would give him their pictures, and others would refuse. He always, however, carried the images of all away with him, it remaining an open question of how he obtained those he did not get by gift. Being possessed of a roving spirit, he was one day seized with the idea that a fortune was awaiting him in the far West, and he resolved to go in search of it. Packing his trunk preparatory to starting in search of fortune and fame, he didnot forget to put into the tray the two or three hundred ladies' photographs he had gathered together. Arriving at St. Louis, he spent several days there seeing the sights and forming plans for the future. He finally took the train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs from St. Louis to Kansas City. When he arrived at Louis to Kansas City. When he arrived at Sedalia, in Pettis County, about 200 miles west of St. Louis, he concluded to stop there and prospect. He put inp at one of the hotels, and, after spending two or three days in town, concluded to procure work if he could and remain there at least for a season.

cluded to procure work if he could and remain there at least for a season.

"About a mile from town, Judge George Heard resided. He was a gentleman about 60 years of age, a native of Kentucky, and a widower. He had acctimulated a large fortune and was the owner of a splendid farm, and was considered as one of the most prominent citizens of the county. Our Mason County wanderer walking out from town one day stopped at Judge Heard's farm, and finding the Judge was a Kentuckian, felt of course in some respects at home. Judge Heard desired an overseer, and finding his new acquaintance was in search of employtuckian, felt of course in some respects at home. Judge Heard desired an overseer, and finding his new acquaintance was in search of employment. offered him the place. The offer was accepted and the new overseer was installed. One Sunday two or three weeks after his arrival at Judge Heard's he got out his greatly-valued stock of photographs, and proceeded to look at them all, one by one. Judge Heard, sitting by, became interested in looking them over himself, and he examined the face of each lady critically. Suddenly he came to a face that forcibly impressed him, and, showing it to his overseer, asked who she was, whether she was married or single, and if she was respected and admired at home. The overseer could remember nothing of her except he knew she was a resident of Mason County. He told Judge Heard, however, that Mr. Richard Dawson, an old resident of Mason County, could, in all probability, tell just who she was. Nothing more was said that day about the matter, but the next day Judge Heard asked the overseer to let him have the picture, and his request was combiled with. The face, it seemed, had haunted him ever since he first saw it, and he resolved to make inquiries concerning the original. He wrote to Mr. Dawson, inclosing the picture, and asked who the lady was, her age, character, family relations, etc. Mr. Dawson explied that she was of excellent family, a school-teacher of fine mind, and, although about 35 years of age, was a very loveable woman. When Judge Heard received Mr. Dawson's letter he at once prepared to visit Mason County. He departed from home with the proper credentials concerning his character, and in due time arrived at Maysville. He called on Mr. Dawson, and that gentleman was very much pleased with him. Mr. Dawson knew the lady was worthy and deserved a good home, and he determined upon helping the match sflong as nuch as he could. He had his bugge histhed up and taking Judge Heard in very much pleased with him. Mr. Dawson knew the lady was worthy and deserved a good home, and he determined upon helping the match stong as much as he could. He had his bugsy hitched up, and, taking Judge Heard in with him, drove out a dozen miles to the lady's home. She had just adjourned her school when the gentlemen drove up, and had on her sunbonnet and calico dress. Judge Heard was already in love, and was dressed as gayly as a boy of 18, and got around almost as spry, too, Mr. Dawson says. They were introduced, when all three proceeded to the house. She excused herself, but soon appeared dressed with much taste and elegance. They all spent a delightful evening, and when the Judge and Mr. Dawson took their leave the former was, in the fanginge of Mr. Dawson, a clear goner. He could not talk of anything else except the lady he had met. The next day he called to see her by himself, and spent another pleasant evening. He was a fine-looking old gentleman, and she was much pleased with him. In less than a week after their first meeting they were engaged, and in two weeks the marriage ceremony was performed. Judge Heard wanted to delay it until he could send home for more money, but Mr. Dawson told him to draw on him for whatever be wanted. At the wedding a large concourse of friends were gathered, and when the newlymarried couple started for Missouri they were the recipients of scores of good wishes from the devoted friends of the bride. Arriving at home Mrs. Heard was placed in possession of a handsome residence, and was surprised to learn that her hisband was one of the rich men of the county. The Judge's children were at first very bitter over what they termed their father's unwise step, but in a few months Mrs. Heard won all of them over to her by her womanly grace and sympathy. They discovered that their father, instead of being deceived by a designing woman, had secured a wife who was capable of inspiring their greatest love and respect, and they did everything they could to atone for their former suspici

FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES. WASTING DISEASES,

SUCH AS Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General De bility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Dys-

peptia, or Loss of NERVOUS POWER. Are positively and speedily cured by

Fellows' Compound Syrpp of Hypophosphites. It is no longer an idle dream or boasting to affirm tha It is no longer an lyse tream or bossing to agrin that Fellows' Hypophosphites, wherein are united nature's forces, will strengthen man and make his life not only endurable, but sparking with rude and joyous health; this, then, we recommend when vitality is on the wane, or when the organism becomes enfeebled.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE. MANSION HOUSE HOTEL, BALTIMORE, MD., October 20, 1871.

Der. James I. Fellows:

Dear Sir: I have just finished the tenth and last bottle
of your estimable Syrino of the Hypoohosphites. To its
use I ascribe cessatiof of cough, staro pains in my back
and chest, and of copious expectoration; also, return
of appetite, buoyancy of spirits, increase of fiesh, and
strength to perform my daily duties with a degree of
pleasure unknown to me for a long time. The good
have experienced from it is beyond description; and I
advise all persons afficted with consumption not to deiav a day in taking ite-feeling sure that were it not for
your hypophosphites. I would now be in my grave.
Yours truly,

GEO. C. FOUT.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. R., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the Price, \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WESTERN AGENTS. J. N. HARRIS & CO., OINCINNATI, O.

CAPCINE PO ROUS PLASTER. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

IS A GREAT REMED' This really wonderful article was invented as an improvement on the ordinary porous plaster. Contains all the merit of the common porous plaster, and in addition a new and powerful combination of active vegetable ingredients, which makes it not only superior to other purpous plasters, but to all other external remedies, including liniments and the so-called electrical appoliances, etc. It acts more promptly, powerfully, and effectively than any similar remedy ever devised.

ITS CHEAPNESS.

A single plaster costs but 25 sents, and in many in-stances, capacially when intended for children, it can be cut in two and the parts applied at different times. Its virtue is not exhausted in a day, it can be worn taken off, and worn again, and this operation repeated several times. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster is spe-cially recommended for the following attents: LAME BACK,

Weakness of the Back and Muscles, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Affections of the Heart, Female Complaints, Stubborn and Neglected Colds and Coughs, Fever and Ague, Diseases of Children, such as Whooping Cough, Ordinary Cough and Colds, and Croup (when used in its early stages), and for all Local Aches

For such allments as these it is warranted to be superior to any known remedy. ASK ANY PHYSICIAN.

and Pains of Old or Young.

The remarkable merit of Benson's Capcine Plaster has been recognized by physicians and chemista everywhere, and we recommend those who have doubts concerning the truth of the above statements to consult some reliable physician in their own locality. By taking this small trouble all will be convinced that the article is precisely what it is claimed to be. BENSON'S

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER Can be obtained of almost any druggist in the United States or Canada for 25 cents. Purchasers should beware of worthless initiations, and plasters having a similar sounding name.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

EUROPEAN TOURS.

Measrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, originators of the tourist and excursion system (established 1841), and the only conductors of tourist parties to all parts of the kiobe, beg to inform intending travelers to all parts of the kiobe, beg to inform intending travelers to Europe, &c., that they have recommenced business in America in their own name for the special object of assuring American travelers the full benefits of their well-known system, as conducted by them in all other parts of the stoleton. C. & Son's arrangements enable one or more passengers to travel by any line of steamers or by any route at any time, and do not compel traveling in layer parties.

SPECIAL PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES at inclusive charges, covering all necessary expenses, will be organized to leave as fixed datas during the season of 1875, the fares for which will be lower than have yet been quoted. Each passenger by these parties will benefit of reduced fares obtained by associated parties, no intermediate agent or speculator being slowed commissions or profits.

Mr. JOHN M. COOK sole managing partner, is now in the foundary of the foundary of

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, from Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., N. Y. STATE OF GEORGIA... Thursday, Feb. 13 STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA... Thursday, Feb. 20 First Cabin, 540; reduced to the commodation. Return ticketa, \$100 to \$120. Second Cabin, \$40; return ticketa, \$75. Steerage at lowest rates, AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, T2 Broadway, N. Y. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pler, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, Jondon, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin. \$100; second cabin, \$60; steerage, \$50. Steerage tickets to all points in the South of England, \$30. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green. N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

BOLIVIA, New York and Glassow.

BOLIVIA, Peb. 15. noon | DEVONIA. March 1, 11 am CIECASSIA. Feb. 22.4 am | ETHIOFIA. March 8, 3 pm New York to Loadon direct.

ALSATIA. Feb. 15. noon | VIETORIA. March 1, 10 am Cabins \$55 to \$30. Excursion Tickets at reduced rate. Steerage, 258.

HENDERSON BROTHERIS, 96 Washington-st. WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Com-pany's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolphiests., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS, FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,).

Office of Chief Quartermaster.

St. Paul. Minn., Jan. 5, 1879.

Scaled proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office and at the offices of the Quartermasters at the following named posts and at Yankton, D. T., until 12 o clock noon on the 12th day of March. 1879, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivery of WOOD, COAL, GRAIN, BRAN, HAY, AND STRAW, required during the fiscal year commencing July 1. WOOD, COAL, GRAIN, BRAN, HAY, AND STRAW, required during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1879, and ending June 10. 1880, at the following posts: at Yankiton and Forts Pembins. Sisseton, Totten, Batty Camp, Kuhien), Yates (Standing Rock Agency), Rennett (Cheyenne Agency), Hais (Lower Bruise), Randall, Sully, and Camp Hancock, D. T., at Forts Keogh, Custer, Ellis, Shaw, Logan (Camp Baker), Missoula, Benton. Assinaboine (new post on Milk River), M. T. Bolivery of such of the applies—Grain and Bran—as the Government may need, before June 30, 1879, will be required; and the acceptance of, or execution of contract for the remainder, depends upon appropriation appliesable for the purpose by Congress.

Separate bids. In triplicate, are required for each post and for each class of supplies, and should be account of the specified supplies with he received and preference given to articles of domestic production.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty that in

and preference given to articles of domestic production preference given to articles of domestic production and preference given to articles a guaranty that in which we contract is awarded to the person proposing. It will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by him immediately. This guaranty must be sized by two responsible persons, to be certified as good and sufficient guarantors by a United States District Attorney. Collector of Customs, or any other officer of the United States Government, or responsible person known to the officer receiving the bid.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. In bidding for grain bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds and not per bushel.

Blank proposals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving this instructions as to the manner of bidding fourtract and payment, will be rurnished on application to this office, or the Quartermasters at the several posts and stations named.

Envelopes containing proposals shall be marked "Proposals for the Quartermasters at the several contract and stations named.

Envelopes containing proposals shall be marked "Proposals for the Chilab. H. TOMPKINS.

Deputy O. M. General, U. S. A., C. Q. M.

Proposals for Construction of Dam.

Proposals for Construction of Dam.

U. S. ENDINEER OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., February 7th, 1879.
DUPLICATE SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE
received by the undersigned until 2:30 o'clock p.
m., March 8th, 1878, for constructing certain Brush
and Stone Dams and Spurson the Mississippi River, between Clarksville, Mo., and Hamburg, Ills. For
blanks and information spony to
F. U. FARQUHAR, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL. NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTHOLLER OF THE CUMBERCY,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 24. 1878.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have
claims against the German National Bank of Chicago
that the same must be presented to James M. Plower,
Receiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof
thereof, within three months from this date, or they
will be disallowed.
Comptroller of the Currency. LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

The creditors of Marcus Kronberg, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, are hereby notified that he, on the 11th day of January, 1879, assigned to me all his property, real and personal, in trust for the beneath of his creditors, and that they are required to present their claims under oath or allimation to me within three months from this date.

Chicago, Jan. 15, 1979.

BRADFURD HANCOCK, Assignee.

Tenney & Flower, Attorneys.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES OF ALL KINDS. COA

BRAZIL & CHICAGO COAL CO. Main Office, 102 Washington-st. Main Office, 102 washing tonest.

Miners of the celebrated WHITE-ASH BLOCK
COAL. The best Coal for family and grate purposes.

Burns with a bright, cheerful blaze, like hickory wood,
making a very bot free. For comfort and economy it
surpasses any other Soft Coal in the market. Delivered
to any part of the city for 34.50 per ton. HARB
COAL—chestnut, 36; Rgg. 36.25; Range, 36.30;
Briar Hill and Eric, \$5.30.

SAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - + Saturday excepted. + Sunday excepted. + Monday excepted.

| Leave. | Arrive.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago I October 10 and Tuns Pullman or any other form of hot-lears west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

—Depot corner of Canai and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD,

Mendota & Galesburg Express ... 7:25 a m ... 7:20 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express ... 7:25 a m ... 7:20 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express ... 10:00 a m ... 7:20 p m
Dubnoue & Sohr City Express ... 10:00 a m ... 3:40 p m
Pacific Fast Express ... 10:30 a m ... 3:40 p m
Nowner's Grove Accommodation 1:00 a m ... 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation 1:00 a m ... 3:40 p m
Aurora Passenger ... 4:15 p m ... 7:53 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express ... 4:15 p m ... 7:53 a m
Aurora Passenger ... 5:30 p m ... 8:53 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation Freeport & Dubuque Express ... 9:30 p m ... 8:53 a m
Omaha Night Express ... 9:30 p m ... 6:35 a m
Crass Fast Express ... 9:00 p m ... 6:35 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express ... 9:00 p m ... 6:35 a m
Vallenge Palace Dining-Cars and Pulliman 16 wheel

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AFD CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union Depot, West Side, near hadion-st, bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. epot, corner Canal and Madison sta. Ticket Offices, es Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. Morning Express.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

KANKAKEE LINE

Davenport Express.

Omaha, Leaven worth & Alch. Ex 10:30 a m 2:25 p m
Omaha, Leaven worth & Alch. Ex 10:30 a m 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation. 10:00 p m 10:20 a m
All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. TAX NOTICE.

County, Illinois. I would respectfully call the attention of delinquent taxpayers, who have not paid their taxes for the year 1875, to the fact that the tax-sale of property included in tax-appeal cases for that year will take place on the 17th inst., and that, if the taxes are not paid before that time, they will run the risk of having their property sold, and that, in case it is forfeited to the State, there will be charged to per cent additional to the smount due.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket Offices, 82 Clark st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Exress.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. | Arrive.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

Mail (via Main and Air Lips).... 7:00 a m * 6:55 a m Day Express. 9:00 a m * 7:40 p m Kalamagoo Accommodation. 4:00 p m 10:30 a m Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p m 5:00 a m Night Express. 9:00 p m 5:45 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st., Palmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman eta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook

S. H. McCREA. County Collector

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or ne pay. Dr. A. G. OLIN. 203 S. Clark Street, Chicago Everybody from Atlantic to Pacific has beard of bi skill in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of men and women. Every means used known to the profession, including Electricity, Send two stamps for "Guide to Health." Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 12 a. m.

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy curs of Seminal Weakness, Loss Hanhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiacretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients, JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixthest. Chejingan, Ohio.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-sect Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark | Leave. | Arrive.

\$:30 a m * 7:60 p m \$ 5:15 p m \$ 8:00 a m ... 9:10 p m; 6:00 a p

8:50 a m \$ 5:40 a m 9:40 p m 7:05 p m LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. | Arrive. Cincinnati, Indianapo'is & Louis-ville Day Express. 9:40 a m * 8:00 p m Night Express 8:00 p m † 7:00 a m

How He Became Possessed of Riches---His Experiments in Business.

His Marriage to Mrs. Hicks, and the Opposition of His

New York Times, Peb. 8. For more than sixty years Thomas Lord, Sr., rho died this morning at his home, No. 10 West courteenth street, in the 85th year of his age, was a resident of this city. For almost forty known in mercantile and social circles. Retir-ing from business in 1853, with an ample forune, he led an easy life, making for a short time show of business activity by acting as the ng much of his fortune through his easy manner of living, he became comparatively poor. With his fortunes rehabilitated through the death of his brother Rufus, who left him possessed of about \$3,000,000 ten years ago, he rened his former life. A little more than a year ago his sudden espousal of the dashing widow, Mrs. Hicks, the opposition developed thereto by his children, his mysterious disap-pearance with his bride for a month, and the revelations made in Court and the newspapers cerning himself, his new wife, and his children, provided food for public gossip for a long

was born in Norwich, Conn., in March, 1794, and Henry, Asa, Charles, Guidon, Eleazer, David N., Rufus L., and Thomas Lord. There were o two sisters. The Lord family was longlived, and most of the brothers named above attained old age. The only one now alive is David N. Lord, who, at 90 years of age, still controls a large wholesale dry-goods business in this city and print-goods mills in Philadelphia. Most of the Lord brothers came to this city and entered nto business early in the century. In 1818 rhomas Lord started in the wholesale and retail try-goods trade with his brothers Rufus L. and David N.4 and a Mr. Stirling. Their store was in Garden street, now Exchange place. They prospered, and were known among the principal merchants of the city. Rufus Lord, who never married, occupied modest bachelor quarters near his store for years, after which he moved to a handsome house at old St. John's Park, where he died May 14, 1969. Thomas Lord

he died May 14, 1869. Thomas Lord
MARRIED MISS ANDERSON,
a sister of Dr. Henry J. Anderson, a gentleman
of great wealth, who spent his time and money
in scientific pursuits and travel, and who, having joined the Roman Catholic Church in Rome,
Italy, became the founder and patron here of
several charitable institutions, the principal besing the Catholic Protectory, now situated in
Westchester County. Dr. Anderson was connected by birth and marriage with some of the
oldest and wealthiest families of New York.
He died in India a few years ago. After his
marriage with Miss Anderson, Thomas Lord
lived for many years in fine style in the First
Ward, where Morris and Greenwich streets now
join. When the wealthy New York families
began to desert that neighborhood, he and Dr. join. When the wealthy New York families began to desert that neighborhood, he and Dr. Anderson—who had owned and occupied the house in Bowling Green now used for the offices of the Cuoard Steamship Company—went up town. From 1850 until the time of his second marriage he lived at No. 35 West Seventeenth street, where his son Henry and his two daughters still remain. And within that period he never went out of this city, and was

NEVER ABSENT FROM HIS HOME ONE NIGHT.

The history of the business of the Lord brothers is not eventful. In its long course only one great disaster happened to it. In 1835 the great fire, which originated in Pearl street, and swept over the greater part of the lower portion of the city, destroyed the Garden-street store. Most of the goods had previously been taken from the building and placed in a neighboring church for safety, but the flames also attacked that edifice and destroyed it with all its contents. The Lord brothers quickly rallied from this diaster, and renewed their success in business. Eighteen years later—in 1853—they dissolved their partnership, and Rufus L. and Thomas Lord retired from active business. The former applied himself to the care of the downtown real estate he had acquired and to careful speculations, sometimes on a very large scale. In this way he increased his fortune, until at the time of his death, in 1869, it was represented by \$5,000.000. It was his habit to keep large quantities of securities in his office, and, thieves learning this fact, NEVER ABSENT FROM HIS HOME ONE NIGHT.

ties of securities in his office, and, thieves learning this fact,

TOOK ADVANTAGE OF IT

in a very skillful manner. Three of them entered his office one day in 1886, when he was alone, sitting at his desk, with his back turned to a large safe built in a wail, the door of which was open. One of the thieves induced Mr. Lord to talk to him, and managed to interest him so much that he lorgot his open safe. The two other thieves went to the safe and took from it a box containing securities valued at \$1,600,000. and valuable papers, among them a will made by Mr. Lord in 1861. The thieves are said to have been "Dan" Noble, who is now in a European prison; "Dutch" Heibrich, who is believed to have died insane in Germany several months ago; and "Si" Pettentill, who is now in Movamensing Prison. The police never arrested the thieves, but Mr. Lord recovered the securities, which the thieves could not negotiate, by the payment of a ransom. His loss through the robbers was about \$200,000. The private papers stolen with the securities were returned in a singular manner in 1867. They were sent by the thieves to a London banking-house, which sent them to James B. King's Sons, of this city, who returned them to Mr. Lord.

While his brother Rufus was increasing his wealth, and execting the cupidity of thieves, Thomas Lord was living

A GENEROUS LIFE OF EASE.

It was his delight to walk daily upon Broadway, where his sturdy frame and graceful carriage made him a consolcuous figure. He had the courtly manners of a beau of the first half of the century. Having nothing else to do, Mr. Lord now made a short incursion into the domain of literature. Recalling to mind the fact that in the winter of 1818 he had suffered ship-wards will out his way from Literature. that in the winter of 1818 he had suffered ship-wreck while on his way from Liverpool to New York, he wrote an account of the loss of the ship Minerva after she had been driven as far northward as the Hebrides out of her course. He had the effort printed in book form, and distributed copies among his friends, The story was reorinted in full in the Times of Monday, Jan. 7, 1878. At this period of his life Mr. Lord invested heavily in the stock of the Columbian Fire-Insurance Compan,, and became Vice-President of the corporation. He paid little attention, however, to the operations of the Company. It is a story well known on Wall street, that one morning Mr. Lord walked down to his office and sat peacefully down at his desk. Noticing considerable bustle in the outer office—that persons were going in, and out hurriedly, and that the cierks were buster than usual with their books—he said to a messenger who was passing him: he said to a messenger who was passing him:
"Business seems to be very good to-day." The
messenger stopped and stared and said: "Yes,
sir; the Company was

PORCED TO SUSPEND YESTERDAY." This suspension crippled Mr. Lord financially until the death of Rufus L. Lord. By the will of that gentleman small legacies were left to his brothers Guidon and Eleazer, to thirty-four nephews and nices, and to several servants.

About \$6,000,000 of real and personal estate was then divided between Thomas and David N.

Lord. Part of the real estate that fell to the share of Thomas Lord was the improved property beginning at the parthwest corner of erty beginning at the northwest corner of William street and Exchange place, running half-way up to Broad street, and thence back to Beaver street. Before Rufus Lord until this was among the most valuable and productive estates in New York. The Stock Exchange extended one of the buildings, and exercise the production of the buildings. cuctive estates in New York. The Stock Exchange occupied one of the buildings, and every office in the others was leased at handsome rentals to bankers and brokers. For several years after entering into possession of that property Mr. Lord was in receipt from it of an annual income of over \$200,000. His revenue dwindled as the times grew bad in Wall street, and under his somewhat eccentric management of the estate; yet his income in 1877 was estimated by his sons at \$125,000. Notwithstanding this princely revenue, Mr. Lord

and tone time sold part of his estate to his brother, David N. Lord, and at another hypothecated securities to obtain ready money. When he became possessed of his share of his brother Rufns' estate, he compelled his four sons to give up business, apportioned a certain income to each, and told them to live like gentlemen of leisure, becoming to the children of a man of wealth like himself. He paid their quarterly drafts promptly until 1877, when he became dilatory in meeting their calls, told them he was pressed for money, and became apgry when asked what he had done with his means. He is reported to have complained at times that somebody in Europe had drawn upon him so heavily that he was financially crippled. In the early part of No-GREW LESS AND LESS WEALTHY.

vember, 1877, he stated to a number of friends that somebody was about to return from Europe to pay him \$600,000. His sons now decided that their father was unfit to care for his estate without guidance, and began to discuss the advisability of taking his property out of his control altogether under the authority of an order from Court. Meanwhile they appointed Thomas Lord, Jr., to enter their father's office and ascertain the condition of his financial affairs. After meeting with much opposition from the eider the younger Lord discovered that within several years his father had, besides his income, disposed of \$400,000 of Government bonds in some mysterious manner. The old gentleman refused to explain what had become of the money, but made many allusions to some person in Europe who was greatly incepted to him.

About this time

MRS. ANNETTE WILHELMINA WILKINS-HICKS,

MRS. ANERTE WILHELMINA WILKINS-HICKS, a lady known for hog great wealth, her spirit, and the elegance of the entertainments given by her in London, Paris, Nice, Rome, and this city, returned from a long sojourn in Europe. Mr. Lord met her on the steamship wharf, and escorted her, with all his old-time courtesy, to her home, No. 10 West Fourteenth street. He then began to pay court to the lady with such assiduity that it soon became 'rumored that he intended to give her the place of Mrs. Lord, who died in 1871. This rumor, and the facts seeming to prove its truth, exasperated Mr. Lord's sons. They charged Mrs. Hicks with being the recipient of the money that had so strangely disappeared from the estate of their father, and they sent warnings, designed to cause her to dismiss the old gentleman's suit. One of the sons, Cheries Lord, more indiscreet than the others, and smarting under the denial of money to him by his father, wrote a violent letter to Mrs. Hicks, Dec. 20, 1877, telling her that he was informed that sile had borrowed, and was continuing to-borrow, money from his father; that he needed money which his father was compelled to deny to him because her demands were so great, and that if he finally became convinced that she was taking his father's entire income, he would publish the fact to the world and MRS. ANNETTE WILHELMINA WILKINS-HICKS

KILL HER, HIS CHILDREN, AND HIMSELP, after which massacre he believed his "dear good old father" would "have peace on earth." In concluding his saferinary letter, Charles Lord said: "Pay back, and the whole of your transactions shall be kept from the gossiping

Lord said: "Pay back, affet the whole of your transactions shall be kept from the gossiping world."

Meanwhile, Mr. Lord's family worked hard to induce him to give up the control of his property. He did give his son Thomas a power of attorney, but when a will, drawn by his old counselor, Henry Day, was presented, on Dec. 30, to him for signature, he peremptorily refused to execute it. At the same time he gave his family to understand that he would certainly wed Mrs. Hicks. On the following morning Henry Day wrote to that lady, telling her that the idea of this marriage of their father greatly excited the younger Lords, and asking her to defer the marriage ceremony, as he feared that, if it were performed at once, something desperate might be done. On the same day, Thomas Lord, Jr., and his brothers, Henry, Charles, and Frank H., gave notice to Mrs. Hicks that their father was mentally incompetent, and that "all frank H., gave notice to Mrs. Hicks that their father was mentally incompetent, and that "all contracts by him, including marriage, and all disposals which may be made by him of his property will be impeached." Even while these fetters were being written the preparations for the marriage were going on, and before they reached Mrs. Hicks

SHE HAD BECOME MRS. THOMAS LORD.

Early on the morning of Dee. 31, 1877, Mr.

Lord started from his Seventeenth street home, and went in his carriage to the house of Mrs. Hicks. After a short stay there he rode to several Broadway stores and purchased a number of articles of wearing apparel. Returning to Mrs. Hicks' house, he dismissed his coachman. In the house were the Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck, of Fishkill, and his wife, old friends of Mrs. Hicks. Mr. Van Kleek had been invited to New York to perform the marriage ceremony, which he did soon after Mr. Lord returned from his shopping excursion. The Protestant ceremonial was not, however, altogether satisfactory to the new Mrs. Lord, so she, Mr. Lord, and the Rev. Mr. Van Kleek, and Mrs. Van Kleeck, went to the Archiepiscopal residence, on Madison avenue, where Cardinal McCloskey, an old friend of the bride, performed the matrimonial service according to Roman Catholic SHE HAD BECOME MRS. THOMAS LORD. an on friend of the bride, performed the mat-rimonial service according to Roman Catholic form. The bridal party returned to the West Fourteenth street house, enjoyed a little dinner prepared a notice to be advertised in the news papers, and made ready the marriage certificate
to be filed in the office of the Board of Health.
Then Mr. and Mrs. Van Kleeck started for Westchester County, and Mr. and Mrs. Lord closed
the house, and settled down to await events,
the colored servants being ordered to say

THEY WERE AWAY FROM HOME. THEY WERE AWAY FROM HOME.

Mr. Lord wrote, on Jan. 1, 1877, a letter informing his children of his marriage, conveying to them his blessing, and telling them that he would be happy to welcome them to his heart and his new home upon his return from a suppositious tour with his bride; and the next day a public announcement of the marriage was made in the advertising columns of the morning newspapers. The sons of Mr. Lord immediately began an effort to prove that their father was began an effort to prove that their father was weak in intellect, and had been inveigled into the marriage. An application was made Jan. 3, 1878, to Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, for an order to inquire into the mental condition of Mr. Lord, and to enjoin any person for an order to inquire into the mental condition of Mr. Lord, and to enjoin any person
having his property in their possession from disposing of it. A writ de lunatico inquirendo was
at once issued, directing Judge E. L. Fancher,
Dr. George A. Peters, and James D. Fish to inquire by a jury into the allered unsoundness of
mind of Mr. Lord. The members of the commission decided upon Feb. 2 as the time of
the inquiry. In the meantime the abiding-place of Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Sr.,
could not be ascertained. It was suspected,
however, that they had not left the house in
West Fourteenth street, and on Jan. 22 Judge
Van Brunt granted an order for the publication of the summons to Mr. Lord to appear for
examination. The old gentleman did not
respond to the summons, but, three days later,
counsel whom he had consulted presented to
Judge Donobke an affidavit made by him, declaring that by udge Van Brunt was not empowered to issue the order he had issued, declaring that he was in

FULL POSSESSION OF HIS MENTAL PACULTIES, and reciting the circumstances under which he had contracted his second marriage. In conclusion, he detailed the threats made against Mrs. Hicks-Lord, and declared that he thought it his duty to his wife as well as to his sons, to remain in temporary seclusion until the excitement of the latter was allayed. Embodied in the affidavit of Mr. Lord was the following letter, said to have been in the handwriting of Charles Lord:

Mrs. Hicks: Your desperate game of hiding a

Mrs. Hicks: Your desperate game of hiding a poor, infirm, and imbecile old gentleman from his family is played out. It is positively asserted that you are detaining him agains, his will, and are keeping him under the influence of a narcotic drun. As you know, you are the most astounding thief the world ever produced. You are also capable of doing anything that is damnable. Thank God, your infamous career is ended at last. A member of the family who is suffering from your rasculty. C. L.

Accompanying the affidavit of Mr. Lord were affidavits of Drs. Austin, Flint, and Fordyce affidavits of Drs. Austin, Flint, and Fordyce Barker, in which those gentlemen declared they had carefully examined the old gentleman and found him to be in full possession of his senses. Upon these papers the lunacy proceedings were enjoined. Negotiations were then begun between Mr. Lord and his sons. These were concluded Feb. 16, 1878, when Mrs. Hicks-Lord signed an agreement RELEASING HER HUSBAND'S ESTATE FROM HEI

and Mr. Lord executed a deed, making Henry Day and Clarence Seward Trustees of his property, to manage it for the joint benefit of himself and his children. By the latter deed it was appropriate the estate of the seif and his children. By the latter deed it was stipulated that the surpius revenue of the estate should be divided in the proportion of \$15,000 a year to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lord, Sr.; \$12,000 a year to each of the sons, and \$5,000 a year to each of the two daughters, Sarah and Mary.

The legal proceedings ceased, and the strange case was dismissed from public view, only to be recalled by the death of Mr. Lord, whose memory will undoubtedly be kent green in the much ory will undoubtedly be kept green in the minds of meny New York residents who enjoyed his acquaintance as that of an hoporable, just, and generous man.

Success of the New Hampshire Tramp Law Hartford Courant.

Capt. R. H. Kellogg, of Manchester, who represents that thriving village to the Legislature, and who introduced the Tramp bill this year here, has been gathering public opinion in New Hampshire and elsewhere as to the working of the law where it now prevails. The following letter from Mr. Oliver Pillsbury, Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire, is particularly clear in its evidence of the success of the plan. He writes:

"STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CONCORD, Feb. 4, 1879.

—R. H. Kellogg, Esq.—My DEAR SIR:; In answer to your inquiry about the New Hampshire Tramp law, it is safe to say there is but one outspoken opinion concerning it here. It has worked admirably, being even more efficient than its early friends anticipated. There have been three convictions and sentences, which seem to have had a most salutary influence; as seem to have had a most salutary influence; at any rate the tramps have disappeared.

"Gen. Marston, of Exeter, who is second to no lawver in the State on the score of ability or popularity as a legislator, drafted the bill, and there certainly was never a more popular law on our statute-books. The women of this State would not leave a hair on the head of any party that should venture to suggest its repeal. You

may not be aware of the fact that one estimable lady in this State has been murdered by a tramo whom she had already fed, because ahe would not give him money to buy tobacco.

"The law is not really so harsh as it reads. Minors under 17 years of age and women and blind persons are exempted. This only leaves such as ought to have some business, and who are, when strolling about, liable to be a terror to defenseless women, who must necessarily by left by day, at least, a large share of the time, in charge of the premises. Then the sentences are not to exceed the time named, and may be shortened according to the circumstances of the particular case. It is true there was some squirming when the bill first appeared, and a few adverse criticisms after its passage. I questioned its propriety somewhat myself, but I have not heard a note of opposition to the law for a month from any source. On self, but I have not heard a note of opposion to the law for a month from any source. On the contrary, persons calling at my office from all parts of the State are enthusiastic in their commendations of the 'Tramp law.' It is emphatically the woman's solace, as well as a great relief to town and city authorities.

"With many pleasant recollections of our former sequentiates. I remain yours heatily, but former acquaintance, I remain yours hastily, but OLIVER PILLSBURY,

CURRENT OPINION.

Pity the Sorrows, Etc. Tilden laid his hand on the head of his nephew, and then hastened his departure into the wilderness.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Mr. Tilden was kept in the most dreadful ynorance. He may never have heard of the \$7,000 telegraphed out here to hire repeaters in

Perhaps He Would. Priladelphia Times (Ind.).

Perhaps Senator Conkling would now be willing to follow the example of the able Mr. Christiancy and accept a foreign mission for the benefit of his health.

Chris and Zach.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)
Senator Christiancy expresses some doubt whether he will accept the Peruvian mission. If he does not, Zach Chandler will probably con-clude that he is not a Christian—See? Been Found Out.

Charleston (S. C.) News (Dem.). Everybody engaged in the trafficking of an Electoral vote, whether Democrat or Republican, should be remanded to a back seat in politics. They have sinned, and have been found out.

The Key Missing. Jere Black has abruptly informed Gov Bishop, of Ohio, that there must "be no more poppycock." We suppose Jere ought to be ashamed of himself, but, as we are without a key to the Democratic cipher, we forbear

Senatorial Carpet-Bagging. Detroit Fost (Rev.).
The Springfield Republican, having had a blow out because Senator Dorsey, the last carpet pagger of the Senate, had been replaced by good old Rebel, will go into sackcloth and ashes again on finding that the new Senator Jones, of Louisiana, is another of the hated brood.

What They Mean.

Albany Journal (Rep.). Southern speeches mean that the South, while pretending to abandon the war-claims, will press heavy subsidies for so-called improvement-schemes, and will demand North-ern Democratic co-operation as the price of Southern Democratic solidity and fidelity.

Attempted Too Much.

Cleveland Leader (Rev.).

It was a serious misfortune which brought the Republican Senator from the important State of New York into open warfare against the Admin istration, and it is a fortunate result that the President and the Treasury have won. Mr. Conkling's defeat should warn him that he has attempted too much.

Uncle and Nephew. Noble little George Washington—"I cannot tell a lie; I did it with my little batch-it. My good old uncle had not the least idea of what was going on; in fact, he was much surprised at my action, and he strongly disapproved of what I had been doing." Good, old, rich uncle— "Noble boy; he shall inherit my weaith."

A Democratic Dab at Sammy,

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.). The Cincipnati Commercial has fifty letters written by Andrew Jackson to Amos Kendall which have never been published. As strange which have never been published. As strange as it may seem, fifty letters from the pen of the great Jackson would not be half so interesting at this time as one little letter from the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden declining forever to be a candidate for President of the United States.

Virtue in the Letter V. Among the Indiana Democracy the letter V eems to be the favorite. At the Senatorial election the other day "Mr. Van Valzah, of Vigo, Voted for Voorhees '-Verily, Mr. Van Valzah, of Vigo, Voluntarily Voted Viva Voce for Voorhees, who, upon his election, might have cried: "Virtute et Veritas, non Verbis: Veni, Vidi, Vici; Vale, Vale, Victio, Vale!"

Carry the News to Kearney. Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.).

A member of the Chinese Embassy now in Washington had a son born to him in that city esterday. The California delegation wili probably telegraph at once to Dennis Kearney o ascertain what he would like Congress to do bout it. It is clearly an attempt to evade the provisions of the Anti-Immigration bill, and till to threaten American civilization with the

Southern Programme for the Democracy Natchez (Miss.) Democrat (Dem.). the Democracy in Congress assist the South in constructing levees on the Mississippi River, in making a transcontinental road across the Southern part of the continent, in developing the resources of our fertile soil, and in building up the ruined fortunes of our impoverished people; and we can easily excuse them for not being very zealous in the advocacy of the claims of Southern loyalists.

The cipher-telegrams and their translation will undoubtedly accomplish some good. For nstance, it is not at all likely that Col. Pelton, Mr. Manton Marble, Mr. John Covle, and Mr. take of supposing that they are the Democratic party. The lesson may be a numiliating one to all concerned, but it is highly necessary should be learned by the understrappers erned, but it is highly necessary that i

Cincinnate Gazette (Rep.).

If the South was right in the Rebellion, as it contends it was, and submitted to the conquerrs only as the conquered submit, would it be consistent in that section when it gets into the place of the conqueror, with the purse-strings n its hands, to reimburse itself to the extent of equalizing the losses of the two sections? If, having got into power, it should proceed to do
that what could the people of the North do
about it? The South would then, in addition,
be it a sposition to secure through legislation
what it lost of the field of battle.

The Slave-Driver's Whip.

Philadelphia Press (Rev.).
The Southern Democracy are content. They have discovered that Gen. Bragg, who fired a combshell into the Democratic camp on the subject of Southern claims, is not a "pureblood." He was a Union officer in the War, and was once a Republican and of course nothing better was expected of him. They deny his in his speech, and that, being a babe in Democracy, he must tarry in Jericho till his beard grows. The debate of last Saturday reminds one of the old crack of the slave-driver's whip over Northern doughfaces. The old fire remains.

Knozville (Tenn.) Chroniele (Rep.). Hypocrisy and modern Democracy are synor mous terms, especially Democracy of the kind we have in Tennessee. The present Legislature has appointed a Joint Special Committee to investigate the State debt. The object of that Committee, so far as it has been revealed, is to discover a pretext for repudiation. If it makes one effort to develop facts upon which to base an honest, unbiased report, we shall be

Conceal Premeditated Dishonesty." The moral standard of the Legislature has sunk so low under the teachings or Gov. Marks through his stump-speech No. 1, miscalleda message, that members appear to have lost all the faculty they ever did have for distinguishing between right and wrong, between honor and infamy; and in the future, if the people of Tennessee are judged by the character of their representatives, all strangers will be led to regard them as rascals or thieves, until they make proof to the contrary.

A "Greenbacker" Judge.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).
One of the small victories of the Pennsyl-

vania Greenbackers last fall was the election of a man named Stanton to preside over the Luzerne and Lackawanna Common Pleas Court. His deficiencies of character and legal knowledge were pointed out during the canvass, and be has recently justified the sharpest criticisms that his opponents passed upon him. The Scranton Times having indulged in abusive attacks upon a prominent citizen, their author was unearthed, and he proves to be the newly-elected Judge,—the official whose duty it is to pass sentence upon offenders against private rights and public morals. He will be prosecuted for libel and perjury, and will furnish the curious but de-moralizing spectacle of a Justice arraigned in the dock of his own Court.

The South and Northern Democracy. Ficksburg (Miss.) Heraid (Dem.). Southern Democrats have always done what was asked of them by their Northern allies, relying on their promises to see justice done when our party grew strong enough to outvote the Republicans. Recent occurrences in both Houses of Congress show that these promises have been riolated. The Presidential struggle will be one to decide which set of Northern men shall control the National Government, and it is easy to see that the South need risk nothing by severing her allegiance to the National Democratic party. We know there will be a great hue-andparts. We know there will be great according to a step as this by the old prejudiced Bourbons, but we say, without fear of successful contradiction, that it is preferable to risking all we have gained merely to serve men who are afraid of our fellowship.

Outrageously Used by His Friends.

Hartford Courant (Rep.).
For a truly good person there probably never vas a man so outrageously used by his friends as the late Democratic candidate for President. In 1868, when he was Chairman of the New York Democratic Committee, an infamous scheme was concocted by which the vote of the State was stolen away from Gen. Grant. It was done by means of a secret circular signed by Samuel J. Tilden. But, when the exposure was made, Tilden held up his hands in holy hor ror and said he knew nothing about it. It had all been done by that wicked mao, Boss Tweed During the War, when he was making a fortune During the War, when he was making a fortune every year, he neglected to make a return of his income to the United States, while every poor Lieutenant in the field was being taxed on his small salary. Probably, when the truth is finally reached, it will be found that that nephew Pelton did the business, and represented to his too-trusting uncle that his tax was paid. And now, when an exposure is made of such wholesale rascality as was never before attempted at an American election, with agencies reaching into four States, all working for the same object, it turns out that the man who was chiefly interested, the man from whose private parior the whole plot was directed, was entirely ignorant of it until it was all over, and was then greatly incensed and horrified. There are people who will believe all this, but they ought to be enlisted in the military defied. There are people who will believe all this, but they ought to be enlisted in the military department of the navy. And the country is certainly to be congratulated that Pelton did not succeed in surreptitiously buying his ignorant uncle's way into the Presidency. If he was unable to discover so much corruption when it had possession of his private residence, what a harvest the rascals would have bad if they had succeeded in putting him into the White House!

THE LAST OF MERRICK.

The Murderer on the Dissecting Table-Startling Scientific Experiments at a Med-ical College—The Murderer Dies a Second

Indianapolis Herold.

It was after 11 when the Professors of Physiology and Anatomy, with four students, came The interview lasted some moments, and our reporter gave such accurate proofs of knowledge of what was up that it ended in his being invited to witness some experiments that were about to be performed to demonstrate cer tain mooted questions regarding the physiology of the brain and spinal cord, as well as the power to resuscitate persons hanged or drowned. The dissecting-rooms-a suite of not very large upon which were twenty or thirty human bodies in various stages of dissection and decompos tion. The stench, while not very great, was, when accompanied by the sight, simply sickening, and our reporter wished his judgment had not been overruled by professional curiosity.

It was soon arranged that the Professor of Physiology should be assisted by the Professor of Anatomy and four students. A table and lamp were assigned to our reporter for use in taking notes. The rest of the party quietly opened and arranged the various cases of in-struments; two batteries (Bunson's)—one six and the other sixteen cells—were regulated for work. A tripod about eight feet high, with a Savers apparatus for lifting the body, was placed over a bath-tub, which was covered by a blanker, to keep in the steam.

All being ready, we is urrounded the tub, as the cover was removed, to have a view of the body of the man who, at twenty minutes past 12, had been declaring his innocence at the jail, and who had fallen through the hangman's trap. The head and beard had been shaven; the face was not so swollen and black as when exposed to view at the undertaker's in the afternoon; the hot bath had softened the distorted feature.

ures.

All things being ready, the Professor adjusted the head straps of the Sayers apparatus and commenced drawing upon the cords which pass over a series of pulleys at the top of the tripod. The body of the murderer was thus drawn upward at full length by the head, until the top acted in the trib. Instantly the assistdrawn upward at full length by the head, until the toes rested in the tub. Instantly the assistants rubbed the body briskly with coarse towels for two minutes, and then wrapped it, from the shoulders down, with a warm blanket.

"I desire," said the Professor, "to reduce the dislocation of the bones of the neck by this hanging by the head. This man died simply because the second bone of the neck was pulled away from the first, which is like a thin, flat ring, supporting the skull. This second bone has a tooth-like prominence, or pivot, upon has a tooth-like prominence, or pivot, upon which the head turns. If this pivot is pulled out, that is, suspending all the vital force which should keep this man alive, the pivot is pressing upon the spinal cord, and that pressure produces paralysis of breathing, and the heart becomes crowded with clotted blood, and all the

During this time the two Professors were drawing the body in various directions, and were manipulating the head and neck without success. The body was then removed to a table and placed u on its face, with the arms drawn up under the forehead, when the Professor of Anatomy, with a parrow chies, made. fessor of Anatomy, with a narrow chisel, made a gash into the neck where it joins the head. agasi into the neck where it joins the head, and with two short, quick blows from a mallet solit the two upper bones that were pressing upon the cord, like cutting a ring that has become to tight. After this was accomplished the body was turned upon the back. Taking in the detached nozzle of a large bellows, the Professor of Physical Research was recorded, westign such fessor of Physiology proceeded, working and talking at the same time:

talking at the same time:

"Gentlemen, this subject affords an opportunity of showing how far vital actions may be suspended and again restored. All this man's organs are perfect, but his vital energy is lost. To restore it we must make the heart beat again the coagulated blood must be removed from the heart cavities; and the lungs must be filled Taking up a sharp knife, the Professor cut

Taking up a sharp knife, the Professor cut down the windpipe from what is known as Adam's apple to the hollow over the breast bone. With a sharp steel hook he raised the windpipe, split it open, and inserted the nozzle of the bellows, making it fast with a silver wire around the pipe. This done, the handle of the bellows were put in charge of an assistant, while the Professor took up a long, hollow needle or tube, half as large as an old-fashioned knitting needle. To this he attached, on a head at one end. a To this he attached, on a head at one end, a rubber tube one-quarter of an inch in diameter and three feet long. This was attached at the other end to a glass jar or receiver, and the receiver was attached to an air pump which was to be controlled by another assistant. The Proressor next placed a gallon jar, containing a mixture of defibrinated sheep's blood and milk in a pail of water, all of which had been heated to 100 degrees F. From the jar (placed a little above the table about five feet distant) ran a rubber tube one-quarter of an inch in diameter, to the end of which was a small silver tube with one-duarter of an inch is diameter, to the end of which was a small silver tube, with stop-cock attachment. The wires of the battery were now uncoiled, and very delicate platinum-pointed needles were fixed. All this apparatus being arranged and in the hands of the confident and assistant, the Protessor, who had been all the time talking quietly of the various instruments he was handling, now placed a delicate thermometer befor him, and said:

"Now, gentlemen, we are ready. Let every action be performed steadily and quickly as I direct. I now open the right jugular vein and permit what blood there is in it to escape. You see by the flowing it is not congulated, and as I thrust this thermometer into the vein it indicates that we have the body at 98% degrees F., the natural temperature of the human being in health. I will now attach this small silver tube in the vein, which, of course, connects it by this syphon tube with the jar of defibrinated warm sheep's blood and milk. I keep the stop-cock closed for the present. Next I will plunge this hollow needle, which is attached to the air-pump, or aspirator, into the ventricles of the heart, and when the air is exhausted in the receiver the clotted blood will be drawn out. You know that needles, sharp, narrow blades, and even arrows, have pierced the walls of the heart in living animals frequently without producing death, because upon their withdrawal the contraction of the muscular fibers closes the opening. Now this needle is in the right ventricle, and (making another attachment by the double tube) this is in the left. All is now ready except our arrangement for stimulating the nerves which preside over respiration, the heart, and general circulation. The nerves are the Pneumo-gastric and Great Sympathetic. The former comes from the base of the brain in a certain spot; the latter will require an opening in the abdomen."

The Professor then took up a small diamond

men."
The Professor then took up a small diamond The Professor then took up a small diamond drill, not larger than a horse hair, and perforated the skull at two points, an inch apart, at the base of the brain, into which he thrust the two delicate platinum points of the battery. At the moment these entered several persons remarked that the chest had moved, as if in respiration. The bellows was detached, and, sure enough, a quantity of bloody-looking froth and mocus was being forced out of the windpipe. This was all drawn out with a syringe, and the Professor proceeded to the last arrangement of the poles of the smaller Bunson to the sympathetic nerve,—"solar plexus," as he called it. And now came the trial, which all awaited in breathless anxiety. The Professor of Anatomy took charge of the jars of all awaited in breathless anxiety. The Protes-sor of Anatomy took charge of the jars of blood and milk, and was to turn the stop-cocks to let it flow into the jugular vein, and thence into the heart, as the Professor of Physiology was to empty the blood clots from the heart was to empty the blood clots from the heart with the aspirator (or air-pump) at the same time. Another student was to inflate the lungs with the bellows by a slow, easy motion, not more rapidly than eighteen times a minute. Another assistant was to move a scape-valve on the bellows tube, so that when the lungs were filled it might empty itself of bad.air, without blowing back into the bellows. Two other assistants stood by the batteries to make the connections at the word.

At the word "Now!" every well-trained head and hand began to work—all in harmony—and

At the word "Now!" every well-trained head and hand begen to work—all in harmony—and quietly. No sound at first but the slow wheezing of the bellows, and the measured "thud! thud!" of the piston of the air-pump. The clotted blood from the heart poured into the receiver at first like a brown jelly,—which, lafter a few moments was thinner,—at last a stream of thin, warm blood. It was noticed that the blood mixture in the jar was perceptibly lowering. The Professor of Physiology withdrew the aspirating needles, and stood with dilated pupils and flushed face. The chest of the dead man was moving regularly. He grasped, the pulse, and said in a whisper, "A tremor! A tremor!" And then, applying his ear to the chest for a moment, sprang up and cried out in an excited manner: "By G—d, it moves! I can feel its pulse!" A shout went up from every one, but followed in a moment moves! I can feel its pulse?" A shout went up from every one, but followed in a moment by a deathly stillness, for the swollen eyes of the dead were seen to roll in their sockets, and each one looked at the other as much as to say, "What have we done in restoring this man to life and suffering?" The battery at the heart and abdomen were now disconnected, and all the semblance of life was observable. Nearly two pints of the blood mixture had entered the veins. This was now cut off and artificial respiration kept up. The pulse could be counted, irregular, and over 100 per minute. The face of the subject was no longer livid, but rather pale. The eyelids were half-closed, and the eyeballs rolling: the pupils were discovered contarcting and dilating according as they were shaded or exposed to light. Some nitrite of amy! was held to the valve of the bellows, for breathing was not through the mouth lows, for breathing was not through the mouth or nostrils, and instantly the heart beat more steadily, the face became of better color, and the chest jerked as if there was a desire to cough. At this juncture the Professor of Physi-

"Gentlemen: Our experiments thus far are successful. This man is living again, but can have no thought because the mass of brain is too nearly severed from the cord. No act of will, at least, can be performed. The spiral cord is itself the motor centre of the body, and as long as we keep up artificial breathing the body will live."

He then proceeded to drill several holes, as large as a sewing-needle, into various parts of the skull, and touched the brain with the galvanic points, which caused the legs to jerk, the hands to elench, the eyes to roll, open, shut, and the tongue to protrude. A full description of the anatomical points and physiological obor the anatomical points and privatelyical observations was carefully taken down, and will, doubtless, appear in the medical periodicals.

The experiment concluded by withdrawing the bellows, and closing the opening in the wind-pipe by adhesive plaster, and all were startled by a middle courth form the dead were wind-pipe by adhesive plaster, and all were startled by a sudden cough from the dead man, and a rolling of the head, with moning sounds like one exhausted by suffering. This was followed by convulsive action in the limbs; a fixing of the eyes and appearance of a second death. The body became cool in twenty minutes. The whole experiment lasted from 11:30 p. m. to 12:20 a. m. Thursday, or fifty minutes. The whole matter was conducted with decorum and skill; there was, in fact, little conversation, and no levity. As our reporter passed out of the room ne was shown a barrel which contained the remains of Mrs. Merrick, just as they were sent from the court-room. Justice is done for once. The man who murdered is beside his victim,—who knows but twice killed,—and has added his miserable body unwittingly to do some good in the scientific

"GENTLEMEN: Our experiments thus far are

WAS BARRON A DEFAULTER?

The Rev. Dr. Warren's Conclusions After an Examination of the Books Boston, Feb. 7.-The Rev. Dr. Warren, of the Christian Mirror, has returned from his investi-gation at Dexter, Me., and his conclusions in regard to the defalcation and suicide theory advanced by certain detectives are published. The alleged defaication is said to appear on the books in two places,—in an entry of \$2,000 charged off to no particular account to balance the books in October, 1877, and in various cash items, including a \$500 bond, and amounting altogether to \$1,600 missing after Treasurer Barron's death. Dr. Warren's attention was first directed to the \$2,000. He found that on July 2, 1875, Mr. Barron drew his personal note for \$2,000, payable in five years, with interest at 7 per cent, in favor of the Dexter Savings Bank, and assigned a life-insurance policy in the Berkshire Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., to the bank as collateral security for the note. A memorandum on the back of the note explained, that this transaction was intended to secure the bank, in case of his vanced by certain detectives are published. The back of the note explained that this transaction was intended to secure the bank, in case of his death, from any loss upon loans by the bank, but added that he did not know of any loss likely to occur, except on railroad bonds and on a certain mortgage which the Trustees had advised, and for which they were responsible as well as himself, but he said they were not under pay, and if any loss was incurred he wished this note to make it good. The Trustees of the bank knew nothing of this generous act until the note and the insurance policy were found in the safe after Mr. Barron's death.

Some time after the note was executed, it

the safe after Mr. Barron's death.

Some time after the note was executed, it seems to have occurred to Mr. Barron that he had no right to omit this item from his sworn statement of the assets of the bank, and he accordingly added \$2,000 to the reserve fund to balance the account. This was correct, since the bank was really so much oetter off than had previously appeared. The record of this transaction, Dr. Warren says, is not the record of a defalcation, but of a gift to the bank.

As to the missing cash items the explanation is easy and natural. The Treasurer was murdered by robbers. What would be the natural inference about missing cash? That the thieves took it. Not only this sum of about \$1,000 belonging to the bank was missing, but a large bocketbook belonging to Mr. Barron, and containing about \$1,100 of his own money, and thus the robbers got off with \$2,700. They are still at large, and the Trustees a year later begin to int that the bank was robbed by the faithful

at large, and the Trustees a year later begin to hint that the bank was robbed by the faithful

How the Irish Cattle Trade Is Affected by British Importations of American Cattle.

New York Times.

The effect of the importation of American cattle into England has been very serious on the Irish cattle trade. For numbers of years past the cattle and provision business has been, outside the Province of Ulster, the only one of any magnitude in the country. Thousands of immigrants have come to the United States because the owners of the farms upon which they lived in Ireland wished to turn them into cattle pastures, as being the most profitable use to which they could put their land. But if the statistics showing the falling off in the number of cattle shit ped from the Port of Dublin can be taken as a basis of the decline all over the island, a return to the abandoned custom of tenant-farming may be looked for in numberless instances. In 4876 there were exported from British Importations of American Cattle.

Dublin 228,728 cattle. 1,684 calves, 243,615 sheep, and 145,124 pigs; while in 1878 there were only 138,448 cattle. 147 calver, 190,508 sheep, and 137,564 pigs sent ont, showing a falling off in valuation, at least, of not less than 35 per cent. It is said that for a time the Irish cattle-dealers were perfectly bewildered by the change in their occupation which American competition brought about, but that now they have settled down to an acceptance of the situation, and will endeavor to retain their hold on the English market by raising a higher grade of stock than it is possible to obtain from this country. This will, no doubt, enable them to keep a certain class of consumers who are willing to pay high prices for superior qualities of meat; but a trade carried on under these conditions cannot be an extensive one, as low price rather than finest of quality is the object sought for by the great mass of meat-purchasers. For this reason the present year will probably witness a decline in amount of exportation fully equal to that of either of the past two years. As a set-off to this, it may be said that the exportation of Irish whiskies is constantly on the increase.

GOSSIP FOR L'ADIES. AT THE GARDEN-GATE.

Harper's Basar.
They lingered at the garden-gate-The moon was full above; The trembling little dove, And pressed it to his fervent lips,

About her waist he placed his arm; He called her all his own; His heart, he said, it ever beat For her, and her alone; And he was happier than a king Upon a golden throne.

And softly told his love.

"Come weal, come woe," in ardent tone This youth continued be,
"As is the needle to the pole,
So I will constant be:
No power on earth shall tear thee, love,
Away, I swear, from me!"

From out the chamber-window popped A grizzly, night-capped head;
A hoarse voice yelled, 'You, Susan Jane,
Come in and go to bed!"
And that was all-it was enough—
The young man wildly fled.

A BASHFUL BRIDEGROOM. Barnesville (0.) Enterprise.
From Goshen Township comes the story of the ost bashful man of modern times. The young man resides near the Village of Hunter, and it ppears he struck up a courtship with a very reectable lady of Chestnut Level, but just how he managed to woo and win the affections of the lady with all his bashfulness is a mystery which " no fellow can find out." Last Thurs day at 1 o'clock was the time set for the wed ding, and the parents of the lady had prepared a sumptuous dinner, a large assembly of friends had gathered to witness the nuntials, and the bride prospective, perhaps, looked her sweetess in her bridai trousseau. One o'clock came, but in her bridai trousscan. One o'clock came, but no bridegroom put in an appearance; 3 o'clock, still be came not; 3, 4 o'clock and still be tarried. By this time the preacher could stand the smell of the edibles no longer, and, true to his instinct and education, suggested the propriety of eating dinner, lest the victuals should spoil. The suggestion was acted upon, and a brother of the bride was dispatched in quest of the delinquent bridegroom. He found him at his bome, sitting before the fire, with his "every-day clothes" on, one side of his face shaved, and seemingly in trouble. He was asked as to his non-appearance, and replied that he attempted to shave himself, but was so scared and nervous that he could not accomplish it. He finally told the brother that if he would finish shaving him and help to trim him up he would go and report for brother that if he would finish shaving him and help to trim him up he would go and report for duty. The brother kindly assisted, and the two then started for the home of his anxious and much-embarrassed intended. When within a short distance of the house, the young man's heart again failed him, and he declared he could not face the crowd, and offered the brother \$5 with which to pay the minister. The brother refused the offer of the money, and exerted his persuasive powers upon the young man, but all to no avail. No use talking; he could not stand the ordeal, and retraced his steps homeward. The brother went

use talking; he could not stand the ordeal, and retraced his steps homeward. The brother went home and reported the result of his investiga-tion, and the preacher, turning to the lady, said "I'll never tie you to such a man." On the following Saturday the father of the young lady sought an interview rith his ought-to-havelady sought an interview ...ith his ought-to-have-been son-in-law, but he was met with the same plea, "I can't stand to face such a crowd; but if you will get a 'Squire, and let us get married after night, I will try it again." The old gentleman said nay to this proposition, declaring that the ceremony must be performed in the daytime. So, after being encouraged by his would-be lather-in-law, he consented to face the music, and Saturday evening the knot was tied by the minister formeriy engaged, who, perhaps, thought it no

formerly engaged, who, perhaps, thought it no harm to break a vow rashly made, when a good supper and a \$5 bil awaited him.

The conduct of this young man reminds us of the old story of the fellow who, when about to get married, burst out crying. His father asked him what was the matter, and the son replied that he was ashamed to get married. His father told him he should not be aslamed, and to brace him up said: "Your mother and I got married." "Yes," replied the son, "but you married mother and I've got to marry a strange gal—boo-hoo-ooh!"

"GOING HOME."

There isn't a day in the year but what one can see just such a parting as yesterday morning took place at the Union Depot. Man and wife had come down to the train which was to bear her to her mother's. The husband had fully persuaded her that her health was failing and that she ought to go home on a six weeks visit. She thought she felt even better than usual, but husbands know best about these things, of course. This wife seemed to have made her preparations quickly, and had not yet said what was on her mind to say. It lacked thirty-five minutes of train-time, and as they sat down in the waiting room she said:

"Now, Henry, the last time I went away."

"Just wait,-I want to see if that's our train," interrupted the husband as he rose up. Going ont, he was absent seven minutes. When he returned she was ready to say:

"I wanted to say to you that the neighbors

"Did I give you the check for your trunk?" he suddenly inquired.

She found it in her pocket, restored it, and began again:
"Of course I have confidence in you, but "You remember that you must not change

cars at the Junction," he said as he looked at his watch. "When you reach there you will hear men yelling change cars for this and that place, but you sit right still." place, but you sit right still,"
"Haven't I been over the road four different
times, and don't I know all the stations? Now,
Henry, although there will be no one in the
house but you. I have—"
"Did you forget that lunch-basket?" he excitedly asked as he looked around and under the
seat.

She had it on her lap all the time. As soor as she had assured him of its safety she said:
"You now come from the office every evening at 6, and, of course, I shall expect—"
"That's our train!" he exclaimed as he leaped

up and grabbed for the satchel. "Dear me, but I wanted to say to you—" she replied as she followed him fout. He rushed down the depot and put her aboard the coach as fast as possible, but while arranging the seat she said: said:
"Now, Henry, I am going away for six weeks,

"Now, Henry, I am going away for six weeks, but I want to say that—"
"There goes the bell—I'll be left—let me kiss you—good-by, dear!" and he was out of sight in an instant.

A man across the aisle who seemed to know how matters stood, looked at his watch and then called out: then called out:
"It lacks just twenty-two minutes of train-

The wife rose up and walked to the door, but Henry was clear of the depot, and all she could do was to give one of her bandboxes a kick and "I'll pay him for this-I'll return unexpect

WOMAN'S LOVE AND MAN'S PER-FIDY.

A fast young man who had lived hard and wasted a splendid constitution fell ill at Rome. At one moment it was thought he would die. His disease was contagious. His friends fled from him with fear. When he recovered from the danger which threatened he was blind. When he was told he would be blind for life he When he was told he would be blind for life he cursed Heaven, Hell, and Earth! His curses were answered by an ancel's voice, and a woman's hand gently smoothed his pillow. Never had a voice so touched his heart. Who was this woman who was caring for him when all had fied! Who was this ministering angel? He was told that she was the Gaughter of a family in the house, and that when she heard of his desolate position she would have no nay, but spent her days and nights by his bedside, never sleeping, never ceasing her watch, until he was out of danger. When he heard this he forgot the terrible misfortune which had struck him. He forgot that he was blind. He forgot everything save the girl who had risked her life for him, and this time he blessed Providence for the inexpressible boon granted him,—a true woman's love. They were married. But each time that the poor blind man said, "I love you, darling! Love you more than I ever loved before! Nor did I think I could love so much!"—each time he spoke of love, each time he pressed her in his arms, the poor wife felt her heart beat loudly in her breast, and her cheeks grew red as fire. Why! Because she was ugly and knew it. "You are besutiful, my own," he would say. "No, I am ugly," she would answer, with a forced laugh, while a tear of something like shame trickied down her cheek. He ooly thought she was jesting and he kissed her all the more. Besides, what did it matter! "Was he not blind! And her voice was the very sweetest of any he had ever heard. Several years passed thus, years of untold happiness to the loving wife, who, on account of her homeliness, had never dreamed she could be loved. But suddenly one day her husband exclaimed, "I see!" Well, he was only the average brute of a man. As soon as he found out that she was homely he ceased to love her, and resumed his old life of debauchery. She has the crosses and sufferings of an abandoned wife. Her only hope is that her husband may again lose his sight and return to her arms.

Prek's Sun.

It is a critical moment in the life and clothing of a man when he gets down on his knees to look under the sofa for a ball of zephyr that look under the sofa for a ball of zephyr that a lady friend has dropped. It is possible that he may be able to accomplish this and recover his perpendicular with nothing more serious than a very red face and a general sense of having done sometning for which he should be sent from the room. But in nine cases out of ten he never fully recovers the good opinion of himself that he possessed before he undertook the recovery of that ball. It is always just beyond his reach, and in a moment of weakness he drops on his vest and commences to work himself under the sofa by a series of acrobatic feats that would have won him an encore on the stage. He is so intent upon the recovery of the ball that he quite forgets his appearance, until he is reminded by a suppressed titter from one of the ladies. Then he realizes the situation and commences to back out.

ladies. Then he realizes the situation and commences to back out.

Of course his coat is worked up over his head, and as he feels a cold streak creep up his back he pronounces a benediction on the man who invented an open-back shirt. He is also painfully conscious that about two inches of red flaunel drawers are visible between the tops of his boots and the bottom of his pants. This has the effect of producing more internal profanity and still more violent struggles to back out, during which one suspender breaks and his collar-button comes out. When he finally delivers himself and stands up in the middle of the room, you would not recognize in that redthe room, you would not recognize in that red-faced, wild-eyed man, standing there holding his clothes together with one hand and trying to smooth down his hair with the other, the smiling, genteel ladies' man who stooped down to pick up that ball of zephyr a moment before

SOME SMART MICHIGAN WOMEN. Missaukee County has a woman that can cut and pile her two cords of wood a day.

Grand Traverse Herald.
Elmwood, Leelenaw County, can produce her equal,—a woman who not only cuts her own wood, but brings it to town, negotiates its sale, and, not to lose time, loads up her sled with pla provender on the return trip, and transacts all the business of the household, while the lord and master obeys her orders at home.

and master obeys her orders at home.

Roscommon County Pioneer.

Roscommon can go one better. We have a woman who, last summer, according to her own plans, had a hotel remodeled, refitted, and refurnished, and now runs the entire business herself, accommodating an average of 190 guests a week, keeps her own books, orders her own goods, and pays her own bills, besides devoting a good share of her time to the entertainment of her guests.

"BABY MINE" Oil City Derrick.

Pve a letter from thy sire, Baby mine, baby mine; He's coming home or he's a liar, Baby mine, baby mine. He is now chuck full of wine, He is coming o'er the Rine, He had better hide his sign, Baby mine, baby mine.

He had better come in soon,
Baby mine, baby mine;
Baby mine, baby mine;
I've been waiting since high noon,
Baby mine, baby mine;
I am waiting with a broom,
I will chase him round the room,
While his nose shines through the gloom,
Baby mine, baby mine.

FEMININE NOTES. cate a secret to a woman.

An Oil citizen calls his wife Silence, because Silence is scoldin'. -Oil City Derrick. A lady called at a Winter-street jeweler's vesterday for a "barouche to ornament her darter's bat."-Boston Post. The man who leaves two-thirds of a cigar in a

dark nook on the front stoop when he goes to see his girl, will make a good husband. The man who wrote that "Nothing was impossible," never tried to find the pocket in his wife's dress when it was hanging up in a clothes-

It is a fact fully understood by railroad men that the lines having the most long tunnels on the route secure the bulk of the bridal-tour trade.—Boston Gobe.

trade.—Boston Gobe.

"What," said an inquisitive young lady, "is the most popular color for a bride?" We may be a little particular in such matters, but we should prefer a white one.—Emira Gazette. "Why are you looking at me so intestly, Alice?" said Theodore. "I was gazing at vacancy," replied Alice, dreamily, and yet there is a twinkle about her mouth that shows her appraisement of the young man.

Will Science please stant up and tell us why a girl who freezes to d ath every time, she sweeps off the front steps, an ride fifteen poles in a sleigh with nothing around fier but some other girl's brother's arm, without even getting a blue nose!—Pittston Press.

There was a young man of Palmyra Sat down alongside of his Myra; They had just doneed the glim When her parent cune in. And the young man achieved his Hegir

A lady entered a shop lately and requested to see some lavender kid-gloves, whereupon she was shown several different shades of that color. Being a little overcome with so great a variety, she asked: "Which of those pairs is the layen-derest?"

An examination of 8,000 school-children in Boston reveals the fact that, while only 8 per cent of the boys are color blind, only 1 per cent of the girls are thus afflicted. Anybody who has ever heard an exemptant of the single statement of the si ever heard an average woman describe a neighbor's new spring bonnet knows well enough that color blindness is not one of the peculiarities of the gentle sex.—Baltimore Gazette.

A rich old man was jealous of his young and pretty wife. Falling sick in due time, and feeling about to die, he summoned his wife to his bedside, and besought her, as a last favor, with tears in his poor old eyes, not to marry the object of his jealousy, a neighbor, when he was gone. "I will not," said the dutiful woman,—"I will not, my dear husband; be in no concern for him,—nay, I could not, for I have for some years past been engaged to another!" years past been engaged to another

Sayler as the Savior of His Species Washington Correspondence Brooking Union.
Milton Sayler. Congressman from Onio and acting Speaker of the House, is in great tribulation, and says he intends to-morrow to introduce a bill abolishing all women in the United States except his own mother. It appears that last night, when Willard's Hotel was on fire, and when great danger threatened, he went last night, when Willard's Hotel was on fire, and when great danger threatened, he went around the bouse gathering up children, and had at one time about twenty in his room. The fathers and mothers were at the theatre, or out visiting. In front of his door were about twenty nurses, each with a big bundle of traps. Some of the children were in nightgowns, and Sayler proceeded to dress them. Milton is an unparried gallant, about 45 years of age, and all of the children of the hotel like him and play with him. The result of this first experience in dressing children was that he got the first gaments on last, and vice versa, and got them generally on inside-out or upside-down, and some of the things he did not know how to put on at ail. This morning at breakfast the ladies all burst out laughing when he entered the dining-room, and one general system of ridicularity. dining-room, and one general system of ridicals was hurled at "the horrid old bachelor." He says he never heard of such ingratitude, but will continue to keep peanuts and candy in his room for the children all, the same.

Can't Be Caught.

The canvas-back duek, it is said, can never be caught alive. There is a standing offer of \$50 a pair for them, but no one has yet got it. A prominent caterer in New York has been trying for three years to execute a commission from the son of the Duke of Sutherland for two pairs of live canya-backs.

VOLUME XXX

No. a NORTHW.

ARIZONA TER -Phoenix, Maricon COLORADO-Canon City, Fremont Denver, Arapahoe County. WELLS, 8 Georgetown, Clear Creek Coun Georgetown, Clear Creek Coun THO: DAKOTA TER.—Deadwood, Lawre JOHN Yankton, Yankton County.

BLLINOIS—Aledo, Mercer County,
BASSET
Bloomington, McLean County,
WELDO Canton, Fulton County, Carmi. White County. Charleston, Coles County. Chicago, Cook County. Geneva, Kane County. Jacksonville, Morgan County,
MORKISON, WHITLOCK
Jerseyville, Jersey County,
GEORG

Lincoln, Logan County. Marshall, Clark County. Monmouth, Warren County.
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CRATTY B
Petersburgh, Menard County. Pitisfield, Pike County. THOS. Quincy, Adams County.
PiGGOTT
Rockford, Winnebago County. Shelbyrille, Shelby County.
THORN'
Springfield, Sangamon County.
PATTO
Sullivan, Moultrie County.
ALV

Sycamore, DeKalb County.

LOW

Tuscola, Douglas County. Urbana, Champaign County Vandalia, Fayette County.

J. P.

(NDIANA—Albion, Noble County. Crown Point, Lake County. Fort Wayne. Allen County. Fowler, Benton County. MERI Frankfort, Clinton County.

CLAYBAUGH &
Goshen, Elkhart County. Kentland, Newton County. South Bend, St. Joseph County. Remington, Jasper County. Terre Haute, Vigo County. M. Valparaiso, Porter County. T. J

TOWA-Adel. Dallas County. Anamosa Jones County. Boone, Boone County. Butler Centre, Butler County. Cedar Rapida, Linn County.
GILMO
Cherokee, Cherokee County. Cresco, Howard County. FORI Creston, Union County. Davenport, Scott County. Decorah, Winneshiek County Delbi, Delaware County. Denison, Crawford County. Des Moines, Polk County.

Dubuque, Dubuque County,

Elkader, Clayton County.

Emmetsburg, Palo Alto Count CRAV Forest City, Winnebago Count Glenwood, Mills County. Independence, Buchanan Co Indianola, Warren County. Iowa City. Johnson County. Jefferson, Greene County. Keosauqua, Van Buren County Logan, Harrison County.

BARNHA
Maqueketa, Jackson County.

ARTISTIC TAIL DISCOU

Marshalltown, Marshall Co.

On all Garments ordered of us Spring Styles I Standard the I EDWARD ELY & CO Wabash-av. cor. 1 FIRM CHANG DISCOLUT

Henry C. Houston and Lucien D, their interest in the property and of Houston, Wilson & Eldridge to and Charles A. Fitch, the copartne sixing between the undersigned, name, is this day dissolved by muta Messra. Eldridge & Fitch will of to and pay the liabilities of said say Chicago, III., Feb. 11, 1879.
COPARTNERSHIP—The unders
the business of the late from of He
has business of the late from
the from

VALENTIN

VESSELMEN AND Best Oakum, per bale.
United States Oakum, per bale.
Vary Oakum, per bale.
Rest Oakum, per bale.
Best Best Dating Cotton, per lb.
Best Per br.
All other per br.
All other of the cotton figures at 21 and 23 West Lake st. STEEL PE

SPENCE

the Very Best European Mak Flexibility, Durability, and E REAL SWAN QUI in Twenty Numbers. Sample ar numbers, 1-2-5-8-15 and will be sent by mail, for trial, on a IVISON, BLAKEMAN, T